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THE GIFT OF  
*Association of Collegiate Alumnae*







# **Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae**

**Volume X**

**September, 1916—June, 1917**

**Ithaca, N. Y.**

**The Association of Collegiate Alumnae**

**934 Stewart Ave.**

42708

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# Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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VOL. X — NO. I

SEPTEMBER, 1916

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## THE KANSAS CITY BRANCH AND HOW IT GREW

CARO C. T. MARTIN

Through its efforts to raise money the Kansas City Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has developed itself into a cohesive and effective working body. It may interest other branches to know how this came about.

For several seasons the management of lecture courses yielded a sufficient income. Later, plays were given, usually by the alumnae themselves, to afternoon audiences of women and girls. During these years the members of the branch learned the best methods of advertising and ticket selling, and established the habit of team play. When in the fall of 1913 it was proposed to give an elaborate Elizabethan festival in May, 1914, the Association had no other assets than the implicit confidence of the members in each other's ability to see a thing through, and an established reputation in the city for absolute business responsibility. Nevertheless committees went to work signing contracts with dramatic and music directors, costumers, and electric light firms, untroubled by an empty treasury; and on the afternoon and evening of the 16th of May, an Elizabethan fête involving over four hundred women and children was given to a total audience of between four and five thousand.

To the music of the Pevensey Pageant, Queen Elizabeth and her court swept down a wooded hill and mounted the royal dais, the King and Queen of the May and swarms of children as May pole dancers and fairies made obeisance before the queen, followed by groups of historical and mythical characters, milkmaids and townspeople, shepherds and shepherdesses, mimes and mummers, and the participants in the two masques and in the play, who wound down the hill and across the stage in an unbroken stream of color and came to rest in a huge semicircle facing the audience.

From the gay May pole dance, through the flowerlike lightness of the dances of Chloridia and the swagger of Robin Hood

and his merry men, to the almost religious dignity of Calidore, the effect was one of varied and harmonious beauty. Much of this beauty was due to the loveliness of the setting, a garden occupying an entire city block; to the genius of the dramatic coach in bringing out the latent ability of amateurs; to the exquisite taste and wide learning of our music director; to the kindness of a distinguished English sculptor, then visiting an alumna, who designed the costumes and supervised the dyeing and making; to the groups of outside women and girls who took part.

Yet while due credit must be given to this outside assistance, the ability to organize resources and the remarkable range of talent displayed by the alumnae must not be lost sight of. One adapted *Chloridia* from Ben Jonson and with the assistance of a professional, organized and trained eighty girls from the four different high schools who took part; another wrote the *Calidore*, which was the exclusive work of the private school from which she had graduated, and was directed and costumed by the principals, and danced by the pupils and alumnae of the school; a third arranged the *Robin Hood* play from Howard Pyle and took charge of rehearsals under the dramatic director.

The Association was greatly enriched by this demonstration of the ability and resourcefulness of its members; the membership grew by leaps and bounds during the five months of preparation; the attendance at the meetings was phenomenal; friendships were formed in committees and at rehearsals of incalculable benefit to the lonely. As a direct result of this general enlightenment, in the fall of the following year, the Vocational Bureau was established and conducted by the volunteer service of women who had learned to work together for the May fête.

Evidence that the city at large was alive to the importance of the occasion was given in the fall of 1915, when the local Drama League, feeling too weak to undertake the leadership of an adequate Shakespearean celebration, asked the Association to do so. Much time was spent in correspondence with Margaret Anglin and the management of the Mackaye masque in the endeavor to bring either the *As You Like It* or the *Caliban* to Kansas City. But neither could be secured early enough in the summer to escape the intense heat and for that reason both plans were abandoned. Under these circumstances, it was decided to give an out of door performance of the *Tempest* with a setting of old English dances. It was also decided to use only women and girls in the production.

The same methods of organization were employed that gave

success to the pageant. Committees were appointed, the chairmen forming a central board, which by frequent meetings and constant telephone discussions kept all parts of the work together. This board engaged the dramatic coach who had directed the pageant and with him chose the principal actors and held tryouts open to all members of the Association. From these tryouts three of the principal actors were secured; and in accordance with its custom to borrow talent whenever necessary, the Association asked three clever actors to participate. Telephone and correspondence committees combed the Association, getting from each member an expression of preference for the part she wished to take or the work she wished to do, and asked each one for information about the gifts of those too modest to describe themselves.

This work made everyone realize that she was necessary to the success of the celebration, and further discovered a talented costumer in a teacher of Latin; and, in a member who had just joined the Branch, a most successful instructor of dancing, who had worked with Cecil Sharpe in New York the previous year, and who trained the Morris dances and, with the help of another alumna, composed and drilled the dances of the Masque of the fourth Act.

All alumnae who were willing to take part became Morris dancers, or heralds and Elizabethan ladies to serve as ushers; while children, girls, and young matrons from different social groups, and the juniors and seniors from a nearby high school were asked to take part in the Masque, in order to give as wide a community interest as possible to the production. Each unit was placed under a separate committee, which managed rehearsals, reported all difficulties to the central board, and all matters pertaining to costumes to the costume committee.

The selection and placing of the participants was done by the central board and was one of the most difficult of its labors. The execution of details was entrusted to separate committees whose work it may be profitable to describe somewhat fully.

The ticket committee grouped all the alumnae by colleges under captains, who telephoned constantly to their brigades to speed up the sale of tickets and made weekly reports to their chairmen. Four days before the first performance, tickets and charts were placed on sale downtown, but the alumnae continued to sell vouchers until the last night.

Of the various suggestions for the enhancement of community interest made by the Drama League of America, it was found pos-



sible to use but one—that of a poster contest. The poster committee, offering a small prize, announced the terms of the contest in the newspapers and by dodgers distributed through the public and private schools, in the classes of the Art Institute and in various stores; chose judges from artists and critics outside the Association; and arranged for the exhibition at the Art Institute of all the posters submitted.

Much interest was aroused. The prize was awarded to an alumna whose poster was so charming that it was not only displayed in hotels, clubs, schools and street cars, and in the nearby towns, but was reproduced by the program committee as the cover of the souvenir booklet which was given to the audience and which has won widespread commendation, not only for its attractive appearance but for the charm of its literary material.

Except for a brief preliminary announcement of dates and a general write-up in the Sunday papers on April 26th, for the purpose of placing the production of the *Tempest* among the other civic tercentenary celebrations, the publicity committee did nothing until about three weeks before the date set for the performance, when efforts were made to have daily notices in every paper. The committee contended with Billy Sunday for space, but was eminently successful; and in addition to the usual pictures, notices, and write-ups, secured the public endorsement of the undertaking from the mayor and the president of the Commercial Club, and an unusual concession from the street railway company—the privilege of placing large bills on the fenders, and the Tercentenary posters on the inside of many of the street cars.

A country club directly on the car line gave us the use of its grounds and clubhouse. Here, shaded by wonderful oaks and elms, a natural stage was slightly modified by the stage committee according to the specifications of the dramatic director. A change of elevation was secured by the building of a narrow platform at the back, completely concealed by stones and branches; a cave for Prospero was built of logs and secured by a fence of chicken-netting; tall trees covered the actors when off the stage, and protected from view the platform on which sat the fourteen members of the orchestra.

To assure everyone in the audience equal opportunities for seeing and hearing, a stadium seating eight hundred people and facing the stage, was built from specifications of the Wellesley stadium, and chairs were placed in double rows on the grass in front of it.

The costume committee was not only eminently successful in its costumes but also incidentally added largely to the feeling of good fellowship which prevailed in the Association. Under the direction of a local artist who most generously helped us by designing the costumes, they bought and cut out the costumes, and, gathering the alumnae in small groups in various houses, supervised the work of fitting and making.

The chairman of the music committee was tireless, flying from place to place to play for rehearsals daily both morning and afternoon, copying scores, and finally playing with the orchestra at the performances. The chairman of the ushers trained her ladies and heralds to more than professional speed. The property woman added to her regular duties the care of lost and found articles and helped the professional "maker-up." The flower girls decorated the boxes. But from first to last concerted unity of action was due to the chairman of finance to whom, as ex-officio member of all committees, every matter involving expenditures was referred. Her work prevented leaks and reduced expenses to a minimum.

Though actors, dancers and workers had toiled for weeks to bring play and dances to perfection, it was with no small trepidation that all awaited the verdict of an audience, unused to such innovations, upon an all-woman production of a Shakespearean play. Moreover, it had been generally said that one performance might go but that it would be impossible to hold together an amateur cast of over one hundred amateurs for three nights' performances. An unexpected element entered and saved the day—a first night audience, which by its sympathetic and intelligent appreciation of every point made by the actors, enabled them to "put across" the illusion of Prospero's world, and out of an inchoate assemblage of amateurs, created an organic group of serious minded women, conscious that they were paying a fitting tribute to the master. Actors, director, and workers were none of them quite prepared for the enthusiasm of this audience nor will they ever forget the effect of that enthusiasm upon themselves.

Fortunately all had arrived early enough to be seated in time to look out into a dim stage, mysterious under overhanging trees, Prospero's cave on the right dimly visible against faraway hills. A burst of applause greeted the turning on of the lights and continued while the Morris dancers dashed into position. Gathering Peascod and Old Black Nag were followed without break by a pastoral by high school children, which in turn gave place to two more old English dances. Darkness again, and the wonderful

music of Sullivan's Prologue to the *Tempest* told the story of the storm and shipwreck taking place behind the trees defining the stage, and changed the mood of the audience to expectancy. The prologue over, Prospero and Miranda entered and the play proceeded without break save for two four minute pauses after the second and fourth acts, when the audience was permitted to stand and stretch.

The second night was a children's matinee beginning at seven, and offered two new problems—change from natural to artificial light during the progress of the play, and an unpredictable audience. Something of illusion was lost by beginning in the natural light; but the loss was compensated for by the extraordinary beauty of the trees and distant hills against the sunset sky, while the six hundred or more children with their scattering of older companions proved a most enthusiastic audience, especially in the scenes between Caliban, Stephano and Trinculo. Arrangements had been made to admit children from grade and high schools who had studied Shakespeare. Subsequent letters from their teachers gave expression to the interest the children had shown.

The third night for which fewest tickets had been sold, drew the largest house—a substantial proof of the appreciation of the first audience, many of whom came to one or both of the later performances.

It is impossible to speak of the actors individually; all were highly intelligent, some created rôles that will always be remembered, as will the scene of magic beauty—the harmony of color, sound, and action. It was this perfection of finish which was most frequently commented upon by the general public. It is said that the Association, in the *Tempest*, not only set a high standard for succeeding dramatic efforts, but showed the community that amateurs can give a performance of intrinsic merit and real interest.

## AMERICANIZATION, AN OPPORTUNITY

FRANCES E. KELLOR

The paramount question before all America to-day is a united America, which shall have for its distinguishing features for all time a common citizenship, one language, one minimum standard of living and shall preserve to all peoples living in this land the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, the freedom declared in our Declaration of Independence and the opportunities and equality before the law which our judicial system gives to all American residents.

It is idle to speculate upon the assurance that America now possesses such an Americanism in more than a measurable degree or that it is so firmly fixed in our policy, traditions and institutions that it will endure under any strain or pressure that may be put upon it.

Just as our great industrial expansion and public works in the past ten years created towns and camps violating most of these principles of Americanism—so the war contracts and our munitions manufacture have grown apace these last two years at the cost of these principles. If there is a trade war at the close of the European war, we shall have again a nation-wide adjustment and in an un-American way.

We must enact into the fundamental law of this country, into the educational systems of states and towns, into the judicial procedure of our courts a thorough-going Americanism. We must do this by first forming a sound public opinion, by creating a national spirit free from state and local interests, and by fixing in the minds and hearts of each citizen the determination to be a thorough-going American first. Not the least of our tasks is the abolition of class and sectional lines and interest which put some people above others regardless of merit, and some groups above others regardless of fair play.

This task is the prerogative of no one group—it is the opportunity and the responsibility of every individual American. We make the most progress by organizing these Americans into groups, so that persons of like interests and like methods of work can profit by each other's advice, suggestions and co-operation.

It has always seemed to me that college women have a special responsibility and opportunity in connection with this patriotic work of Americanization. Every woman who has had the advantage of college training owes a little more to the country because she has

set aside four years when she received all that America fought for in free education and equal educational opportunity for women. She owes a little more because she has the basis for greater efficiency and she can give more at a less sacrifice. If she has gotten the most out of her college life and her athletic and other associations, she can offer America most where she needs the most—in team work, fair play, responsibility, integrity, loyalty, unselfishness, which go to strengthen America's ideals and weld its purposes into the strength of fine national daily living. Our nation will be just so strong and true and fine as each one of us makes it and the college woman ought to be taking a big part in realizing this national ideal.

Americanization offers college women a real chance for a national try-out. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae is a body of college women well equipped to undertake the task.

One of the big questions in the immediate future is nationalized education—Federal aid, educational extension, standardizing of methods and courses of study. Our whole night school program and teaching of English and civics is chaos and inertia and duplication. They are splendid in some cities and neglected in others. In one place the classes are full; in others they are empty. We need an adjustment of our public school system to our industrial system and we need facts to do this intelligently.

There is no more serious problem in America than the Americanization of immigrant women. We now put the emphasis on the immigrant child and the immigrant man, but this country is full of young immigrant women and young immigrant mothers who are setting the home and moral and economic standards of their group; who are determining questions of taste and of beauty. What are we specifically doing for the immigrant woman to help her in her home, with her children and with her city? What is she doing with her wages and her leisure and her new found freedom? What is she giving back to America? Of course, we are doing some things locally, but what are we doing nationally and are college women doing their share?

These are but suggestions. The field of distribution, of citizenship, and of protection of our foreign-born women all lie before us with splendid opportunities.

Americanization is not only a question of the foreign-born. I am convinced that the native American, grown content with her success, with her education; conceited with her advantages; careless with her power; intolerant with her social prestige; and luxurious with her full pocket-book thinks a great deal too much about



herself and her class and her position and her status and far too little about what her dream of America is and what her share should be in translating it into practical idealism. We shall never have an Americanized foreign-born population until we have an Americanized native-born population—nationalized and giving definitely of its thought, time and strength to making a better America for everybody.

I believe a strong Americanization Committee of the A. C. A. representing every state and important center in the country and appealing to college women to answer a call to national service would be a great national gain. It would first see that its members did the local task well; and second that each local task was hitched to a national Americanization program which would give America completeness, uniformity and standards in the whole Americanization work. Some time ago we had the idea that if any woman did any kind of work or took any interest, the method or results did not matter so much. We are now coming to realize that America needs to make every bit of its interest and effort count and that Americanization is a vital necessity to which we must respond with enthusiasm and continuous responsible effort, with unchanging belief and willing sacrifice, and with America first in our hearts and America efficient in our hands. The college woman should have the most to give and the greatest responsibility and I should like to see an organized effort made to place this great body of women in the vanguard of those who are working for a Straight Americanism.

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The Grand Rapids Public Library recognizes the value of advertising. It issues from time to time bulletins intended to stimulate the wider use of the Library by the public. An interesting one recently issued bore the title, "Tell Your Neighbor," and ran as follows:

"The Library goes into more homes of Grand Rapids than any other municipal department, except the city water works; and of all other institutions only the gas company and one newspaper surpass it in the number of homes entered. It wants to go into every home. As a user of the Library tell your neighbor who is not using it how he can do so to his advantage. It is a neighborly act to tell your neighbor of something that is worth while; or better still bring him to the library and help him get acquainted."

# NEWS NOTES

## FROM THE

### BUREAUS OF OCCUPATION

VOL. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1916

No. 6

#### WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

#### APPOINTMENT BUREAU

The Appointment Bureau is glad to give over to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae the publication of News Notes, although the correspondence which it has entailed has been a pleasure rather than a burden.

By agreement, the Bureaus divide the responsibility for the deficit, which is not large, and a full statement of the finances will be made in the next issue of the Journal. We believe that News Notes will now reach a wider field and will become more and more valuable. Announcements have been sent out to the former subscribers telling them of the new arrangement.

The staff of the Bureau next year will include Miss Jackson, who comes back into the department as Director; Miss Curtis, Associate Director; Miss Alice Gleason, Assistant; and Miss Rebecca Gleason, Stenographer. There will be two Student Workers, Miss Constance Votey, University of Vermont, 1916, and Miss Lyle Turner, Wellesley College, 1915.

A geographical resumé of 388 personal interviews in the office of the Director, September, 1915-June, 1916.

Total number reported on 388

Persons from Boston 113

Persons from Massachusetts, outside of Boston (70 different towns)

198

311

Persons from outside of Massachusetts (17 different states)

77

388

388

MABEL GAIR CURTIS.

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

130 East 22d Street, New York City

FRANCES CUMMINGS, MANAGER

The placement work of the Bureau increases rapidly. The percentage of increase in applications for June and July in the Main Department exceeds placements of these months last year by 56.2%. Our record in long distance placement has been made by filling a secretarial position in a school for boys and girls in Honolulu. The last two months have brought us positions in no new fields of work. We have continued, however, placing candidates in two fairly new fields; first, that of advertising agency work in which apprentices are given the opportunity of learning details of the work in all departments; and second, in the field of scientific management, where candidates with some scientific training and natural aptitude are given the opportunity to study and apply efficiency methods.

The Department for Social Workers has had a greater number of calls for nurses with social service experience than it can supply. The Bureau has placed several candidates with organizations recently created to combat infantile paralysis and afford financial relief to stricken families.

# CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Room 1002 Stevens Building, 17 North  
State Street, Chicago

HELEN M. BENNETT, MGR.

This Bureau moved in July to larger offices in the same building and at the same time took on a third assistant, Miss Margaret Torrison, Smith, 1914. Even with these additions to efficiency we are hard pressed to keep pace with the ever-increasing calls from employers and the visitors seeking information and advice at our door. The summer months not only maintain but even intensify the many demands upon the Bureau. Calls from employers have increased 50 per cent over those during the same months last year, and it is gratifying to note that about half of these calls come from employers who have come to us before, thus indicating satisfaction with past services. Other calls from new employers show a wider recognition of our value. The demand for secretaries seems limitless.

The most interesting features of our work during this time have been the vocational lectures by the Manager, and the compilation of and returns from our questionnaire on health inspection in women's colleges in the state of Illinois. The ten lectures given in June at the Bureau and a similar course of six given at the summer school of Ohio State University in July covered such subjects as,

The Problem of the Vocational Adviser

College Training and Working Efficiency

The Social Field and Its Attraction for College Women

Women as Secretaries

Modern Applications of our Old Profession—Household Economics

The College Girl—Her Own Employer

The Psychology of the Girl as Related to Her Occupation

The Physiology of the Girl as Related to Her Occupation

The Working Technique of the Vocational Adviser

The Economic Condition of Women as Affecting their Choice of Vocation

The interest shown in these lectures indicates a very real appreciation of the value of the discussion of woman's problem in the economic world.

The questionnaire on health inspection was sent to thirty-five women's colleges in Illinois. In this we asked

How many girls have you enrolled?

Have you a Resident Physician?

How many assistants has this physician?

Is medical service free to students?

Have you a Resident Nurse?

Do you maintain your own hospital?

Does each new student receive a medical examination irrespective of class rank?

Have you any follow-up system, by means of which you keep track of a student's physical condition aside from your gymnasium requirements?

What are your gymnasium requirements?

Do you notice a lower standard of health among girls who work their way through college?

What is your idea of the proper follow-up system?

We feel more and more the importance of good health in our candidates in relation to their occupation and find that it is a requisite with most employers. There are many colleges in the east which have a high standard in the physical care of students and in health inspection. From the data we are gathering from the answers to this questionnaire it is clear that there are also several western colleges and universities that can show a very advanced record.

**COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU OF PITTSBURGH**

505 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The sixth of July marked the close of the Bureau's first year. The results of this first year's work have been most gratifying to the committee and to the director, far exceeding their expectations. The annual report shows that there has been a steady increase, both in the number of calls and the number of placements, and that with its growth the work has become increasingly varied and interesting.

The response from both employers and candidates, in this first year, has given satisfactory evidence that the Bureau has been needed, and is filling this need. Just as the problems of Pittsburgh differ from the problems of other cities, in the same way the Pittsburgh Bureau is somewhat different from the Bureaus of other cities. Because Pittsburgh has had no commercial teachers' agency, nor a commercial agency especially designed for business women other than college women, the Collegiate Vocational Bureau has maintained a department for teachers, and has not limited its applicants to college graduates, but hopes to be of service to all women who are efficient workers. There is but one field entirely out of the scope of our work—ordinary domestic service.

The growth of the Bureau in this first year has been most gratifying. There has been no special publicity campaign, so that the growth has been quite normal. The number of applicants has varied from thirty-eight, the lowest number, in December, to seventy-six in June, with a total of 739 for the twelve months. Of these, 400 were registered. Of these registered applicants, thirteen had graduate de-

grees, ninety-two Bachelors' degrees, forty B.S. degrees, and forty-two some college training; twenty-four attended normal school, twenty-four a finishing school, thirty-six some special training, as for example, physical training, courses for teachers of Public School Music, etc.; twelve attended foreign schools, twenty had completed high school and had further study in a business college, and forty were high school graduates; fifteen had some high school training, and forty-one had just a common school education. Of these, 36 per cent have college degrees; 46 per cent have attended college; 60 per cent have had training beyond high school; 76 per cent have had at least high school education, which leaves but 24 per cent who have not graduated from high school.

The occupations represented in the Bureau's records are as follows: Advertising, art and design, bookkeeping, clerical work, chauffeuse, companion, Christian workers, floriculture, governess, institutional work, interior decorators, laboratory work, lawyers, librarians, lunchroom managers, journalism, music, nursing, mothers' helpers, readers, secretarial work with and without stenography, summer work of all kinds, social workers, organizers, and statisticians, teaching from kindergarten to college including special subjects, translating, tutoring, vocational work, suffrage organizer, solicitors, office assistant, indexer, pastor's assistant, club leader, dietitian, dramatic coach, detective, publicity secretary and financial secretary.

Of the 290 calls from employers received in the year, 121, or 43 per cent, were filled by the Bureau, ten still remaining open at the end of June.

The first month of the second year has been the busiest in the Bureau's career, registering thirty-six new calls, and thirteen placements, besides a number of unregistered calls.

# **BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS OF THE LOS ANGELES COL- LEGE WOMAN'S CLUB**

Promenade 12, Brack Shops,  
521 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

ANNA M. KINGSBURY, SECRETARY

From the report of the Chairman given at the June meeting of the College Woman's Club:

"The committee in charge of the Bureau of Occupations was organized, at the beginning of the year, into several sub-committees—investigation, affiliation, finance, publicity and an advisory committee, composed of persons especially interested and well informed on vocational work.

Three hundred calls have been made on employers, special attention having been given to secretarial and social work. Data have been collected and carefully compiled as a result of these interviews.

There is an extraordinary interest in this work on the part of the community and of other clubs. A hopeful sign of success has been the return of satisfied employers for others to fill positions.

We feel that a solid foundation has been laid for future work and that the Bureau can offer much valuable information on vocational opportunities for women, here and now."

## **COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCU- PATIONS**

1114 Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPHINE S. DAVIS, MGR.

The Collegiate Bureau of Occupations was established in Detroit through the efforts of Collegiate Alumnae. The office was opened June 5, 1916.

After a survey of the work of the first three months, we feel assured that the Bureau is much needed in Detroit and is here to stay.

Our problems no doubt are similar to

those of the other Bureaus and our two-fold effort, i.e., to bring women to a realization that their college training is valuable in occupations other than teaching only when coupled with technical knowledge, and to raise the minimum of salaries paid efficient women, is one which we probably all share.

The number of placements is small, ten in all but the variety of positions open in our fifty employers' calls and seventy applicants' registrations shows that we are becoming and soon will be necessary to a great many interests in the social and business world of Detroit.

## **THE KANSAS CITY COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS**

3718 Gillham Road

MRS. WM. E. CRAMER, MGR.

In the fall of 1915 the Bureau, in order to extend its activities of the previous year, made a survey of local industries open to women. It was planned to make the survey exhaustive with a special view to the discovery of the educational demands of employers; but after twenty-four of the leading firms employing women had been investigated, further efforts in that direction were discontinued. It was found that there were no educational requirements other than the ability to read, write, and figure accurately and rapidly, and that all but one employer preferred to teach his business or trade himself. This one hired women and girls grown expert with other employers. This survey was made in connection with the public schools and the Bureau gained much by its work, not only in knowledge of local conditions and in acquaintance with the employers of women, but also in working with the efficiency expert of the school board.

Most of the job work, which the year before had made heavy demands upon



the time and strength of the Bureau workers, drifted naturally to other agencies. This year both Kansas and Missouri Universities have co-operated with the Bureau. Much of the work has been in guidance and placement of college girls. A rapid development of the free federal employment bureau in Kansas City has been an interesting feature of the year and arrangements are now being completed for a closer affiliation between the Alumnae and the federal bureau, the federal bureau turning over to the alumnae, all women of college education or exceptional training, while we unload women of other sorts upon the federal bureau.

Word has just been received that the government will give the Kansas City Bureau space in the office of the Federal Bureau. The Bureau of Occupations will establish a secretary on part time in this office but will continue to carry the major part of the work by means of the volunteer work. The Bureau has also added an independent committee under Miss Alice Houston, Smith '16, to keep in continual correspondence with the colleges on the outlook for girls either desiring paid work or willing to do volunteer social service work.

The Alumnae Bureau has been asked to send its score card for the investigation of business, which was the result of much hard work, with the results of its survey to the Department of Labor at Washington and we are looking forward with the keenest interest to future developments of this affiliation of our work with the government.

As in the previous year a most interesting line of work has been that with high school girls needing to work part time in order to remain in school. The establishment in the city of a Junior College where girls and boys can get the first two years of college work has greatly increased the opportunities for work with girls.

## BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

1302 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THEODORE S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

The vocational articles written for the Bureau by professional women of Philadelphia are now completed. These give information of local opportunities as understood by representative women engaged in the work of which they write. The following outline served as a basis for the articles:

### Entrance Requirements:

1. General education
2. Technical training
3. Experience

### The Profession:

1. Duties
2. Problems
3. Range of salaries, hours of work

### Future of the Work:

1. Chances for advancement
2. Qualifications necessary for success
3. Relation of the Profession to the community.

### List of Publications

1. Advertising as a Profession for Women. Elizabeth Conover Moore, Advertising Staff, John Wanamaker.
2. Charity Organization Work. Mary F. Bogue, Assistant to Supervisor of Districts, Society for Organizing Charity.
3. Women and Craftsmanship. Mira Burr Edson-Kohler.
4. Department Store Education. Harriet R. Fox, Educational Director, Strawbridge and Clothier.
5. The Hospital Dietitian. Helen Evangeline Gilson, Chief Resident Dietitian, Jefferson Medical College Hospital.
6. Insurance. Mabel M. Spencer.
7. The Woman Laboratory Worker. Elsie Robbins, Laboratory of the Municipal Hospital.

8. The Profession of Landscape Architecture. Elizabeth Bootes Clark, 235 S. 11th Street.

9. Library Work. Helen R. Shoemaker, Librarian Philadelphia Public Library (Oak Lane Branch).

10. Magazine Work. Dorothy C. Mills, The Curtis Publishing Company.

11. The Manufacturing Clerk in a Publishing House. Laura Wilson, George W. Jacobs & Co.

12. Medical Social Service. Ella Frances Harris, Formerly in charge Social Service Division, Philadelphia General Hospital.

13. Newspaper Work. Rose Weston, The North American.

14. Photography. Mathilde Weil, 1730 Chestnut Street.

15. The Woman Physician. Ellen C. Potter, Clinical Professor of Gynaecology of the Women's Medical College of Penna.

16. Probation Work. Henrietta Additon, Case Supervisor, the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

17. Public Health Nursing. Eliza McKnight, Supervising Nurse, Division of Child Hygiene, Bureau of Health.

18. The School Dietitian. Emma Smedley, Supt. Department of High School Lunches, Board of Public Education.

19. School Gardening. Caro Miller, Supervisor of School Gardens, Philadelphia Public Schools.

20. Secretarial Work. Helen Magee, Secretary to the President, Bryn Mawr College.

21. The Selling of Stocks and Bonds. Clara A. Munroe, Manager of the Women's Department of H. Evan Taylor, Inc.

22. Statistical Work. Neva Dear-dorff, Assistant Director, Bureau of Municipal Research.

The articles are for sale at the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, 1302 Spruce St. Price 3c each; 50c for the series. No charge for mailing.

At the advertisers' convention held in Philadelphia during June the women advertisers of Philadelphia formally organized. Those engaged in the work described the many opportunities for women in the advertising field, in writing and in illustrating.

#### June Office Records:

Calls filled .....	38
Calls unfilled .....	37
New applicants registered .....	94

#### July Office Records:

Calls filled .....	34
Calls unfilled .....	36
New applicants registered .....	86

### VIRGINIA BUREAU OF VOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

Richmond, Virginia, 6-8 N. Sixth St.

O. L. HATCHER, DIRECTOR,

E. W. TUTTLE, ACTING EXECUTIVE SEC'Y.

The Virginia Bureau has necessarily been somewhat in eclipse of late, so far as reports of its work are concerned; we have not, however, been idle, although we have had to give ourselves largely to work of the sort not submitting itself to statistical reports. The usual work of fitting the woman to the place has gone on, but with no great emphasis, because of our conviction that we can make haste most rapidly by devoting our chief efforts for some time to come to providing more kinds of technical training in Virginia, and also to creating more opportunities for women to use such training; although the demand for skilled women is in excess of our present very small supply. Our emphasis upon this type of constructive work means, of course, small receipts from commissions, and to make it possible to carry on our work this year regardless of fees, we put through last

spring a financial campaign which makes us practically safe. We shall supplement the amount by some further effort this winter.

Our efforts to provide more kinds of technical training at home for Virginia women and to improve conditions for their work will this winter take three forms. One concerns itself with social work, involving on the one hand an investigation of all remunerative or volunteer positions in Virginia for trained social workers; on the other, an effort to co-ordinate all local forces helpful toward providing training for such work. The Medical College of Virginia through its dean, one of our best Virginia colleges for women, a girls' reformatory and a mountain mission school are among institutions whose interest has already been enlisted. Various other institutions will probably co-operate and the outlook for some significant action seems hopeful. It is not our idea to attempt rivalry with training schools of large equipment but to make provision for the many who could not incur the expense of study in the large cities where such schools are located.

We are also making efforts, in co-operation with the business colleges, towards stricter requirements in general education and training in English as pre-requisite to the technical training

for stenographers. We are, in this connection beginning a secretarial department, in which advisory work and the giving of tests will be among the chief duties. In co-operation with the Young Women's Christian Association of Richmond we are attacking also the very acute problem of household work in Virginia, whether in homes, institutions, or elsewhere and are planning a short series of public conferences on the problem and possible solutions. The Y. W. C. A. representatives will discuss the servant question in the light of their experience in their Employment Bureau and have it in mind to suggest improved conditions for such work as well as real training. Our representatives will speak of solutions offered by the higher type of training in domestic science, by modern forms of co-operation in domestic work, etc.

The Bureau has had valuable help from young college women who feel the great need of our work here, and who have been willing to work consecutively either as volunteers or for a nominal sum, in order to see the work well under way and get experience for themselves. We need more of such help and can offer to suitable candidates careful training in research methods, and an interesting field to explore, as well as an opportunity for very significant constructive work.

## THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

The invitation extended by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae to the Southern Association of College Women to hold a joint meeting with us at the Washington biennial has been accepted. It is very doubtful whether the work and problems of the Southern Association are so well understood among the membership of the A. C. A. as is the work of the A. C. A. among the members of the Southern Association. In order to remedy this condition we hope to print each month news items from the S. A. C. W. It is also possible that we may be able to present before the April meeting an article from the president or secretary of our sister organization on the work of their Association.

The great problem that confronts the Southern Association is a problem of standardization, and their courageous and unremitting efforts to awaken in the South a public opinion that will demand high academic standards has won the respect and approbation of educational authorities everywhere.

In a leaflet issued not long ago the Association sums up for the information of prospective members some of its achievements:

"Standards of Southern Colleges have been investigated. Miss Elizabeth Avery Colton's reports on *The Improvement in Standards of Southern Colleges* and *The Approximate Value of Recent Degrees of Southern Colleges* have been distributed by the hundred. The United States Bureau of Education has ordered reprints, the leading Northern and Western universities employ them in assigning credits and Southern colleges are feeling the stimulus they have given to a better informed public.

"Through College Day Committees high schools have been visited and celebrations held to interest students in going to college. Efforts are continually made to show what a standard college is. It is becoming harder for the nominal college which advertises falsely to secure students. Co-operation with state and local authorities has been secured wherever possible.

"The Scholarships offered through the Association have increased in number to seventy. These vary in value from \$75.00 (tuition fees) to \$300.00, and the Association may also nominate candidates for the \$600.00 Pulitzer Scholarship at Barnard. A loan fund has been started and candidates will be aided as far as means allow.

"Pressing educational and social problems have been studied by the local branches and valuable service has been rendered. Pub-

licity campaigns, industrial schools for girls, better financial support for schools, compulsory education—each branch of the Association finds the problem closest at hand and helps to solve it.

"The Association looks forward to the time when public opinion will so affect legislation that an institution that can not do college work may not be chartered as such to a time when many schools now calling themselves colleges will give themselves the name to which they are entitled—preparatory school, finishing school, conservatory, or junior college—to a time when the present work of the Association in promoting intellectual honesty in college standards may no longer be necessary and the forces of organization may turn to other forms of activity."

In addition to the two reports mentioned above, Miss Colton has prepared a third on "The Various Types of Southern Colleges for Women" in which, without fear or favor, she assigns the southern colleges to the classes to which they belong according to the standard of their requirement for entrance and the work performed. She groups the 106 institutions that she has examined into (1) Standard Colleges of which she finds only 7; (2) Approximate Colleges; (3) Normal and Industrial Colleges; (4) Junior Colleges; (5) "Unclassifiable" Colleges; and (6) Nominal and Imitation Colleges. The report ought to prove of the greatest value to parents and students seeking real information about educational conditions in the South. That it will not add greatly to Miss Colton's popularity in certain quarters goes without saying.

Mary Leal Harkness, the secretary of the Southern Association, whose delightful articles on educational topics appear from time to time, but too infrequently, in the *Atlantic*, has found time during her summer travel to write for one of the July numbers of *The Independent* a charming article on Fairfield, Iowa, her home town—a town that cares, as Miss Harkness puts it. In the winter the secretary keeps in touch with a growing organization from her position as head of the Latin department of Sophie Newcomb College in New Orleans.

The Southern Association has an active press committee which last year prepared a bulletin for use in extension and had it published as widely as possible in all the cities where the Association has branches. This year the same committee purposes to publish in the local papers extracts from Miss Colton's last report and from the reports of state high school inspectors. Continued publication of definite statements from authoritative sources ought to help arouse the public conscience in regard to standards.

## NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.—The position of Dean of Women at the University of Cincinnati made vacant by the resignation last spring of Miss Emilie McVea, who accepted the presidency of Sweet Briar College, Va., has been filled by the appointment of Miss Loueen Pattee, formerly of Evanston, Ill. Miss Pattee took her first degree at Grinnell College, Iowa, and then went abroad for further study. Later she became the head of a school for girls at Munich, which she conducted until the breaking out of the European War. She has won especial honors in the field of modern languages and literatures, philosophy, and the history of art.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—No appointment has as yet been made to fill the vacancy created last spring by the resignation of Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin from the position of Adviser of Women. Meantime the academic recognition of the position, for which Cornell alumnae have so long striven in vain, has been granted by action of the Board of Trustees. At the June meeting of that body the following resolution was adopted:

"That the Adviser of Women shall be *ex officio* a member of the University Faculty; that she shall be equal in qualifications and rank to a full professor, and that she shall have the general charge of the interests of women students, and advise them in regard to all matters, subject to the statutes and the rules and regulations of the Trustees and of the general and special Faculties."

The Cornell Alumni News of June 29 makes the following comment upon this action:

"The Trustees have enacted virtually all that was advocated by the women graduates who asked for the creation of the office of dean of women. Opposition to the use of the word dean for such an office was based on the fact that at Cornell the word has been used to designate the head of a college. In virtually everything but name the office of Adviser of Women will be equivalent to the office of dean of women as it is known in most co-educational institutions. The Adviser will be selected for qualifications equal to those of professor, will rank as a professor, and will be a member of the University Faculty. It will be her privilege and duty to advise women students in all matters educational and other."

GOUCHER COLLEGE.—The new auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,200 will be ready for use by the reopening of the college

and the new pipe organ which is being installed will add greatly to the musical advantages of the college. The floor below the auditorium will be used partly for indoor athletic contests and partly for other student purposes. The lunch room and lounge for town students will be transferred to this building and the student publications will also have their offices in Catherine Hooper Hall. Additional facilities for faculty offices and club rooms have been provided on the basement floor of Goucher Hall.

The large enrollment of resident students has made it necessary to provide additional accommodations in the three halls of residence and to open another house recently acquired by the college for residential purposes.

The Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland will meet as the guests of Goucher College during the Thanksgiving holidays.

#### *Curriculum Changes.*

The Art department offers a new course in the History of Architecture, to be given by Professor Hans Froelicher.

Dr. Clara L. Smith of the department of Biblical Literature will give a new course on the History of Religions.

The Chemistry department announces additional courses on the Chemistry of Foods and on the History of Chemistry by Associate Professor Grete Egerer and a course on Physical Chemistry by Dr. Howard H. Lloyd who will come to the college this fall from the Johns Hopkins University.

The Department of Education will be reorganized under the direction of Associate Professor A. B. Gifford, Ph.D., of Teachers College, Columbia University. Miss Stella McCarty of the same department will give courses on Child Study and Primary Education.

Miss Helen O. Mahin, recently appointed Instructor in English, offers two courses in Journalism which are attracting students of literary ability and especially those who are working on the staffs of the student publications.

Several new courses along the less traditional lines are announced by the Department of History. Assistant Professor Mary Wilhelmine Williams will give a course on Latin America and another on the History of Canada regarded as a virtually independent unit rather than as a member of the British Empire. Dr. Katherine J. Gallagher will offer a course on the British Empire from 1815-1916 with special emphasis on the more recent develop-

ments. Professor Eleanor L. Lord will give an elementary investigation course on Historical Aspects of Symbolism with particular reference to the religious and ritualistic origin of symbols and their social significance.

The Department of Physiology and Hygiene under the Direction of Dr. Lillian Welsh and Dr. Jessie L. King will offer several new courses in advance of the more general courses already given. They are listed as courses in Bacteriology, Nutritional and Dietetic Hygiene, and Family and Communal Hygiene.

Miss N. Parker Jervis, a graduate of Madame Osterburg's Physical Training College, Kent, England, has been appointed to succeed Miss Hilda Rodnay who has returned to England to enter the Red Cross service.

Miss Caroline T. Jesse has responded to the growing interest in Spanish by offering an advanced course in Spanish Literature; and Professor J. S. Shefler will give a corresponding course in Italian Literature. The department has been further strengthened by the appointment of Miss Helen E. Manning, who received her Master's degree at Columbia this year, as Instructor in French.

Several new courses of special importance to women interested in social work will be offered by Dr. Clarence D. Blackley, who comes to the department from the University of Chicago. The courses are designated, respectively, as Elementary Statistics, Methods of Social Investigation, Municipal Problems and Immigration.

**LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY.**—Stanford enters upon its twenty-sixth academic year on August 29, 1916. By June, 1916, there had been graduated 5,999 persons.

Recent changes in the administration and faculty of Stanford University are as follows:

Chancellor David Starr Jordan has been retired as Chancellor Emeritus.

President John Casper Branner has resigned and now has the title, President Emeritus.

Doctor Ray Lyman Wilbur, formerly Dean of Stanford Medical School, has been elected President of the University.

Professor Oliver Peebles Jenkins, head of the Physiology department since the opening of the University in 1891, has been retired as Professor Emeritus. Dr. Ernest Gale Martin has come from Harvard to succeed Professor Jenkins.

Dr. Lillian J. Martin, at Stanford since 1899 and past year



acting head of the psychology department during the absence in Belgium of Professor Frank Angell, has been retired as Professor Emeritus.

Professor Frederic Campbell Woodward, formerly Dean of the Stanford Law School, has been called to the University of Chicago. Professor Charles Andrews Huston will succeed Professor Woodward as Dean, and Dr. Chester Garfield Vernier will come from the University of Illinois to succeed Professor Huston as Professor of Law.

Mrs. Evelyn Wright Allan, Dean of Women at Stanford since 1908, has been granted sabbatical leave by the Trustees of the University. Mrs. Allan's place will be filled by Miss Harriet Bradford, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College.

Miss Susan B. Bristol has resigned from the office of appointment Secretary, and will be succeeded by Mrs. Elizabeth Burritt Snell (Stanford, 1908). The scope of the office, which heretofore has extended only over the field of finding and placing teachers, will now be further extended, in the hope that this office may become the medium for placing Stanford graduates, whatever their vocations.

The office of Alumni Secretary, an elective office in the Stanford Alumni Association, will this year be recognized also as a University office, appointive by the President and subject to confirmation by the Trustees. It is hoped that this arrangement will bring Alumni and University into closer co-operation than has been possible heretofore.

In response to a petition from the students, a course in secretarial training will be given during the year 1916-17 by the Academic Secretary, Mr. George Archibald Clark.

In response to a petition from the Stanford women students, a course in household economics will be given during the first semester of the year 1916-17. Dr. Jessica Peixotto, Professor of Economics and Sociology at the University of California, will conduct this course at Stanford.

The executive committee of the Faculty, at a meeting on May 2, 1916, recommended that a four quarter system such as that in operation at the University of Chicago be provided for Stanford. This recommendation was approved by the Academic Council, and a committee was appointed to formulate such a system. The four quarter system may be ready for adoption by the year 1917-18.

In 1916-17, classes will be held on Saturday mornings as well as on the first five week days. All morning classes will begin at

8:00 instead of at 8:15. Afternoon classes will close at 4:05 instead of at 4:30.

Scholarship requirements at Stanford have been so raised that the A. B. degree will be granted not on passing grades in 120 hours, but on passing grades plus a generally satisfactory average of work, such general satisfaction to be indicated by a specified system of "grade points" placed after the grade mark.

The President's report for 1915-16 announced that in future, the number of men students at the University will be limited to fifteen hundred. The number of women students was long ago limited to five hundred, but until this year there has been no restriction placed on the number of men. By the new ruling, the men who may enter each year will be approximately five hundred.

Early in August, 1916, President Wilbur sent a letter to the parents of prospective students, asking their co-operation with the University in realizing among the students the ideals of democracy and character development, upon which the University was founded. To this end, the letter recommended that parents help to check those extravagances of students which are the result of too much money and too great indulgence at home. Also, the letter expressed the President's hope that before long it might be possible for every freshman to spend his or her first year at Stanford in a University dormitory.

**SMITH COLLEGE.**—In June, 1915, the class of 1890 of Smith College presented to the college a scholarship providing \$350 per year to be conferred upon a student from some Latin-American country. The first holder of this scholarship is to be Senorita Hortensia Balarezo of Quito, Ecuador, the daughter of a professor of law and Senator of the Republic of Ecuador. Senorita Balarezo has been in the United States for some time, having completed her preparatory work at Dana Hall in June. It is the hope of our national Committee on Foreign Students that many more such scholarships may be provided in our American colleges, either by the colleges themselves or their alumnae or by our Association.

Among recent promotions at Smith are those of Harriet Redfield Cobb from Associate Professor to Professor of Mathematics, of Annie Heloise Abel from Associate Professor to Professor of History, and of Mary Murray Hopkins from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Astronomy.

SWARTHMORE.—The authorities at Swarthmore College have sent out during the summer to the mothers of their women students the following letter:

My dear Mrs. —:

Simplicity and modesty in the dress of its women has been a tradition at Swarthmore, and it is the very earnest desire of the authorities of the College that this tradition should in no way be affected by the trend of modern society, and women students and their mothers are requested to co-operate with the College in upholding and preserving this standard.

We hope the mothers of our girls will see that a low corsage, very thin waist, which shows the figure underneath, and the extremes in length of skirts, either short or long, are unsuitable for college women. We strongly urge that no such garments be prepared for another year, but that they conform to the strength and dignity of women; and all garments which do not conform to the above standard be altered or left at home.

A moderate Dutch or "V" neck is not objectionable, but we desire our girls to be an example of modesty and right living to the world.

EMMA C. BANCROFT,  
Chairman of the Household Committee  
of the Board of Managers.

It is to be hoped that the courageous effort of the authorities of Swarthmore College to curb extravagance in dress among their students will meet with the applause it deserves. No one who has had much experience, however, in dealing with the fathers and mothers of the present generation of college students can feel any confidence that it will meet with universal approbation.

In an article in the current issue of Harper's on "Should Students Study?" President Foster of Reed College quotes Professor Churchman of Clark College as declaring that success in athletics and the social life of the college "seems to be the honest ambition of an appalling proportion of fathers and mothers who are sending their sons to fashionable colleges in the same spirit that accompanies their daughters to fashionable finishing schools." If only it might be brought about that all the daughters of such parents do find their way into the finishing schools! Unfortunately, they are straying with increasing frequency into the colleges and universities, not all of which are in a position, or believe themselves to be in a position, to deal so outspokenly with the ensuing problem as has Swarthmore.

**WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.**—Plans for better training of candidates for social and civic service have been announced by Prof. James E. Cutler, dean of the new School of Applied Social Sciences which is to be opened this month as a department of Western Reserve University. Three divisions of the new school have announced courses for the coming year. Other divisions will be added as the need arises and circumstances permit. The divisions already announced are the division of health administration, the division of family welfare and social service, and the division of municipal administration and public service. All work in the new school is virtually graduate work and distinctly professional in character. All divisions are open to women.

In the division of health administration, in addition to the work offered for men and women with medical training in order to fit them for public health administration, there is a special course for nurses designed to prepare them for public health nursing by giving them an understanding of the relation of the work of the public health nurse to other social activities and of their common methods and goal.

The division of family welfare and social service, of which James F. Jackson, superintendent of the Associated Charities of Cleveland is to be acting director, will take over the work in the training of family visitors conducted for several years past by the Associated Charities. Practically all of the city's social agencies will be opened to the work of the students, and the opportunity for practical field work is almost unlimited.

The general statement accompanying the announcement of courses for the division of municipal administration and public service reveals the spirit and purposes underlying the whole School of Applied Social Sciences:

"The human cost, as well as the money cost, of inefficient government is being more generally recognized and citizens are demanding of their governmental authorities better service of a uniformly higher grade. The necessity for a more secure tenure of administrative positions by qualified persons is receiving recognition by the adoption of improved civil service standards and better regulations governing appointments and dismissals. The rapidly growing number of cities which are adopting the city-manager form of government indicates clearly a rising demand for trained men of experience in municipal administration. There is a growing tendency also for university men to enter the public service and secretarial work with civic agencies, as a career.

"This new situation requires a readjustment or adaptation in university training. The ordinary academic courses in the universities do not give the practical connection with public affairs and public administration that brings adaptability and efficiency. Private business, while furnishing important technical knowledge and practical experience, does not give the comprehensive view of public affairs, the familiarity with the essentials of management-not-for-profit and the attitude of mind, required in a public administrator. Party organization does not, and cannot, provide the technical training that is essential to meet the new requirements. It is the purpose of the Division of Municipal Administration and Public Service to provide not only academic instruction in government and politics, but practical training in the details of public administration."

VASSAR. With the opening of college in September Vassar offers for the first time independent instruction in municipal government. The college is fortunate in being able to command the services of a competent woman for the work. It will be under the direction of Miss Alice M. Holden, who has been assistant to Prof. William Bennett Munro of Harvard.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. The University of Chicago Press is about to issue an elaborate study of Truancy in the Chicago schools made by Dr. Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge, former general secretary of the A. C. A., and Dr. Edith Abbott, at one time European fellow.

The opening of Ida Noyes Hall at the University of Chicago gives to the women resources which are unequalled for the promotion of the social and physical interests of women students, the building is not only very beautiful architecturally, ranking in the minds of many as the most beautiful of all the University buildings, but it is most conveniently arranged and perfectly equipped.

Professor Marion Talbot of the Department of Household Administration of the University of Chicago is offering this fall a new course entitled "Elements of Home Economics." It will deal in outline with the principal activities of the household and their personal, family, social, and economic significance. It will lead naturally to more extended courses in the family, sanitation, nutrition and dietaries, administration of the house, the retail market, public aspects of the household and other allied topics.

In connection with the Quarter Centennial Celebration of the University of Chicago the Department of Household Administration held two important conferences. At the first an address on "The Significance of the Home" was delivered before a large and interested audience by Mrs. Mary Willcox Glenn of New York. Her interpretation of the task of departments of household administration would surprise some critics who seem to think their limits are cooking and sewing, both of very poor grade.

On the following day a private conference was held attended by the staff and holders of advanced degrees from the department. Important questions concerning the future work of the department were frankly discussed and all who were present found the occasion very profitable. The department also made a suggestive and interesting contribution to the general exhibit of the University.

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The long fight waged in Georgia for the admission of women to the bar of that state has finally been won. The so-called "Portia" bill, recently passed by the general assembly of Georgia, has been signed by Governor Harris. The fight was begun by Mrs. Minnie Anderson Hale in 1911 immediately after her graduation from the Atlanta Law School and she has conducted a continuous campaign for recognition since then. She was the first woman lawyer registered under the new law.

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Providence, R. I., has an Association called the Children's Library Helpers which devotes itself to raising money to supplement the always inadequate city appropriations. According to the last report of the librarian, this association during the past year increased the funds of the library by something like thirteen hundred dollars, largely the proceeds of entertainments given under its auspices.

## WITH THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

For the benefit of those of our members who have not kept in touch with the work of the national committees, and it is to be feared that they are rather numerous, we are printing herewith a list of the committees with the names and addresses of the chairmen:

Admission of Colleges and Universities, Miss Marion Reilly, 2015 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

Credentials, Miss Katherine E. Puncheon, 5103 Pulaski Ave., Germantown, Pa.

Educational Legislation, Mrs. F. C. Turner, 255 Ridgway Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Fellowships, Miss Margaret E. Maltby, 400 W. 118th St., New York.

Finance, Miss Florence Cushing, 8 Walnut St., Boston, Mass.

Foreign Students, Mrs. Lucien A. Howe, 522 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Membership, Executive Secretary, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

Publication, Executive Secretary, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

Vocational Opportunities, Miss Florence Jackson, 264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Volunteer Service, Mrs. Margaret F. Lowenberg, 1260 Michigan Ave., Hyde Park, Cincinnati, O.

At the Council meeting in Chicago in April a new national committee on Housing was created. The Washington Branch, which has been much interested in the effort of the City of Washington to improve its housing conditions, presented at that meeting an interesting report on this subject and recommended to the Board of Directors the creation of a national standing Committee on Housing. This recommendation was subsequently accepted by the Council, but no chairman was elected. Until that can be done it is impossible to organize the work of the committee. Effort will be made at the earliest possible moment to secure workers for the committee and it is hoped that some definite accomplishment can be reported at the Biennial in April.

At a conference of the President, the Treasurer, and the Executive Secretary held in New York in July the advisability of creating several new national committees was discussed and the

proposal that two such committees be created, has been submitted to the Council to be voted on by mail. The proposed committees are an Americanization Committee, and a Committee on Student Aid.

The demand for an Americanization Committee within our Association had already been voiced by a number of our members, who had been shocked by the success of the propaganda of the belligerent nations in this country into a sudden consciousness of the incompleteness of our assimilation of the immigrant. Since the work of Americanization of the foreigners coming to us must be fundamentally a work of education, it would seem as if our Association, rather more than other women's organizations, had a duty here to perform.

Such a committee of our Association would find its work already very carefully outlined by the National Americanization Committee, a volunteer body of fifty-nine citizens from all parts of the country, who in May, 1915, organized themselves to promote a nationwide movement for the Americanization of the immigrant. Miss Frances A. Kellor, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Immigrants in America and editor of the *Immigrants in America Review* has expressed her willingness to take the chairmanship of such a committee. What college women can do in this field she tells us in this issue of the *Journal*.

In proposing a Committee on Student Aid the officers of the Association had in mind a unification and a better organization of work now going forward in a somewhat hap-hazard and desultory way in many of the branches. The officers did not attempt to outline definitely nor exhaustively the work of this committee. That is for the committee itself to do. It was suggested, however, that the work of the committee would probably divide naturally into graduate, undergraduate, and high school aid, and might in time require three corresponding sub-committees.

In the field of graduate aid one thinks naturally of fellowships, and it was hoped indeed that the committee might find means of stimulating the creation of additional fellowships. The officers felt, however, that there exists a need not only for fellowships, open only to women who have already received or are about to receive the doctor's degree; but for graduate scholarships as well, open immediately upon graduation to young women of exceptional promise.

In the way of undergraduate assistance most of our branches are doing something. A few are providing full scholarships, many



of them partial scholarships, some of them loan funds. The total amount of money invested in this way each year by the Association is surprisingly large. There is, however, no clearing-house for this part of the Association's work. We are not letting our right hand know what our left hand does and therefore both hands are working more or less blindly and with less than their potential efficiency. A national committee could put at the service of each branch the experience of other branches. It could assist branches in finding effective methods for raising money for this purpose, could help to determine whether such aid can best be given in the form of scholarships or of loans, and could help to solve the very troublesome problem of what qualifications shall be demanded of candidates for such assistance.

While fewer of our branches have interested themselves in the assistance of high school students, those that have are enthusiastic in regard to the social need for this work and the social benefits accruing from it. A committee working in this field would unquestionably soon be able out of its experience to make recommendations to both the Committee on Volunteer Service and the Committee on Educational Legislation.

The advisability of the formation of one or two other committees was discussed at the conference but no recommendation was made to the Council. One of these possible committees was a committee on collegiate and university training for women. It was suggested that such a committee, made up partly of college presidents, deans of affiliated colleges, or deans of women from some of the co-educational universities and partly of lay members, would have a practically unexplored field if it set out to investigate how far the curriculum of to-day actually fits women for life under modern conditions; where and in what direction, if at all, it should be changed; what tendencies in the higher training of to-day should be encouraged and what combated; whether there is needed a woman's *university* as distinct from a woman's *college*; what amount of endowment is demanded for really efficient work with any given number of students; and numerous other questions of this sort for which as yet no answers are forthcoming.

It was also suggested that the Committee on Home Economics, or to use Mrs. Richards' term, Euthenics, should be reorganized; that it had much work to do.

The officers would welcome free discussion through the pages of the Journal of all these suggestions. The members of the Association know better than anyone else where, in their work a na-

tional committee could be of assistance. Will they not make themselves articulate on the subject?

*Admission of Colleges and Universities.* The Committee held a meeting on July fourth in New York City. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Council in April, it adopted for the present as its standard for the academic rating of institutions applying for membership the list recommended by the Association of American Universities to foreign universities together with such other lists as it may find serviceable.

The Committee took up at once the consideration of certain colleges whose applications had been pending for a long time. In the cases of six of these institutions its information seemed to be adequate and satisfactory and it was decided to submit the names of these colleges at the earliest possible date to the Council for a vote to be taken by mail. Our membership is so scattered during the summer that it is impossible to get a satisfactory vote by mail even from the Board of Directors. It will probably be late September before a full vote can be obtained from the Council, but it is hoped that by the October meetings of the branches the alumnae of these five new colleges can be invited to membership. The admission of these colleges will unquestionably result at once in the formation of several additional branches.

The Committee is planning for another meeting either just before the opening of college or just after the heavy work incident to the beginning of the academic year is over. There is much work to be done before the biennial meeting in Washington. Not only is there a long list of colleges applying for membership whose claims must be carefully weighed, but there are many knotty problems arising out of the different significance attaching to degrees nominally the same granted by different institutions, even where the institutions themselves are of standard rank. It is very desirable that some sort of solution of these difficulties be presented at the biennial.

The Committee has just issued a new circular setting forth the requirements for admission and the method of procedure to be followed in connection with the admission of colleges. This can be had by any one interested on application to the executive secretary.

*Educational Legislation.* This committee consists, besides its chairman, of one representative in each of the sections into which the country is divided for A. C. A. purposes. The question suggests itself whether an additional representation by states might not increase the effectiveness of its work, since most legislation affecting education is state legislation.

The chairman of the committee would like to ask the members of the Association the following pertinent (will some one possibly think them impertinent?) questions:

Is every member of every branch of A. C. A. throughout the United States satisfied with the existing laws, or those pending, in her state, that govern the schools of that state?

Who if not college alumnae should be interested in the amount of money allotted to the schools, in the salaries and methods of election of teachers and school officers, in teachers' pensions, in scholarships, in text books, systems of school government and instruction—in all such questions pertaining to the schools, elementary, secondary, and of college grade?

Has each branch an Education or Educational Legislation Committee in touch with the sectional member on the National Educational Legislation Committee? Ask the Sectional Vice-President who she is.

The implication in all this is, What are you going to do about it? The Committee is working on plans that it hopes will induce most of the branches to do something effective about it.

*Committee on Fellowships.* The Chairman wishes to appeal to the members of our Association to interest the especially promising women graduate students in our universities to apply for our fellowships. There are two fellowships offered next year: our A. C. A. European Fellowship, available for study in this country while the war lasts; and the Anna C. Brackett Memorial Fellowship, awarded to the applicant giving most promise of distinction in teaching. Our Fellowship Announcement, giving details for application, will be sent upon request.

Since our Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship of \$1,000, whose aim is to encourage research among women doctors of philosophy, is now available only every other year, I appeal to our members to stimulate interest on the part of people who have money to endow fellowships to make our Association the trustee of such funds, so that we may offer at least one or two such fellowships every year. This would enable the very scholarly doctor of philosophy, for whom the university no longer provides a fellowship, to carry on further work, and to establish the *habit of research*, and perhaps to venture into more unusual fields of creative work than philanthropy, social service, or the professions of teaching, law, or medicine offer.

*Committee on Foreign Students.* The Committee sent out in June a circular letter to Branch presidents recommending to their

consideration the suggestion that Chambers of Commerce be interested, if possible, to establish scholarships for students from Central and South America in their respective cities. The Committee was glad to spread this suggestion, made by Dr. Goldsmith, of "the Conciliation," though it has its moments of skepticism as to the number of women students who will be brought to this country by such means.

As another step toward reaching foreign students a list of schools is being prepared, which we hope to be able to publish to advantage, together with an offer to furnish, on request, information in regard to special lines of study. The Committee will be most happy to receive information which will further its work, as in so new a field such assistance is doubly valuable. The outlook is promising. Foreign women of charm and ability are finding their way to this country as students, and a special obligation rests on American college women to welcome them and share with them the experiences of American life.

"True Pan-Americanism ought to be cemented by intellectual, rather than political or commercial interests," says Dr. Ernesto Quesada, of Argentina, and in the founding of such a Pan-Americanism we can, if we will, play an important part.

*Membership.* This committee consists of one representative from each branch under the chairmanship of the executive secretary. Many of the branches have either failed to appoint a representative or have failed to notify the executive secretary of such appointment. Will not every branch appoint a representative at once—the most active, wideawake person in the branch is the one needed for this work—and send her name and address in to the secretary's office?

A plan for an active membership campaign is already worked out and will be sent to the branches as soon as the fall work opens. With something like 50,000 women eligible to the Association a membership of 7,000 is, or may well be taken as, a reflection on the efficiency of college women.

In some branches the membership hardly changes at all from year to year. They are really very select little clubs, whose members having known each other and worked together for years are very congenial, and are quite content to let the new life pouring out each year from the colleges flow past them into the College Clubs. In other branches new members are secured; but the activities of the branch fail somehow to hold their interest and they are drawn off into organizations that seem to them better worth while.

Where this occurs the blame lies not with the Association but with the individual members of the branch. That the A. C. A. has work to do and is doing it is sufficiently proved by the vigorous life, and the active influence exerted on the civic, social and intellectual life of their communities by the great majority of our branches. If, therefore, any of our half alive branches are hugging to their souls the flattering delusion that their inanition is characteristic of the whole Association, they need to wake up and take a look around. If your branch is dead or only half alive, it is a reflection on no one except the individual members of it and perhaps incidentally on the colleges that failed to turn out women prepared for leadership.

In order to make it as easy as possible for branches to report changes in membership a card has been prepared which requires only the filling in of a few blanks in order to give the executive secretary all necessary information. These cards will be sent shortly to all branch secretaries, and ought to obviate many of the difficulties heretofore encountered in the work of keeping the membership list up to date.

The secretary's office is now at work on the lists of 1916 graduates and these will be sent to the branches as soon as the membership committees are ready to begin their work. We hope that a larger proportion of the new graduates than ever before can be drawn into the work of the Association. Each membership committee will be asked to report to the secretary's office on each name sent them.

One of the undertakings which the membership committee has in mind for this year is a thoroughgoing canvass in each community of our potential membership in order to see if it cannot be made actual. This can only be done with the active and enthusiastic co-operation of the branches. The executive secretary would welcome any suggestions as to methods of making this canvass effective.

*Publications.* Those who read the minutes of the Council meeting published in the last issue of the Journal will remember that it was voted on the expiration of Miss Peabody's term to transfer the editorship of the Journal to the office of the executive secretary and to retain the other members of the Publications Committee as advisory members. The suggestion had been made in the Council meeting that the Journal might be made more helpful to the members of the Association if it could be made to serve more effectively as a means of communication between the branches.

In order to find out as definitely as possible what changes the Association wished, a letter was sent to the branches asking for suggestions. Unfortunately this arrived in many cases, after the last branch meeting before the summer vacation. Some helpful and illuminating replies were received, however.

Early in July at a conference in New York City of the President, the Treasurer, and the Executive Secretary it was decided to recommend to the Board of Directors a new plan for the conduct of the Journal to be tried until the Washington Biennial, when it can be submitted to the whole Association for approval or rejection. It was proposed that the Journal, which has heretofore been issued four times a year at somewhat irregular intervals, be changed to a monthly, omitting, however, the months of July and August when our membership is very much scattered and our branch work entirely suspended. It was proposed that the increased cost of publication be met if possible by means of advertising and that the unexpended balance in our treasury be held uninvested for the present as a guarantee fund for the undertaking until such time as the Journal could be made to pay its own expenses. It was further proposed that the contents of the Journal, instead of being merely reports of proceedings and addresses delivered at our meetings, should consist rather of information concerning the work of the branches presented in as interesting a way as possible, information in regard to new educational movements and undertakings, news notes from the colleges, news notes from the Bureaus of Occupation, as well as articles and discussions of live educational topics.

The plan was approved by the Board of Directors by a vote taken by mail and goes into operation with this number of the Journal. It was so late before a vote could be obtained from the Board that it was impossible to give to the preparation of this first issue the time that should have been given. Letters soliciting advertising could not be gotten out until shortly before time for the closing of the forms for this issue. A few advertisers, however, responded almost immediately with orders. How successful this part of our enterprise may prove will depend on the growth of our circulation. That, in turn, will depend partly on the growth of our membership and partly on the extent to which we create a circulation for our magazine outside the limits of our membership. No effort has been made, heretofore, for such extension. The committee believes that, with the change in the character of the Journal, its appeal will be so widened as to justify such an effort. The branches can render most effective assistance in this work and a

plan, depending for its success on their co-operation, will be submitted to them shortly. We hope for an enthusiastic response.

The occupational census of college women undertaken some time ago by the Committee on Vocational Opportunities is about ready for publication. It promises extremely interesting results. Whether an issue of the Journal will be devoted to it or whether it will be issued as Bulletin III of the series begun by this Committee some years ago is not yet decided. The report is being prepared under the direction of Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation.

The publication of Bulletin II on Opportunities for Women in Domestic Science by Marie Francke which was to have been ready on July 1 has been unavoidably delayed. It is now almost ready for distribution, however, and will probably be in the mails before this issue of the Journal reaches our readers.

The question has been raised whether it would not be wise to have all A. C. A. publications that have any permanent value, including branch publications, issued from a single office. This would not include branch programs, year books, etc., but would include printed reports of investigations made by branches. The suggestion was made by a university librarian who had been troubled by the lack of uniformity and the general hap-hazard character of our publication work. This arrangement would seem to be desirable from every point of view. It would secure uniformity, it would probably be more economical, and it would make it possible to give complete and accurate answers to inquiries concerning A. C. A. publications.

*Committee on Vocational Opportunities for Women.* The vacancy in the chairmanship of this Committee created by the appointment of Mrs. Martin to the executive secretaryship has been filled by the election of Miss Florence Jackson, formerly director of the Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston.

Miss Jackson's activities in this field have been very far-reaching. She has for some time been doing active vocational advising among the women's colleges in the East under the auspices of the Union and has spoken at student vocational conferences in many of the leading colleges and universities.

Miss Jackson has well matured plans for the active prosecution of the work of this Committee. To this end she hopes to come at once into touch with all branch workers in this field. The first necessity is an accurate list containing the names and addresses

of all chairmen of vocational committees in the branches. Will each chairman, therefore, kindly send her name and address to Miss Jackson, 264 Boylston St., Boston, regardless of the possibility that she may already have it?

The chairman will also be glad of suggestions from branch chairmen or others of pieces of work that might be national in scope. While each committee doubtless has its own individual problems, there may well be some one study requiring the assistance of all.

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## THE WASHINGTON BIENNIAL

The Committee on Arrangements for the Thirty-fourth General Meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae to be held in Washington, D. C., April 9-14, 1917, announces that The Raleigh Hotel has been chosen as hotel and convention headquarters. The Raleigh is most conveniently situated at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street, in the heart of the business and shopping district. It is near the Government buildings and only three squares from the National Museum, where the opening reception will be held. Ample registration and committee rooms will be provided as well as the use of the large ball room for the business sessions and open meetings.

The Raleigh is large enough to accommodate all the delegates and guests to the convention, but the committee urges every one who expects to attend it to make reservations early. Easter week is the gala week of the year in Washington. Not only is the season at its best then, but excursions from every part of the country, planned especially to take advantage of the school vacations, fill the hotels to overflowing. *It is not too soon to make reservations now.*

To avoid complications the committee requests delegates to make their own reservations. Rates quoted by the hotel to the A. C. A. are as follows:

Single rooms without bath, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day.

Single rooms with bath, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 per day.

Double rooms without bath, \$3, \$3.50 \$4 and \$5 per day.

Double rooms with bath, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8.

There are a number of smaller and moderate priced hotels in the city, also conveniently located, in which rooms may be secured at \$1 or \$1.50 per day up. Information concerning these hotels or



boarding houses may be obtained from the chairman of the Committee on Housing Arrangements, Miss Lucy Madeira, 1330 Nineteenth Street.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, has consented to take the chairmanship of the program committee. The general topic for the meetings not otherwise specified is the Government in its relation to women—what the Government is doing for women and what women are accomplishing in the Government service. High government officials, members of the cabinet, and of the diplomatic corps will be among the speakers at the banquet.

The same idea will be carried out in the day of sight-seeing which has been planned by the committee. Delegates will be given the opportunity to investigate the workings of the Government at first hand and with the aid of competent guides.

Mrs. Raymond Morgan, 41 B St., Washington, D. C. is chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

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#### EDITORIAL

We send out this first issue of the Journal in its changed form with some trepidation. We have no means of knowing whether our interpretation—so far as this issue can be said to represent our interpretation—of the somewhat vaguely expressed wishes of the members of the Association corresponds in any degree to their desires. We earnestly hope that its failures and shortcomings will receive the frankest and promptest criticism in order that, if possible, they may be quickly rectified.

At the same time, we hope that our members in sending in their criticisms will temper their justice with mercy, remembering the difficulties under which the work was done. If we had never seen the A. C. A. at work, almost our summer's experience would have persuaded us that the organization was a myth. With the first breath of summer it seemed to dissolve into thin air and "like an insubstantial pageant faded, leave not a rack behind,"—not even a post office address. Or, if the long and wonderfully efficient arm of the federal postal service still reached it, as evidenced by the fact that our letters were not returned, it remained blind and deaf, alike to despairing appeals and indignant protests. Like some snails, it appears to be an aestivating creature. How appalling if it should hibernate, too!

That, indeed, would be ample cause for black despair on the part of the editor, though she were the most incorrigible optimist;

for not by any possibility does one editor make an A. C. A. Journal. The new Journal must be the work of the whole Association or it is doomed to failure. It requires no very vivid imagination to see what a power the Journal might become both within and without the Association in creating and making effective a public demand for progressively better things in the industrial, social, civic, and educational life of the nation. The Association is the largest single body of highly trained women in the world. Individually its members by the hundreds,—yes, thousands—are spending themselves in every conceivable form of effort for social betterment, and are doing their work with the deftness, the precision, the certainty born of long mental discipline. Here and there local groups have made themselves effective in the life of their communities. But as a national body we have not yet made ourselves articulate. Sometimes we have lacked the cohesion and the impelling force that come from singleness and definiteness of purpose. Always we have lacked an organ, or have failed to use the organ that we had, for the expression of our purposes,—our hopes, and aspirations. Associations, like individuals, are effective only insofar as they express themselves in word or act or institution. In the Journal our Association has ready to its purposes the organ through which such self expression can come. Will it use it?

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The increased cost of publishing ten instead of four issues of the Journal can be met in only two ways—by creating a circulation for the magazine outside our own membership and by securing as large an amount of advertising as possible. Little or no effort has been made heretofore to extend the circulation of the Journal beyond our regular membership; and in its old form, indeed, its appeal was strictly limited to our own circle. We are convinced that if the Association seizes the opportunity that the Journal holds, its appeal can be widened indefinitely. There are hundreds of our members who are thinking and writing authoritatively on a wide variety of social and educational topics. Why should not the Journal become the regular vehicle through which they shall reach their public? Why should it not in time become one of the most authoritative publications in the educational field—the most authoritative, perhaps, in the field of woman's education?

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Meantime we have at hand the means of increasing our subscription list by some hundreds at once, and almost without effort.

Many of our branches have availed themselves of our associate membership provision and already have a strong contingent of associate members. The number of these is constantly increasing. These members pay no dues to the national treasury and do not receive the publications. Nearly all of them are deeply interested in all branch movements and in much of the national work. The Journal in its new form is certain to make an appeal to them, and we are confident that an invitation to them to subscribe would meet with a general and enthusiastic response.

How effective the Journal may prove as an advertising medium remains to be seen. Advertisers will be hesitant at first. They will "need to be shown" that it really offers them a means of reaching an interested and appreciative public. The most effective argument will be a constantly increasing circulation and for that we shall be dependent partly upon our membership committee, but still more upon the work, the general "aliveness" of our branches. We believe, however, that there should be in every branch a Journal committee whose duty it should be to co-operate with the editor whenever she needs local assistance, to report all complaints from branch members in regard to failures to receive the Journal, to report all items of interest from the branch, to increase the circulation of the Journal in each locality, to suggest the names of possible contributors, to be general publicity agents for us in each local center.

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It is very gratifying to be able to publish this month the story of the development of the Kansas City Branch into a recognized community force. Doubtless other branches have much the same story to tell of growing community recognition of their effectiveness, though perhaps in other fields. We shall welcome all such stories; they are alive with interest for the whole Association.

At the time of the presentation of the *Tempest* one of the Kansas City critics summed up in the following words the distinctive features of the production:

"Though only one of innumerable pageants commemorative of the Shakespearean anniversary, the Kansas City production is noteworthy for several things. It is the first organized effort of an association of college women to give their activities a municipal form. It is the only public Shakespearean Tercentennial in which all the actors were women. It re-proved the popularity of Shakespeare's comedy and particularly of *The Tempest*. It had, in the opinion of experienced travellers and theatre goers, the most beau-

tiful setting ever given an out-of-door dramatic performance. And at the end of the play, instead of Prospero's stiff and uncharacteristic epilogue, came a momentary glimpse, through the starlit night, of Caliban, solitary, free, peering—half in fear and half in triumph—over the island which he ruled, alone. The effect of this emendation was strangely mystical and poetic. The brilliant and romantic figures of the tale had disappeared. For a little while, Prospero had held natural powers in his hand and used them to his ends. But his wand is broken. He is gone back to the world of men, in Milan. And the deep forces of nature whose surface only he has vexed with conquest, rise and lap his story round with silence."

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We should be glad to receive from readers suggestions as to new departments in the Journal. One such department has already been suggested—a department of book-reviews that should review each month the new publications dealing with the fields in which our national and local committees are at work. Among our members are to be found experts in all these fields; many of them would without doubt be willing to contribute to such a department, which could be made in this way a reliable and authoritative guide to our readers.

Another department that we feel confident would contribute much of suggestion and interest is a department of Open Letters. Through the informal and frequently half humorous medium of the open letter one can venture to propound a theory or state a thesis that one is not yet prepared to defend seriously. If the ensuing fire of criticism and opposition proves one's position untenable, one is not too deeply committed. Retreat is comparatively easy. Moreover, the open letter brings many a valuable suggestion from the woman whom we all know and love—the woman who has thought much and to excellent purpose on the things we are all talking about so glibly, but who is too modest and self-distrustful to venture to express herself except through a letter where she may hide her identity under a couple of initials.

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That discussion of the ideals and tendencies of the college is not thought entirely devoid of interest for the general reader is shown by the fact that the July Scribner's and the September Harper's have each included an article dealing with these questions—the first on the Remaking of College Life by George F. Kearney, which professedly represents an undergraduate point of view; and

the second an effort to reply to the question, "Should Students Study?" by President Foster of Reed College, Oregon. It is clear that both writers have their eyes fixed almost if not quite exclusively on the male undergraduate, just as a writer in the *Century* a few years ago chose for the title of a series of articles on male undergraduate life "The American Undergraduate," apparently quite unconscious of the fact that the American undergraduate of to-day is almost as likely to be feminine as masculine. It is just possible that these gentlemen have all assumed that it is only the male student who adorns the walls of his room with the motto, "Do not let your studies interfere with your college education." The hundreds of A. C. A. members who are dealing with the feminine contingent in the student body to-day have no such illusions. They will doubtless find President Foster's article helpful in correcting some rather widespread misconceptions on the part of students as to the comparative value of high academic rank and student "activities."

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Some time ago at a meeting of one of our Eastern branches a speaker, who had long been an A. C. A. member but who had been for some time out of close touch with the active work of any branch, delivered herself of the opinion that the work of the A. C. A. was done; that it had served an excellent purpose in the beginning as a standardizing agency; but now that that work had been taken over by other more authoritative and better equipped agencies, there was nothing left for the Association to do and it might profitably consider the question of disbanding. And not a few members of the branch seemed tremendously impressed with that proposition and have gone about ever since repeating it as an expression of their own opinions.

For our own part we must admit that we find that attitude on the part of A. C. A. members particularly exasperating. It is the same sort of exasperation that the busy housewife feels when her husband urges her to sit down and let this, that, and the other task go undone. She knows perfectly well that if she does let them go undone, he will be the first and the loudest complainer over the resulting disorder. It is not true that the work of A. C. A. is done, even if we conceive of it as limiting its function strictly to the educational field. It is not even true that its work of standardization is done. It is true that the work of academic standardization, for which the A. C. A. was never adequately equipped, has been taken over by other agencies; but the work of standardiz-

ing the conditions, social and physical, under which women students shall do their academic work is only fairly begun. In almost none of our educational institutions are those conditions perfect; in some of them they are little short of deplorable.

Surely to one who has eyes to see the tasks confronting such an Association as ours are numerous and complex enough to tax to the uttermost all the abilities we can command. It is true that most of our institutions of higher learning are now freely open to women, that we even have such institutions for our own exclusive use. But a thousand questions remain to be answered. What sort of education do women need? How can it best be given? What are the relative advantages and disadvantages, for example, of the separate woman's college, the affiliated college, the co-educational college or university? What is the maximum number of students that can be cared for properly on a given endowment? What changes are demanded in the curriculum to meet the conditions of modern life, profoundly affected as it is by the changing status of woman? Can practicable methods be found for the religious and moral training of college students? Here is a body of women who have had the college experience, many of them in several colleges; who have tested that experience by the practical test of actual life. Out of them, if from any source, should come wisdom in dealing with this troublous question of the education of women.

Moreover, though the opportunity for education is now freely open to women, access to professional opportunity is still frequently closed. How many of the really big prizes in the academic world are open to women, no matter how able they may be? And not in the academic world only, but in political and professional life? Here is a work as important and as directly in line with the purposes of the Association as any it has done in the past.

No; if the A. C. A. lacks anything, it is not opportunity for work but vision to see its opportunity. When our public school system attains such perfection that it really reaches all the children of all the people; when it assures to each individual child as large a measure as possible of physical health and mental development; when it discovers individual aptitude and guides the pupil into the field where he can work at his highest efficiency; when it really lays the foundation for effective citizenship in the nation's youth; when adult illiteracy is a thing unknown; when members of school boards are chosen because of their knowledge of educational matters and no longer as a reward for services rendered to political "bosses"; when in secondary schools we no longer see

fine women of personality and power holding subordinate positions under weak, incompetent men; when all the colleges are giving to their students real education and that education is really fitting them for life; when all the youth of genuine promise are being found and sent to college regardless of sex or financial condition and all those unfit for college are promptly eliminated by the academic process itself; when opportunity in the higher reaches of academic and professional life is equally open to women and men; when the perfection of our higher education is such that it brings to us each year hundreds of foreign students who will interpret their people to us and us in turn to their people, thus bringing about mutual understanding, upon which only international peace can rest—well, then perhaps we shall be justified, if our desires lean that way, in taking to our rocking chairs and complacently folding our hands.

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## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE 1916 COUNCIL

### CAROLINE L. HUMPHREY

At the Council meeting held in San Francisco on August 23, 1915, the president was authorized to appoint the Nominating Committee, Finance Committee, Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Membership.

The following were appointed:

#### NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Myra Beach Jordon, Dean of Women, University of Michigan.  
 Miss Eva Johnston, Dean of Women, University of Missouri.  
 Mrs. Ethel Puffer Howes, former Vice-President of the North Atlantic Section.  
 Mrs. Susan B. Pearmain, former President of the A. C. A.  
 Mrs. J. B. Kerr, President Portland, Oregon, Branch.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE

Miss Florence Cushing, Miss S. L. Day, Miss K. E. Puncheon, Treasurer.

Let me say a word here in regard to the personnel of the Finance Committee. According to the new By-Law, the Trust Funds formerly held by the Committee on Investing Funds, of which Miss Cushing was chairman, and Miss Day a member, were to be in the future in the care of the Treasurer. It seemed wise to your president, in order not to lose the invaluable services and experience of both Miss Cushing and Miss Day, to merge the Committee on Investing Trust Funds with the Finance Committee, thus forming the Finance Committee.

#### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Miss K. E. Puncheon.

#### COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

Executive Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held just before the second Council Meeting in San Francisco, the president was authorized to appoint from the Board three members, who should serve as a Nominating Committee to bring in names of candidates for the office of Executive Secretary by December 1, 1915.

The president appointed Miss Sophie Hart, Mrs. E. C. Schmidt and Miss Enda Hendrie. The Board asked Miss Francis if she would be willing to serve as Acting Executive Secretary until December 1. In December, the Board appointed Miss Francis to serve as Acting Executive Secretary until some time before the Council Meeting, in Chicago, in April, 1916. On March 15th Miss Francis resigned, and on April 8, Mrs. Gertrude Shorb Martin, Advisor of Women at Cornell, was appointed to fill the position.

When Miss Francis took office as General Secretary in 1912, there were thirty-four Branches and a deficit in the Treasury. Today there are seventy-four Branches with seven new ones to be voted in later, and a surplus, and what is still more, a spirit of enthusiasm and forward looking in the Association that promises well for its future. Miss Francis was elected to stir up enthusiasm, to try to make vital an association in which many of its members were asking "Is it worth while?" She leaves an association that is alive, and full of power and ready to assume its share of responsibility in the educational problems of today.

Mrs. Martin, her successor, a member of the Reorganization Committee, and, at present, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Opportunities, with full knowledge of the history of the Association, a woman of vision, and of constructive policies, brings to the office of Executive Secretary a broad experience and loyal interest. We are fortunate indeed. I congratulate you on her willingness to serve and on her appointment.

On recommendation of the Board, the Council voted at its first session in San Francisco to ask Mrs. Eva Perry Moore to continue to represent the Association in the re-organization of the National Council of Women, with discretion in the matter of our final affiliation with this organization. At a meeting in Washington, in December, 1915, Mrs. Moore and Miss Francis represented our Association and we joined the National Council. It is a matter of congratulation that Mrs. Moore, our representative, was elected president of the National Council of Women. We shall hear her full report later.

The Association was invited to send a delegate to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress held in Washington, December 27, 1915 to January 8, 1916. The president appointed Dr. Mary Sherwood of Baltimore, with Miss Eunice Wood of Washington, alternate.

At the Vassar celebration of its fiftieth anniversary the Association was represented by your president and acting executive secretary. Again at Founders Day at Mt. Holyoke College, the president represented the Association.

The president asks for definite instructions in regard to the matter of petitions. It frequently happens that an organization interested in some special question, that may be far-reaching in its effect on society, asks our Association to endorse or oppose a measure. Often our Association



must act quickly to be of any real service. It may be possible to wait until a Council or Association meeting, but again, it may happen that by waiting a real opportunity may be lost. This would be particularly to be regretted in educational measures.

It is very gratifying to report that several inquiries have been made by societies and private individuals in regard to the Association's being willing to award scholarships for them and to administer special funds. Our Association seems peculiarly fitted to administer such funds as the Anna Brackett Memorial Fund and to award Fellowships for other societies, that hold their own funds for such a purpose. More and more I hope we shall be asked to render this kind of service for which we are so adequately equipped.

Your president feels that the Association is steadily growing in power and influence, and that the next few years will do much to make the individual Branches realize that they are a part, and a most necessary part, of a large National Association that is becoming a real factor in the practical education of the country.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

KATHARINE E. PUNCHEON

JUNE 1, 1915 TO MAY 31, 1916

Dr.

To Balance as of June 1, 1915.....\$ 3,444.64

### RECEIPTS

#### Dues Affiliated Alumnae Associations

Wellesley College Alumnae .....	\$ 150.00
Smith " " .....	150.00
Bryn Mawr " " .....	130.00
Radcliffe " " .....	105.00
Barnard " " .....	80.00

#### Dues Branch Members

Current .....	\$4,272.00
New .....	1,331.00
Arrears .....	197.00
Advance .....	39.00

5,839.00

#### Dues General Members

Current .....	\$ 555.00
New .....	88.00
Arrears .....	13.00
Advance .....	18.00

674.00

Sale of Bulletin No. 1 .....	49.05
" " Pins .....	10.80
Guest Tickets for San Francisco .....	80.00
Interest on Bank Balances .....	11.71
Bank Collections .....	.85
Membership Committee, returned .....	66.00

Anna C. Brackett Fellowship, transferred .....	625.32	
Alice Freeman Palmer " " .....	696.53	
" " " " .....	25.00	
Dues, Life Members .....	75.00	
		8,768.26
		<u>\$12,212.90</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Item I.	Executive-Secretary, Salary	.....	\$ 1,833.26	
	Treasurer	.....	750.00	
Item II.	Executive-Secretary			
	Traveling Allowance	1914-15	\$150.00	
		1915-16	355.03	505.03
	President			
	Traveling Allowance	1914-15	\$ 9.99	
		1915-16	253.12	263.11
Item III.	Executive-Secretary, Office Incidentals	.....		941.38
	Treasurer	.....		325.00
Item IV.	Publication Committee	1914-15	\$659.03	
		1915-16	376.32	1,035.35
	Membership Committee	.....		183.30
	Fellowship	.....		13.00
	Vocational Opportunities	.....		100.00
	Conference of Women Trustees	.....		18.09
	European Fellowship	.....		500.00
	Volunteer Service, 1914-15	.....		100.00
	Educational Legislation	.....		25.00
	General Expenses	.....		923.90
	Collection of Checks	.....		.30
Dues returned	General Members	.....		3.32
"	" Branch "	.....		36.00
Life Membership Fees transferred	.....			100.00
Anna C. Brackett Fund advanced	.....			187.50
Fellowship Funds transferred	.....			1,159.35
			\$ 9,002.89	
Balance in Bank as of May 31, 1916	.....			3,210.01
			\$12,212.90	

This is to certify that the accounts of the Treasurer have been examined and found to agree with the balances as shown by the Bank accounts.

**M. B. NILES,**  
**Certified Public Accountant.**

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER FELLOWSHIP FUND

### CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Balance as of June 1, 1915 uninvested .....	\$ 384.16
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## RECEIPTS

Balance of pledge, Duluth Branch .....	25.00
Principal Cash uninvested 5/31/16 .....	\$ 409.16

*Association of Collegiate Alumnae*

## INCOME ACCOUNT

Balance as of June 1, 1915 .....\$ 652.82

## RECEIPTS

Interest on Investments .....	\$392.50	
" " Bank balances .....	17.05	409.55
		<u>\$ 1,062.37</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Fellowship Stipend	1914-1915	\$250.00	
	1915-1916	500.00	750.00
			<u>750.00</u>
Balance of Income 5/31/16 .....		\$	<u><u>312.37</u></u>

## ANNA C. BRACKETT FELLOWSHIP FUND

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Balance as of June 1, 1915 Uninvested .....\$ 272.50  
 No Receipts No Disbursements.

Balance May 31, 1916 .....\$ 272.50

## INCOME ACCOUNT

Balance as of June 1, 1915 .....\$ 473.94

## RECEIPTS

Interest on Investment .....	\$335.00	
" " Bank balance .....	26.38	361.38
		<u>\$ 835.32</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Fellowship Stipend	1915-1916	\$ 670.00
Balance of Income May 31, 1916 .....		<u><u>\$ 165.32</u></u>

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Balance as of June 1, 1915 .....\$ 679.60

## RECEIPTS

Life Membership Fees .....	75.00
	<u>\$ 754.60</u>

## INCOME ACCOUNT

Balance June 1, 1915 .....\$ 30.00

## RECEIPTS

Interest on Investments .....	\$ 40.00	
" from Saving Fund .....	30.19	70.19
		<u>70.19</u>
Balance of Income May 31, 1916 .....		<u><u>\$ 100.19</u></u>

## EUROPEAN FELLOWSHIP FUND

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Balance as of June 1, 1915 .....\$ 17.46  
 No Receipts. No Disbursements.

Balance May 31, 1916 .....\$ 17.46

## FELLOWSHIP FUNDS CASH

## Capital Uninvested

Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship Fund	.....\$409.16
Anna C. Brackett " "	..... 272.50
Life Membership " "	..... 754.60
European " "	..... 17.46

Cash Capital Uninvested .....\$ 1,453.72

## Income Cash Balance

Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship Fund	.....\$312.37
Anna C. Brackett " "	..... 165.32
Life Membership " "	..... 100.19

Cash balance Income ..... 577.88

Balance in Bank as of May 31, 1916 .....\$ 2,031.60

## FELLOWSHIP FUNDS — CAPITAL

		Cash Investments	Totals
Alice Freeman Palmer Fund	.....\$ 409.16	\$12,135.63	\$12,544.79
Anna C. Brackett " "	..... 272.50	8,572.50	8,845.00
Life Membership Fund	..... 754.60	951.25	1,705.85
European Fellowship " "	..... 17.46		17.46

Cash Uninvested .....\$1,453.72

Investments .....\$21,659.38

Fellowship Funds totals .....\$23,113.10

Investments .....\$21,659.38

Cash Uninvested .....1,453.72

\$23,113.10

## REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT FOR THE NORTH-EAST CENTRAL SECTION

## VIOLET JAYNE SCHMIDT

(The report of the Vice-President of the Northeast Central Section for 1914-15 which should have been printed in the May issue of the Journal along with the other reports of the San Francisco meeting was overlooked in the transfer of the editorship and did not reach the Executive Secretary's office until too late for inclusion in the May issue. The Executive Secretary has therefore requested the Vice-President to combine this report with her latest one, covering the work of her section for 1915-16.)

The reports of the twenty-four branches of this section present a great variety of specific and interesting undertakings and voice much enthusiasm.

for things accomplished. The Vice-President regrets that in order to condense these into the reasonable limits of a published report and to cover a period of two years, her resumé must take very much the form of a catalogue, and must omit many interesting details.

To the nineteen branches of the last published report there have been added five new ones; *i.e.*, Beloit, Superior, and Oshkosh, in Wisconsin; Lafayette, Indiana; and Springfield, Ohio. These twenty-four branches have a total of 1740 regular members and 140 associate members. They include six branches with a membership of over one hundred; *i.e.*, Chicago with 272 regular members; Detroit with 158; Milwaukee with 148; Ann Arbor with 136; Columbus with 122; and Toledo with 109. There are six branches with a membership of between fifty and one hundred: *i.e.*, Madison with 88; Illinois-Iowa with 83; Cincinnati with 66; Kalamazoo with 65; Central Illinois with 61; and Bloomington (Ind.) with 60. Those below fifty include the five new branches. The greatest increases in membership during the past two years have been made by the Chicago, Columbus, Detroit, Illinois-Iowa, and Central Illinois branches; and the Madison branch deserves special mention as having, this year, almost doubled its membership of last year. Thirteen branches now admit associate members; and another, the Indianapolis branch, expects to do so next year.

The work of the branches falls naturally under two heads, *i.e.*, that which is done under the inspiration of the National Association and generally in co-operation with national standing committees, and that which grows out of the widely differing local conditions in which the various branches find themselves.

#### VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Twelve branches are doing work in some part of the large field opened up by our national committee on vocational opportunities. The Chicago branch continues its excellent work through two committees; a vocational opportunities committee, which has as its aim the investigation of positions other than teaching for college women and which co-operates in support of the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations; and a vocational guidance committee, which takes part in the work of a joint committee for vocational supervision with the aim of keeping boys and girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age in school, or providing them with suitable employment if they must go to work. The Committee of the Detroit branch has followed up its thorough work in investigating vocational opportunities by taking the lead in the establishment, just completed this spring, of a Bureau of Occupations in Detroit. This Committee also sent out, last year, a questionnaire on domestic science for Miss Jackson of the Boston Appointment Bureau. The energetic vocational committee of the Columbus branch continued last year the work of collecting information and giving vocational advice; it also acted to some extent as an employment bureau without fees, and to that end co-operated with the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. This year, the Committee has been influential in establishing a State Vocational Bureau, co-operating in this enterprise, with the College Club of Columbus, and contributing to the support of the Bureau. The vocational committee of the Cincinnati branch has completed its survey of opportunities for professional, commercial and industrial training for women in Cincinnati, and its findings are to be published under the auspices of the Schmidlapp Bureau,

and put into carefully directed circulation. Eight branches have committees whose special interest is to bring useful information concerning possible vocations to the attention of the high school senior girls or of the college girls in their communities. These are Ann Arbor, Beloit, Fox River Valley, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Oberlin, Springfield (Ill.), and Superior. Five branches, *i.e.*, Chicago, Milwaukee, Central Illinois, Illinois-Iowa, and Ann Arbor, contribute funds to the Chicago Bureau of Occupation. Ann Arbor also contributes to the new Detroit Bureau. In this connection it should be noted that when vocational addresses or conferences are arranged for students by branches, the most frequent speakers are the managers of these bureaus, who thus assist in the best possible way this important service of our branches. For this and other reasons, our branches should contribute as generously as possible toward the financial support of the Collegiate Bureaus in their section.

#### OTHER NATIONAL INTERESTS

Four branches of this section, *i.e.*, Ann Arbor, Detroit, Oshkosh, and Madison have co-operated with the National Children's Bureau in making tests of birth registration in their respective cities.

Three branches, *i.e.*, Springfield (Ill.), Kalamazoo, and Oberlin report the recent formation of committees on educational legislation to watch bills affecting education in their respective legislatures, and to co-operate with the national committee on Educational Legislation. The Chicago branch has for many years had such a committee and by its recommendation the branch urged this year the passage of the Keating-Owens Child Labor Bill in Congress. The Bloomington (Ill.) Committee has kept the branch informed upon recent laws affecting child labor and equal suffrage.

In accordance with the resolution favoring equal suffrage which was passed by an overwhelming majority at the San Francisco meeting, six branches of this section have taken an active interest in this cause. The Ann Arbor branch has had a study class on the subject during the year under the direction of Dr. Mary Hinsdale. The Bloomington (Ill.) branch arranged a lecture by Mrs. Pankhurst, and netted one hundred forty dollars for its scholarship fund. The Beloit branch arranged a lecture by Mrs. Pankhurst, and devoted one meeting to a discussion of equal suffrage. The Kalamazoo branch has a suffrage committee to work in co-operation with Kalamazoo College girls. The Toledo branch has recently formed an equal suffrage committee which has already presented one speaker on the subject. The Cincinnati branch has appointed a committee to investigate the sentiment of the branch toward work with the College Equal Suffrage League.

The work of the branches growing out of local needs may be grouped under the following heads:

#### BETTER PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION

The moving picture show has been the concern of several branches. The Ann Arbor and Oberlin branches have had committees to investigate and report upon moving picture shows in their cities. Last year, the Columbus branch appointed a committee to investigate the work of the State Board of Censors for Moving Pictures, whose existence was threatened by a bill then pending in the Ohio legislature; as a result, the committee

became an influential factor in the defeat of the bill. A unique experiment in providing wholesome public amusement for school children which aims eventually to create a rival for moving picture shows is that initiated three years ago by the Detroit branch and described somewhat in detail in the last published report of this section. A joint committee of the Detroit branch and of the Drama League, Detroit Center, arranges for the performance of plays in branch libraries and school auditoriums by the school children themselves. Temporary obstacles have made the progress of this work slow, but two plays have thus far been carried through with great success, *i.e.*, Percy Mackaye's bird masque "Sanctuary," and Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." A third play was in process of preparation at the time of sending in the branch report. The final purpose of the committee is a municipally owned Children's Theatre.

The Detroit Branch also had a Committee last year which assisted the Superintendent of the Detroit public schools very materially in his efforts to secure more and larger playgrounds for the city's children. The new Oshkosh branch, admitted a year ago, has devoted itself with much enthusiasm to this group of interests. A recreational committee of six members brought into co-operation all organizations in the city interested in public recreation, and carried through an educational and political campaign in which a provision for a special tax for a director and for apparatus for public playgrounds and recreation was voted on and passed at the spring elections. Its work last summer also included the formation of a swimming class, the engaging of a swimming teacher, and the provision of supervision at the beach. A municipal dance committee investigated conditions at public dances. Both last year and this year, the Bloomington (Ill.) branch managed the giving of a popular concert. Last year the Lansing branch took the lead in establishing a Drama League Centre in its city. The Drama League committee of the Ann Arbor branch has acted as publicity committee for the Drama League Centre of that city, which it was instrumental in forming.

#### OTHER FORMS OF PHILANTHROPIC AND CIVIC WORK

"The Milwaukee Working Girls' Club," started and managed by a large committee of the Milwaukee branch, and described in some detail in the last published report, has successfully completed its third year. Last year the committee instituted the plan of self-government by the girls in the house. Another committee of this branch has, through the past two years, completed and kept up to date an approved list of boarding houses for working girls; houses have been thoroughly inspected; a card catalogue of approved houses has been kept at the Y. W. C. A.; and posters have been placed in public places to call attention to the list.

Over two years ago, under the able leadership of Dr. Mary Thompson Stevens, the Detroit branch started a vigorous campaign in Detroit and in the Michigan Legislature for a Michigan Reformatory for women. It enlisted the co-operation of the Twentieth Century Club, the Girls' Protective League of Detroit, and the Michigan and the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, through a joint committee of which Dr. Stevens is chairman. A bill was introduced in the legislature, but it was so badly amended that the committee finally helped to defeat it. They are planning an even more vigorous campaign when the next legislature convenes.

The Toledo civics committee recently formed, has (1) assisted the Bureau in Juvenile Research in taking a census of the feeble minded of the state to the end of convincing the state legislature of the urgent necessity of adequate provision for segregation; (2) has expressed to the Teachers' Association its desire to further any social service or social center work in the public schools; (3) has joined with several other organizations in requesting the City Welfare Department to make an investigation and census of prostitution in Toledo; and (4) has established a Volunteer Social Service Bureau.

Three branches have been interested in child welfare. The Oshkosh committee co-operated with other committees in carrying through an Oshkosh Baby Week; the Beloit Committee, in the local baby welfare movement co-operated with the visiting nurse by getting the name of every child in the city under six years of age; and the Ann Arbor committee investigated the question of the milk supply.

The Bloomington (Ill.), and the Appleton branches have committees actively co-operating with the Civic Leagues of their respective cities. The former has also conducted each year a campaign for early Christmas shopping and the latter has recently formed a committee to interest the County Board in procuring a county nurse. The Illinois-Iowa Branch co-operates with philanthropic undertakings in each of the three cities, Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport.

The social centre committee of the Central Illinois branch has organized and supervised a social centre in one of the grade school buildings, at which a course of lectures in cooking, household management and hygiene for mothers, three classes devoted to recreational activities, and an Italian course were conducted for six months of the year. The energetic library committee of the Kalamazoo branch has taken the lead in a movement for the extension of branch libraries and takes charge of 2,200 books and thousands of magazines which it has brought together for that purpose. The civic committee of the Ann Arbor Branch has helped to secure the appointment of a police woman, and to start a yard and garden contest.

#### WORK FOR COLLEGE GIRLS AND HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS.

The Madison branch has carried out with enthusiasm, through a committee of sixteen, its plan to furnish a co-operative house at the University of Wisconsin, for girls working their way through college. They have raised about seven hundred dollars which is sufficient to ensure the opening of the house in the fall. Of this sum, the branch itself gave one hundred dollars, and the branch of Superior gave fifty dollars. The Ann Arbor committee on health service has launched a campaign for an infirmary for University women. The Kalamazoo housing committee is seeking to improve housing conditions for the students of the normal school.

Five branches are giving scholarships. The chief interest of the Toledo branch has been for many years "to promote a college spirit in the community especially among high school girls." During each of the past two years it has given four scholarships of one hundred dollars each to girls at Oberlin, in addition to free tuition. Last year it also gave two tuition scholarships to girls at Western Reserve and this year is providing part tuition for two years for a student at Olivet College. The funds are



raised by assessment of members. Its scholarship committee keeps in close touch with the scholars both before and after graduation from college. The Ann Arbor branch continues to maintain a loan fund from which it administers scholarships to women who have completed two years in the University of Michigan. The Milwaukee branch continues to award its scholarship of two hundred dollars to a graduate of the city high school. It reports a change in its method of awarding which, instead of being determined by a competitive college entrance examination, is now decided by a committee who consider the applicant's need and her qualities of character.

The Illinois-Iowa branch loaned this year one hundred dollars to a senior at the University of Wisconsin. Its present policy is to loan only to college seniors. The Detroit students' loan fund committee loaned small sums to college girls who, toward the end of the course, found themselves financially embarrassed. The Bloomington (Ill.) branch has started a scholarship fund.

The Ann Arbor and Bloomington (Ind.) branches have committees at work with the special object of co-operating with the League of Women Students in their respective universities, and keeping in touch with their needs. The Bloomington branch also arranges each year a prize contest in public speaking.

Seven branches have entertained the high school senior girls of their respective cities, each in a different way, with the purpose of interesting them in going to college, or helping them to select a vocation. The educational committee of the Superior branch published in the daily paper a series of college news items, a half column in length, extending through several weeks, with the aim of stimulating in the young people of their city an interest in colleges and college education.

#### STATE CONFERENCES

Two state conferences of A. C. A. branches have been held in this section. The first was called in February, 1915, by invitation of the Central Illinois Branch. The President of the Association, Miss Humphrey, the Sectional Vice-President, and delegates from each of the five Illinois branches took part in an after-dinner program concerning A. C. A. work, which was followed by an address by the head of the department of education in the University of Illinois on "The Educational Situation in Illinois in the Light of the Recent Educational Survey." In February, 1916, the Ann Arbor branch called a Conference of Michigan branches in which the Toledo branch also joined. Delegates from the five branches were entertained for two days by a series of receptions, addresses, reports, and dinners that produced a notable accession of information, enthusiasm and friendliness. The plan brought forward at the Conference of publishing a sectional newsletter was soon afterward initiated by the Ann Arbor branch at its own expense. This first newsletter contains, in addition to a detailed account of the Conference, the interesting branch reports given at one of its sessions. Single copies of it may be obtained from the Vice-President or from the Ann Arbor branch. The conditions which have led to a desire for a sectional newsletter have been altered by the decision, at a recent meeting of A. C. A. officers, to publish ten numbers per year of the A. C. A. Journal instead of four; so the plan for a newsletter will be dropped for

the present. The next Michigan conference of branches is to take place the coming year by invitation of the Lansing branch.

Most of the branch reports included a reply to the question, "What obstacles does your branch find in its situation to prevent its being the force in its community that it would like to be?" The replies show a notable unanimity upon one obstacle, *i.e.*, "Many clubs and organizations in the city whose fields of activity overlap." It is evident that if we would discourage and avoid the waste of effort resulting from imperfect co-operation of social agencies, we must seek to define more closely than we have heretofore done the particular kinds of service which the college group is by its training best fitted to render. The limits of our report preclude any adequate treatment of this topic. It would involve a discussion both of the advantages and of the shortcomings of the college training from the point of view of social usefulness. We would recommend this as a pertinent topic for state and sectional conferences and for annual meetings.

The experience during recent years of our oldest branches situated in large cities has pointed more and more clearly to the necessity of a policy of co-operation with agencies already established, and, in the case of the obvious need of initiating a new social enterprise, of bringing into co-operation with themselves other interested groups through joint committees or other unifying devices. Even in smaller communities where there is perhaps a clearer field for independent action, this policy could well be followed by our branches to a greater extent than it now is. Indeed, when we consider how complex is the social structure of any of our modern cities, whether large or small how inextricably bound together are its social, political, economic, fiscal, and educational interests; it is evident that any wise social enterprise must be founded upon adequate knowledge of the whole situation. Is it not also clear that if there is any foundation for our belief that the college training gives greater breadth of view, stronger powers of analysis, and better grasp of essentials, the college group in any community is peculiarly fitted to obtain and to continue to maintain an enlightened view of the local situation, and to see clearly where co-operation is most worth while and where the emphasis should be laid in an effort for improvement? It is particularly contrary to the spirit of social helpfulness that the college group, or groups, of any community should fail of some form of co-operation; for they are natural allies. It is beyond question that A. C. A. branches, college clubs, and alumnae clubs can be of mutual service. Our best efforts should be directed toward some form of definite co-operation among them.

There is no doubt, however, that any branch is particularly fortunate which, in addition to maintaining helpful relations with other organizations, has found a specific kind of service which it feels itself specially fitted to render. The warmth of enthusiasm that carries through a good cause and attracts many helpers is rarely engendered by enlightenment alone. One of our new branches reports that its greatest obstacle to growth is "no definite object or program to offer as an inducement." It has not yet found its specific work. On the other hand, a branch that for several years has barely maintained an existence suddenly doubled its membership and raised its enthusiasm to a high pitch during the past year by undertaking a concrete piece of work that was obviously worth while. It is

specially to be borne in mind that it is only through such specific undertakings that we can hope to interest the younger graduates, just home from college, and set them to work. The ideal branch thus performs a double function, that of helpful co-operation and of specific accomplishment.

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## REPORT OF THE FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE FOR 1916

MARGARET E. MALTBY, CHAIRMAN

This branch of the activity of the Association is still more or less under a cloud, for the war prevents most of our prospective candidates from planning work in foreign countries. So the fact that we had no more applications this year than last—14—is not discouraging. Of our fourteen applicants those working in biology head the list with four, of whom two are specializing in protozoölogy; two are in English; one each in Romance philology, Spanish, Latin, mathematics, chemistry, geology, education, and psychology. Of these two had the Ph.D. degree, and seven had had from two to three years of graduate work. The other five had had more scattered graduate work, including summer school work.

Your Committee honored the Association by awarding the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship to Miss Olive C. Hazlett who received the degree of Ph.D. *magna cum laude* from the University of Chicago in June, 1915, with mathematics as her major subject, and who is this year the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellow of Wellesley College. Dr. Hazlett is carrying on independent mathematical research at Cambridge, where she has all the opportunities afforded by the library of Harvard University. Unfortunately the honor of having Dr. Hazlett for our fellow was shortlived. She received an appointment as Associate in Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College for next year, so she was obliged to give up our fellowship, much to our regret. Your Committee decided not to award this fellowship again for next year, as the other Ph.D. applicant in the mean time had received another fellowship carrying a larger stipend. So there was practically no other choice possible.

For our A. C. A. European Fellow we are fortunate in having one who is already at work in Europe, and has the prospect of being able to carry on valuable work there in spite of the war. She is Miss Hilda Hempl, who this year as Scholar of the American-Scandinavian Foundation is carrying on research in Copenhagen. Miss Hempl received the A.B. degree from Leland Stanford Jr. University in Jan., 1914, and was elected to  $\Phi$  B K in her senior year. She did graduate work at her alma mater for the next half year, specializing in bacteriology. The year 1914-15 she was awarded a fellowship in the Graduate School of the University of Michigan, receiving the M.S. degree in June, 1915. This year as Scholar of the American-Scandinavian Foundation she has been in Copenhagen, where she has had a short course in experimental pathology in the University of Copenhagen, and since October has been carrying on a research in the Statens Serum Institut under the direction of Dr. Thorwald Madsen, which, he writes, he is confident she will bring to a successful conclusion. Her problem is chiefly in immunity, and has to do with the effect of temperature on the behavior of the white blood corpuscles toward bacteria

under normal and pathological conditions or to put it more formally, "it deals with the relation of temperature to phagocytosis under normal and pathological conditions in warm and cold-blooded animals."

Miss Hempl wishes next year to undertake research on protozoan parasites, working where war conditions will allow it most advantageously,—in Liverpool, London, Paris, or Algiers. Our Association is honored by having a fellow who has had the adequate preparation and now the opportunity to carry on research that may prove of service to humanity as well as to scholarship.

Our Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellow for the current year, Dr. Laetitia M. Snow, has been having a very profitable year at the University of Chicago and in the Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis, where she worked during the fall. She has been carrying on her researches on certain water plants, and has collected material for future work, and has been investigating some ecological problems. She has attended several seminars and a few advanced courses of lectures of special importance in her lines of work "with great pleasure and profit," as she writes in a detailed report.

Miss Dorothy A. Hahn, our Anna C. Brackett Fellow, has been working very happily and profitably in the Department of Chemistry at Yale University, where she expects to receive the Ph.D. degree in June. Having already completed her dissertation and the courses required for the degree, she had practically only the residence requirement to meet. This has made it quite an ideal year for research and certain courses she wished to take. She has been working under Professor Johnson on an interesting problem in a new field in physiological chemistry, and is enthusiastic about the profit and pleasure she has derived in this year of freedom from teaching.

There is nothing to report about the fellows who have thus far been unable to use their fellowships in Europe.

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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

ADA COMSTOCK, CHAIRMAN

In accordance with the permission given it at the Convention in San Francisco, the Committee on the Recognition of Colleges and Universities has employed itself since the convention in endeavoring to arrive at some conclusion in regard to the possibility of adopting a standard of academic rating. Two meetings have been held—at only one of which, however, a quorum was present—and an effort has been made by means of letters to Mr. Capen, Mr. Babcock, and others to secure information in regard to possible standards.

Two ways of maintaining a standard of academic rating appear to be open to the Association: it may set and maintain its own standard, making its own study of the academic worth of the institutions under consideration; or it may adopt as its own the findings of some other organization or institution. To proceed in the first way is not entirely impossible; but it involves so much labor, so many tactical difficulties, and the assumption of so heavy a responsibility as to be practically out of the question.

The question arises also whether the cause of education would be well served by such an attempt on the part of our association. From every point of view, no doubt, we should do well to use the information and perhaps the standard of some other body or institution or organization better fitted than are we ourselves to obtain and tabulate the necessary facts.

The difficulty, of course, is to discover this other agency upon whose findings we may depend. The list of the Carnegie Foundation, which for several years served the turn of the Association, was given up in 1912 for reasons stated on pp. 28-9 of Vol. VI, No. 1 of the Journal. Class I of the list of colleges and universities then in preparation by the Bureau of Education was chosen as the academic standard of the Association, but was discontinued before it reached actual publication. In the present quandary, two possibilities appear to the Committee to present themselves.

1. The Association might accept as its standard the list of colleges and universities prepared by the Association of American Universities. This list, based originally on the Carnegie Foundation list, is to be revised and kept up to date by a committee of the Association of American Universities of which Mr. K. C. Babcock is chairman. Mr. Babcock says of this list,

"In a general way the procedure of the committee will be along the same lines as those which I worked out for the original Bureau of Education list. The committee recognizes its obligation to revise its published list and to keep it up to date so far as possible with the machinery available for its use."

2. The Association might utilize the facts about to be gathered and tabulated by the Committee on Higher Educational Statistics. This Committee is made up of representatives of the following associations, acting in connection with the Bureau of Education:

New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools  
 Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland  
 Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States  
 North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools  
 Association of American Universities  
 American Medical Association  
 Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education  
 Association of American Colleges.

The method of procedure, to quote a letter from Dr. Capen, will be as follows:

"The Bureau is to frame a detailed inquiry, which will, it is hoped, elicit information regarding the financial support, scholastic standards, administrative efficiency, etc., of all the colleges in the country. When these returns have come in, the committee will probably order their tabulation in such a way that opposite the name of each institution will appear a brief description of its standing in each one of the categories of the inquiry. It is also proposed to accompany this list with a statement of what a college should have and what objective standards should be maintained. This statement will, I presume, in effect be a definition of a college similar to that already adopted by the North Central Association or that of the Southern Association. By comparing the recorded status of any institution in the list with this general statement of what leading educators agree that a college should be, any reader may determine how far a given institution falls short of the accepted grade of a college.

"It is not the intention of the committee to attempt to classify further than this. Indeed, if the Bureau is to publish the report, as is probable, a classification is out of the question, as you know."

It seems to your committee that a tabulation carried out in the way proposed, and supervised by the Bureau of Education, ought to be in the long run more authoritative and more satisfactory than a list prepared by an association. A careful judgment on this point cannot, however, be made until opportunity has been given to study the work done by the Committee on Higher Educational Statistics. How soon this committee's first study of Colleges of Liberal Arts will be issued cannot be stated exactly. A letter from Mr. Kalbach dated March 29, 1916, states that the inquiry which is to go to colleges of liberal arts is now in the hands of the printer. This committee, therefore, reports progress and asks for time.

This committee recommends:

1. That until a basis of academic rating has been established by the Association, no colleges and universities shall be recommended for admission.

(It seems to the committee that our only safeguard against arbitrary and perhaps inconsistent action is to refrain from recognizing other colleges and universities until we can adopt a standard of academic rating.)

2. That the following recommendation, which was presented to the A. C. A. in convention last summer, but which was not voted, be presented again to the Council at its coming meeting:

Your committee further recommends that the obvious injustice which arises when we regard as eligible to membership a Bachelor of Science in Education, but class as ineligible a Bachelor of Education whose course has been precisely the same in all essentials, be met for the present by allowing the Treasurer and the Committee on the Recognition of Colleges and Universities to regard as eligible a graduate of one of our recognized institutions when her degree seems upon investigation to be the equivalent of a degree in Science or Arts, though not specifically so-named.

3. That in filling the vacancies on this committee consideration be given to the geographical location of the members, with a view to facilitating meetings of the committee.

(Of the above recommendations the first was rejected by the Council which recommended to the Committee that for the present it use as the basis for academic rating the list recommended by the Association of American Universities together with any other lists obtainable.—*Executive Secretary.*)

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## REPORT OF THE A. C. A. REPRESENTATIVE IN THE NAPLES TABLE ASSOCIATION

MARY WHITON CALKINS

At the eighteenth annual meeting of the Naples Table Association, held at Bryn Mawr on May 6, 1916, two notable motions were passed. It was voted that a woman be added to the board of expert examiners of the prize papers; and the eminent neurologist, Dr. Florence Sabin of the Johns

Hopkins Medical School, winner of the first prize offered by the Naples Table Association, was appointed to this position. It was further voted that the Ellen Richards prize be for the present limited to the competition of American women. This last vote was regretfully taken in the hope that this "protection" of American women against the competition of better endowed or better trained or more industrious foreign students might not long remain necessary.

The Association discussed in detail the perplexing situation created by the war in the management of the Zoological Station at Naples. Its director, Dr. Dohrn, has been obliged to leave Naples and an Italian "Royal Extraordinary Committee" (against whose appointment Dr. Dohrn protests) is temporarily administering the affairs of the station. Under these circumstances the question of the relation of the Naples Table Association to the Zoological Station was referred, with power, to the executive committee of the Association.

Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College was elected president of the Association for 1916-17. The permanent secretary is Mrs. A. D. Mead, Wayland Ave., Providence, R. I.

The representative of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in the Naples Table Association ardently bespeaks the interest of college women in this organized effort to promote scientific productivity among American women. There should be (in normal times) more eagerness to enjoy the unique advantages of work at the American women's table in the great Marine Zoological laboratory at Naples, and more papers of genuine scientific value should be submitted in candidacy for the biennial prize.

# Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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## FOREWORD

It was with some hesitation and only after consultation with other officers of the Association that the editor decided to devote this number of the Journal to the publication of the membership list. The demand for the list from members of the Association has been active for some time. It was urged at first that it would be well to withhold the publication of the list until February when the names of dropped members could be removed and the new membership would be known. On the other hand, it was clear that a list appearing so late as February could be of little use in this year's work. It seemed best, therefore, to publish the whole list now and to print later, perhaps in the February number, a supplementary list registering these changes.

It will be noted at once, doubtless with considerable regret on the part of some of our members, that college, degree, etc., have been omitted. This was done, of course, entirely in the interest of economy. We admit that we very much wished to offer by way of compensation an arrangement that would probably have been still more expensive, namely, a second listing of our members by colleges; but it became abundantly clear very early in the course of the work that such longings must be resolutely suppressed. We are inclined to think that such a listing of our members by colleges, and perhaps by classes within the colleges, would be productive of interest that would result in increased membership; but this is only a guess on our part. We should greatly appreciate an expression of opinion on this question from the members of the Association.

The size of the register itself made it necessary to cut out all other matter for this number. It is hoped, not we think without reason, that the November number will be of sufficient interest to compensate for this lack.

Every effort has been made to correct the list as completely



as possible before publication, but numerous errors still unquestionably exist. The editor earnestly requests every member of the Association who notes such an error, either of spelling or of address, to report it at once. She assures the members that she has no occult means, as she is sometimes apparently expected to have, of divining the fact that a member has died or moved or married.

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1916-17

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## B

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Bain, Bertha.....	Central High School, Kansas City, Mo.
Baird, Amelia Huntington Ware (Mrs. J. N.).....	850 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Baird, Georgia Robertson (Mrs. C.).....	52nd and Bellevue Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
Baird, Grace J.....	5605 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Baird, Minnie L.....	Lee, Mass.
Baltzell, Dorothy Morton Horning (Mrs. G. H.).....	548 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
Baker, Alice.....	350 W. 5th St., Superior, Wis.
Baker, Anne W.....	788 S. Williams St., Denver, Colo.
Baker, Christine Hopkinson (Mrs. G. P.).....	195 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Baker, Clara Belle.....	422 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.
Baker, Elsie Lenore.....	401 Towanda St., White Haven, Pa.
Baker, Gertrude Elizabeth Vilas (Mrs. F. S.).....	522 N. Yakima Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Baker, Hester Snrout (Mrs. J. C.).....	347 Hill St., Wilmette, Ill.
Baker, Hildeard Louise Krause (Mrs. E. H., Jr.).....	R. F. D. No. 1, South Tacoma, Wash.
Baker, Mabel Carver (Mrs. R. E.).....	New Hartford, N. Y.
Baker, Margaret.....	7048 Princeton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Baker, Margaret Miller (Mrs. N. W.).....	1516 S. 6th St., Springfield, Ill.

# List of Members

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Baker, Marian Una Strong (Mrs. M.)	1905 16th St., Washington, D. C.
Balch, Emily Greene	Prince St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Balch, Mabel Severens (Mrs. J. B.)	405 Stuart Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Balch, Marion C.	180 Prince St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Baldwin, Alice Mary	The Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Baldwin, Clara F.	147 Kent St., St. Paul, Minn.
Baldwin, Maria	226 W. Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Baldwin, Ruth Bowles (Mrs. W. H., Jr.)	10 E. 58th St., New York City
Ball, Ernestine F.	565 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.
Ball, Fannie Danforth	165 N. Lafayette Ave., N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Ball, Mabel O'Brien (Mrs. R. B.)	5012 Lemon Grove Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Ball, Myrtle Anna	Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.
Ballard, Ethel A. Mansfield (Mrs. R. K.)	395 Webster Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ballard, Marie Adams (Mrs. J. G.)	2202 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Balliet, Christine	3108 University Ave., Des Moines, Iowa
Ballin, Lillian Nathan (Mrs. M.)	2946 Magnolia St., Berkeley, Cal.
Ballou, Susan Helen	939 Walwood Pl., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Bammel, Grace F.	144 Palmer, W., Detroit, Mich.
Banchart, Fannie Piner (Mrs. J. W.)	7017 Greenview Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bancroft, Elizabeth Niclas (Mrs. W.)	29 Saint Paul Road, Ardmore, Pa.
Bangs, Winifred S.	2710 Regent St., Berkeley, Cal.
Bankard, Florence May Carmine (Mrs. H. N.)	"The Clermont," Cincinnati, O.
Banning, Margaret Frances Culkin (Mrs. A.)	2328 Woodland Ave., Duluth, Minn.
Barash, Leah	905 88th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Barber, Caroline R. Gaston (Mrs. C. E.)	1625 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Barber, Ida M. Hull (Mrs. J. A.)	2024 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Barber, Lena Amella	Christian College, Columbia, Mo.
Barber, Marion Louise	1725 Irving Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Barber, Martha	380 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Barber, Ruth O.	5 Argyle St., Rochester, N. Y.
Barbour, Alice W.	96 College Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Barbour, Mary S.	22 Perkins St., West Newton, Mass.
Barden, Bertha R.	494 Ashland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Barkdull, Etta Mae	The Belvedere, Toledo, O.
Barker, Beatrice Jane	University Library, Eugene, Ore.
Barker, Emma A. DeLand (Mrs. G. J.)	838 Missouri St., Lawrence, Kan.
Barker, Netty Hindry (Mrs. A. C.)	326 Athol Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Barnard, Clara Dudley (Mrs. J. E.)	171 Faust St., Oberlin, O.
Barnard, Jessie M. Cummings (Mrs. J. L.)	108 E. Greenwood Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
Barnard, Katherine S.	7 Strathallan Park, Rochester, N. Y.
Barnard, Lola	461 E. 114th St., Cleveland, O.
Barnebey, Ruby	1214 4th Ave., N., Great Falls, Mont.
Barnes, Blanche Hartwell (Mrs. F. L.)	842 Main St., Waltham, Mass.
Barnes, Caroline Sellers	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Barnes, Clara Wright	191 Trenton St., East Boston, Mass.
Barnes, Helen B.	136 Pearl St., Rochester, N. Y.
Barnes, Helen Marguerite	39 Garfield Pl., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Barnes, Mary Louise Woodward (Mrs. O. F.)	137 W. Main St., Lansing, Mich.
Barnet, Hella Kohn (Mrs. L. J.)	28 Copley St., Brookline, Mass.
Barnett, Claribel R.	2750 14th St., Washington, D. C.
Barnett, Edith Edna	9 E. 56th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Barnett, Lella Jefferson Harris (Mrs. S. J.)	241 W. 11th St., Columbus, O.
Barney, Elizabeth H.	346 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Barney, Mary Case (Mrs. F. E.)	915 4th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Barnum, Charlotte Cynthia	344 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.
Barnum, Clara Louise	344 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.
Barnum, Mary Gilmore (Mrs. O. S.)	312 S. 5th St., Alhambra, Cal.
Barnwell, Sue D.	954 S. Union St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Barr, Laura Bertha Balch (Mrs.)	525 Newton Ave., E., Milwaukee, Wis.
Barr, Laura M.	New Ipswich, N. H.
Barr, Mabel	165 N. 19th St., Columbus, O.
Barrett, Anna M.	2909 N. Lawrence Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Barrett, Helen D.	173 Clarendon St., Auburn, R. I.
Barron, Elizabeth Congdon (Mrs. A. J.)	Beaver Road, Shields Station, Pa.
Barrows, Adda Butts (Mrs. H. H.)	6116 Ingleside Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Barrows, Eleanor Agnes	2528 Benvenue Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Barrows, Mary	Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass.
Barrows, Sarah Tracy	1806 N. High St., Columbus, O.
Barrows, Vinnie ReGiffen (Mrs. A. D.)	1430 Arch St., Berkeley, Cal.
Barry, Blanche Kinnard (Mrs. H. D.)	2636 S. Garfield Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Barry, Clara Reasoner (Mrs. H. B.)	Chaffee, Mo.
Barstow, Mary Louise C.	15 Westport Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Bartelle, Jeannette Josephine	Belvedere, Apt. 5, Toledo, O.
Bartelme, Grace	117 Baird Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bartelt, Mabel Duncan (Mrs. A. H.)	569 1/2 Frederick Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Barter, Gladys	5 Argyle St., Rochester, N. Y.
Barth, Sara Leona	622 5th St., Boonville, Mo.
Bartholf, Kate Joralemon (Mrs.)	3341 University Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Bartholomew, Ethel Hague (Mrs. N. C.)	36 Highland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bartlett, Abby Hitchcock (Mrs. A. C.)	303 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Bartlett, Florence	32 Benevolent St., Providence, R. I.
Bartlett, Florence Bidell	5111 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Bartlett, Helen	Vermejo Park, New Mexico
Bartlett, Jane Wetherell (Mrs. J. H.)	Stopham House, Tuckerton, N. J.
Bartlett, Virginia E.	1083 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Barto, Lucy Murray (Mrs. D. O.)	919 W. Nevada St., Urbana, Ill.
Barton, Elizabeth Hartz (Mrs. L. M.)	531 19th St., Rock Island, Ill.
Barus, Annie Howes (Mrs. C.)	30 Elmgrove Ave., Providence, R. I.
Bascom, Litta Banschbach (Mrs. G. R.)	1819 University Ave., Madison, Wis.
Bash, Mary I.	4238 12th St., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Bashford, Jane Field (Mrs. J. W.)	Odebolt, Iowa
Bass, Bertha	145 Cranston St., Providence, R. I.
Bass, Mary Maltman (Mrs. P. B.)	1027 Grove St., Evanston, Ill.
Bassett, Ada F. Bremfoerder (Mrs. G. P., Jr.)	5440 Northumberland St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Batchelder, Josephine E. H.	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Batchelor, Florence M. Brown (Mrs. L. D.)	1400 W. 12th St., Riverside, Cal.
Bateman, Belle Kemp (Mrs. W. G.)	University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
Bateman, Mabel	1124 N. Weber St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Bates, Esther Willard	20 Huntington Ave., Roslindale, Mass.
Bates, Katharine Lee	Wellesley, Mass.
Bates, Mary A.	908 S. 5th St., Tacoma, Wash.
Bates, Sarah Glazier (Mrs. J. M.)	1730 A St., Lincoln, Neb.
Batley, Alice Margaret	20 Chenango St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Battin, Sarah Ellen Williams (Mrs. B. F.)	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Bauer, Dorothea Louise	301 The Ontario, Washington, D. C.
Bautz, Gladys June	1107 Hayes Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Baylies, Stella Hathaway	80 Hanover St., Fall River, Mass.
Baylor, Adelaide Steele	2308 Park Ave., Apt. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.
Beach, Elizabeth M. Blanchard (Mrs. R. M.)	Bellfonte, Pa.
Beach, Marjorie Marshall (Mrs. A.)	210 E. 55th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Beach, Mary Bill	Randolph, Mass.
Beaham, Helen	2940 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Beahan, Bessie Dewitt (Mrs. W.)	2213 Bellfield Ave., Cleveland, O.
Beal, Althea Lois	2601 6th Ave., Moline, Ill.
Beal, Edith Downs (Mrs. G. D.)	801 Nevada St., Urbana, Ill.
Beal, Flora Eleanor	State Normal School, San Jose, Cal.
Beale, Jennie Ritner	5019 Walton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Beals, Jessie	Waltham School for Girls, Waltham, Mass.
Beamer, Josephine Campbell (Mrs. R. H.)	S. 1132 Altamont Blvd., Spokane, Wash.
Beamer, Maude	Camden Point, Mo.
Bean, Susan Austin	19 North St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Beard, Emma B.	Fayetteville, N. Y.
Beardslee, Cornelia Eliza Wadhams (Mrs. J. C.)	1891 E. 71st St., W., Cleveland, O.
Beardwood, Jane	Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburg, Pa.
Beasley, Edith Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.)	148 S. 11th St., San Jose, Cal.
Beaton, Isabella	7110 Kinsman Road, Cleveland, O.
Beauchamp, Virginia	121 Mark Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Beaumont, Frances M.	care of Mrs. A. A. Wright, Forest St., Oberlin, O.
Bechtel, Zelma Barton (Mrs. J. R.)	College Heights, State College, Pa.
Beck, Lily Louise	Box 395, LaJolla, Cal.
Beck, Margaret T. Adams (Mrs. J. K.)	327 S. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Beck, Mary Elizabeth Hamilton (Mrs. H. L.)	533 N. Washington St., Bloomington, Ind.
Beckman, Geneve Baum (Mrs.)	6823 34th St., Berwyn, Ills.
Beckwith, Elizabeth Reynolds	Stissing, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Bedford, Caroline L.	420 W. 118th St., Apt. 23, New York City
Bednar, Christine	5600 Monroe Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Beebe, Bess G. Lenthold (Mrs. W.)	2022 Summit Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Beebe, D. Mertice Sessions (Mrs. H. R.)	20 Springate St., Utica, N. Y.
Beecher, Mabel Louise	226 Lawrence St., New Haven, Conn.
Beecher, Mittie M.	1819 13th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Beecroft, Lillian Jane	1812 Monroe St., Madison, Wis.
Beed, Grace	3402 Harrison St., Kansas City, Mo.
Beede, Clara F. (Mrs. J. W.)	505 Wall St., Bloomington, Ind.
Beem, Ione Fisher	235 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Beggs, Gertrude H.	Martha Cook Building, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Begle, Grace Griffith	104 Taylor St., Detroit, Mich.
Behnke, Ella	1013 W. 5th St., Davenport, Iowa
Behre, Elinor Helene	2123 Palmer Ave., New Orleans, La.
Behrens, Gertrude	422 S. Irving Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Belcher, Nina Goodnow (Mrs. W. T.)	415 E. 27th St., Portland, Ore.
Belden, Agnes E.	306 Oak Grove St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Bell, Anna Roeder (Mrs. J. R.)	1822 E. 89th St., Cleveland, O.
Bell, Barbara	229 5th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Bell, Emily Ruth Harris (Mrs. J. E.)	Saratoga, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
Bell, Florence L.	382 E. Town St., Columbus, O.
Bell, Julia E.	382 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn.
Bell, Kate Tuttle	The Breslin Apts., Spokane, Wash.
Bell, Louise Craig (Mrs. Alfred C.)	101 19th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Bell, Mary	130 Kennedy St., Bradford, Pa.
Bell, Mary Edith	382 E. Town St., Columbus, O.
Bell, Minnie L. Wallace (Mrs.)	Otis Orchards, Washington
Bellows, Helen Matlock (Mrs. S. F.)	118 Yale Drive, Toledo, O.

Belting, Pearl Mabel.....	No. 2 Chatham Flats, Duluth, Minn.
Bement, Constance.....	505 Seymour St., Lansing, Mich.
Bement, Dorothy Montgomery.....	43 Livingston St., New Haven, Conn.
Bemis, Florence Dorsey (Mrs. C. C.).....	1723 19th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Benedict, Cornelia Gelay (Mrs. F. G.).....	195 Bellevue St., Boston, Mass.
Bengston, Caroline.....	1201 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill.
Benham, Agnes Rich (Mrs. A. R.).....	5637 15th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Benjamin, Grace Jeffries (Mrs. C. C.).....	Navarre, Mich.
Bennett, Alice Laura.....	131 Milbank Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Bennett, Edith Page.....	3207 37th St., S., Seattle, Wash.
Bennett, Eleanor V.....	1515 Webster St., Oakland, Cal.
Bennett, Elsie Orea Coons (Mrs. R. M.).....	173 Chapin St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Bennett, Emeline Sisson.....	88 Lancaster St., Albany, N. Y.
Bennett, Grace Alice.....	736 Lawrence St., Appleton, Wis.
Bennett, Helen M.....	16 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bennett, Letitia.....	Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburg, Pa.
Bennett, Margaret.....	230 Forest St., Oberlin, O.
Bennett, Mary Ella.....	227 S. Thayer St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Bennett, Mary Ethel Heywood (Mrs. J. A.).....	115 4th St., Jackson, Mich.
Bennett, Sophia G. Hayden.....	371 Shirley St., Winthrop, Mass.
Bennett, Sybil Kennedy (Mrs. W. I.).....	523 Elm St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Bennetts, Leonie Tansley Lyon (Mrs. B. H.).....	3821 N. 35th St., Tacoma, Wash.
Bensley, Agnes Hannah.....	178 Hawley St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Benson, Ruth E. Ringared (Mrs. W. H.).....	520 N. 17th Ave., E., Duluth, Minn.
Bentley, Harriet Benton (Mrs. C.).....	319 Berkeley St., Rochester, N. Y.
Bentley, M. Julia.....	3517 Middlestone Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Benton, Anne.....	2024 Queen St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Benton, Mary L.....	Gridley Hall, Northfield, Minn.
Benton, Rose Eleanor Mix (Mrs. J. R.).....	Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.
Benz, Ada Kerr (Mrs. Paul).....	38 Kenwood Terrace, Saint Paul, Minn.
Berg, Alfreda Christina.....	2517 Regent St., Berkeley, Cal.
Berg, I. Marie.....	3116 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Bergenthal, Alice Beatrice Dacy (Mrs. V. W.).....	15 Thornby Pl., Saint Louis, Mo.
Bergquist, Elizabeth Holcomb (Mrs. H. B.).....	2509 A St., Omaha, Neb.
Berlowitz, Esther.....	589 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Bernard, Bell.....	1930 E. 76th St., Cleveland, O.
Bernd, Florence.....	311 Bond St., Macon, Ga.
Bernhagen, Harriet Hutchinson (Mrs. J. F.).....	685 Elwood Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Bernhardt, Florence E.....	224 5th Ave., E., Duluth, Minn.
Bernstein, Judith L.....	776 Overton St., Portland, Ore.
Berrisford, Grace Mercedes.....	689 Marshall Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Berry, Grace Alice.....	Altadena Flats, Spokane, Wash.
Berry, Grace Ella.....	Claremont, Cal.
Berry, Idella.....	812 E. Monroe St., Bloomington, Ill.
Berry, Josephine.....	2176 Scudder Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Berry, Lillian Gay.....	418 N. Washington St., Bloomington, Ind.
Berry, Mabel Chase.....	East Derry, N. H.
Berry, Mary C.....	107 Chalmers St., Champaign, Ill.
Berry, Ruby M. Acker (Mrs. C.).....	3 City Nat'l Bank Bldg., Long Beach, Cal.
Berryhill, Virginia Joyne Slagle (Mrs. J. G.).....	2737 Claremont Blvd., Berkeley, Cal.
Besse, Glorine Boner.....	Summit Station, O.
Best, Marjorie Ayers (Mrs. A. S.).....	2911 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.
Betts, Edna E. Cantril (Mrs. C. A.).....	8 Soundview Drive, Westport, Conn.
Betz, Annette.....	430 Bellefontaine Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Bickle, Lucy Cable (Mrs. H. W.).....	The Clinton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Biddle, Lydia.....	Lansdowne, Pa.
Bierstadt, Anne M. Turner (Mrs. O. A.).....	66 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass.
Bigelow, Ada Mary Welsh (Mrs. G. T.).....	Riverside, Cal.
Bigelow, Agnes Cutter (Mrs. E. H.).....	Framingham, Mass.
Bigelow, Alida Jennet.....	1139 18th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Bigelow, Annette.....	University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
Bigelow, Bertha Lucile.....	2009 Pacific Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Bigelow, Eleanor.....	21 Gorham Ave., Brookline, Mass.
Bigelow, Elizabeth Cole (Mrs. L.).....	106 S. Champion Ave., Columbus, O.
Bigelow, Florence.....	Walnut Hill School, Natick, Mass.
Bigelow, Gertrude.....	Natick, Mass.
Bigelow, Isabelle G. French (Mrs. M.).....	813 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Bigelow, May Tower (Mrs. C. W.).....	9 Pearl St., Denver, Colo.
Biggs, Katherine.....	2817 Cascadia Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Bigler, Lottie G.....	Armour, S. D.
Bilderback, Caroline Lute (Mrs. J.).....	The American Apartments, Portland, Ore.
Billig, Florence G.....	921 Congress St., Emporia, Kan.
Billings, Anna H.....	Care of General Delivery, New York City
Bills, Camilla Florence Lewis (Mrs. C. J.).....	1503 H St., Lincoln, Neb.
Bird, Camille Benson (Mrs. G. J.).....	128 W. Beauregard Ave., San Angelo, Texas
Bird, Grace VanDyke.....	2644 Etna St., Berkeley, Cal.
Birge, Anna Grant.....	744 Lanxton St., Madison, Wis.
Birge, Lilla Rogers.....	35 New St., East Orange, N. J.
Birkett, Crayl Parsons (Mrs. M. W.).....	1514 S. Adams St., Spokane, Wash.
Bisco, Adeline Maud.....	11 Irving St., Worcester, Mass.
Biscoe, Arnes Slocum (Mrs. M. B.).....	320 Humboldt St., Denver, Colo.
Bishop, Elizabeth L.....	The Western College, Oxford, O.

Bishop, Emma Crumrine (Mrs. A. W.)	..Calle de Laurel 881-841, West Tampa, Fla.
Bishop, Harriet Holman (Mrs. G. S.)	.....R. F. D. No. 9, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Bishop, Helen Louise	.....74 Pitcher St., Detroit, Mich.
Bishop, Henrietta Warner (Mrs. W. M.)	.....74 Pitcher St., Detroit, Mich.
Bissell, Bertha A. Nichols (Mrs. H. G.)	.....East Greenwich, R. I.
Bissell, Charlotte S.	.....620 Virginia St., Toledo, O.
Bissell, Marion O.	.....72 Frederick Ave., Oshkosh, Wis.
Bissell, Mary S.	.....87 S. 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Biswell, Grace Elizabeth Stilwell (Mrs. L. R.)	2505 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Bixby, Alice Persis	1306 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Bixby, Florence Adelle	770 Maryland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Bixby, Lorena	.....Sutherland, Neb.
Bixler, Rena C.	236 McKee Pl., Pittsburg, Pa.
Black, Gertrude M.	2251 Warren St., Toledo, O.
Black, Lorraine Edna	64 Lincoln Ave., Oshkosh, Wis.
Blackman, Elma M.	809 S. Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Blackmar, Gertrude	438 E. 52nd St., Portland, Ore.
Blackmer, Adelaide Sherman (Mrs. E. S.)	Leavitt St., Hingham Centre, Mass.
Blackwelder, Gertrude Boughton (Mrs. I. S.)	.....Morgan Park, Ills.
Blackwell, Alice Stone	3 Monadnock St., Dorchester, Mass.
Blair, Jessie Alice	321 E. 2nd St., Sedalia, Mo.
Blair, Kate R.	.....Laramie, Wyo.
Blair, Margene	34 Floral Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.
Blair, Viola M. Williams (Mrs. W.)	221 S. 5th Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Blaisdell, Daisy Luana	908 W. Nevada St., Urbana, Ill.
Blake, Alice E.	1223 Jennings St., Sioux City, Iowa
Blake, Anna M.	308 Mason St., Normal, Ill.
Blake, Frances E.	2413 Bayliss Ave., Saint Anthony Park, Minn.
Blake, Hazel A.	.....Crest Hotel, Spokane, Wash.
Blakeman, Anna D. Smith (Mrs. E. W.)	.....University Ave., Madison, Wis.
Blakeslee, Margaret Kittinger (Mrs. W. L.)	9 Claremont Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Blanchard, Augusta Hunt	246 Perry St., Oakland, Cal.
Blanchard, Margaret	198 Riverside Drive, New York City
Blanchard, Miriam Alice Harris (Mrs. T. L.)	440 N. 1st St., San Jose, Cal.
Blanke, Isabella Cutler (Mrs. E. M.)	411 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn.
Blankenburg, Frieda Kleinstick (Mrs.)	203 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Blatch, Harriot Stanton (Mrs. W. H.)	106 E. 52nd St., New York City
Blauvelt, Mary Taylor	.....Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn.
Blessing, Geraldine M. White (Mrs.)	.....Danville, Ind.
Bleuel, Davida Smoot	822 Athol Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Bliss, Ellnor	5 N. Cliff St., Ansonia, Conn.
Bloch, Katharine Armstrong (Mrs. Oscar)	976 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Ky.
Bloch, Rose Levy (Mrs. M.)	483 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bloch, Mary Greenacre (Mrs. R. J.)	1330 Lake Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Blodgett, Minnie A. Cumnock (Mrs. J. W.)	16 E. 53rd St., New York City
Blodgett, Ruth Sargent Paine (Mrs. J. E.)	.....Beach Bluff, Mass.
Blood, Alice F.	10 Humboldt St., Cambridge, Mass.
Blood, Alta Roberta	181 E. 14th St., Portland, Ore.
Blood, Emma B.	232 Scott St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Bloom, Mantis E.	.....R. R., Bridgewater, Iowa
Blough, Mary Thompson (Mrs. Earl)	.....Parnassus, Pa.
Blount, Alma	712 Ellis St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Blount, Mary	.....The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Blumberg, Lula Jule	3131 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.
Blunt, Katharine	1156 E. 56th St., Chicago, Ill.
Bodden, Amanda M.	390 Wisconsin Ave., Oshkosh, Wis.
Bode, Bernice Ballard (Mrs. E. N.)	910 W. California Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Bodfish, Ellsabeth	10 Holbrook St., Palmer, Mass.
Bodler, Anna	.....Hotel Lenox, Central Ave. and Halsey St., Newark, N. J.
Boerger, Lou	1969 Summit St., Toledo, O.
Bogan, Elizabeth Shelley (Mrs. W. J.)	743 Bittersweet Pl., Chicago, Ill.
Bogardus, Lucia Brumbach (Mrs. C. E.)	323 14th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Bogart, Stella Marshall (Mrs. E. L.)	806 W. Oregon St., Urbana, Ill.
Bogenrieder, Gertrude V.	391 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
Boggs, Lucinda P.	811 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
Bogle, Marilla L.	138 Lincoln Ave., Fall River, Mass.
Bolles, Jenette Hubbard	1459 Ogden St., Denver, Colo.
Bolles, Lola Hammond (Mrs. L. L.)	4545 11th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Bolster, Edith Lynch (Mrs. P. G.)	217 Norfolk St., Dorchester, Mass.
Bolton, Hazel	2300 E. 2nd St., Long Beach, Cal.
Bond, Fannie Mary Powell (Mrs. H. M.)	6300 Greene St., Germantown, Pa.
Bond, Ethel	603 E. Healey St., Champaign, Ill.
Bond, Nancy Kimball	875 W. 7th St., Superior, Wis.
Bonilla, Lucy E. Smith (Mrs. J. R.)	508 Benjamin St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Bonnell, Mary M.	150 Washington St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bonner, Mildred Barnes (Mrs. J. F.)	2411 Fremont Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Bonney, Florence	903 Sunset Ave., Utica, N. Y.
Bonner, Ethelyn Favea Wilcox (Mrs. T. A.)	E. 1427 Providence Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Bonstele, Sarah Hall (Mrs. P. F.)	.....Victor, N. Y.
Boody, Bertha M.	61 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
Bookwalter, Amy Shuey (Mrs. A. C.)	564 Evanswood Pl., Cincinnati, O.

Booth, Juanita Snyder (Mrs. C. L.)	1073 Clinton St., Portland, Ore.
Booth, Leonora Howe (Mrs. W. S.)	14 Chauncy St., Cambridge, Mass.
Booth, Ruth Hoag (Mrs. L. L.)	1415 E. Olive St., Seattle, Wash.
Borden, Carrie Lindley	326 N. Main St., Fall River, Mass.
Bordner, Maude E. Martin (Mrs. H. A.)	615 Kansas Ave., Manila, P. I.
Borgmeier, Alice Marcella	1521 N. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Boring, Alice Middleton	University of Maine, Orono, Maine
Boring, Lydia T.	4520 Osage Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Borland, Belle McCullough (Mrs. C. B.)	2622 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Borland, Ona Winants (Mrs. W. P.)	1113 16th St., Washington, D. C.
Bostrom, Signe D.	E. 510 18th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Boswell, Anne Orr (Mrs. W. D.)	Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash.
Bosworth, Bertha B. McClure (Mrs. E. I.)	78 S. Professor St., Oberlin, O.
Botsford, Mary Rawson	Riverdale Ave., near 252nd St., New York City
Botts, Benson	Mexico, Mo.
Boughan, Amy	422 Roslyn Pl., Chicago, Ill.
Boughan, Margaret	422 Roslyn Pl., Chicago, Ill.
Bourne, Marcella	446 Ranney St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Boveri, Marcella O'Grady (Mrs. T.)	Pleichergracisstrasse 8, Wurzburg, Bavaria, Germany
Bowie, Mattie B. Adams (Mrs. W. T.)	18 Sunset St., Roxbury, Mass.
Boyce, Cora Henrietta Wiedler (Mrs. W. B.)	837 Clayton St., San Francisco, Cal.
Bowden, Dorothy T.	56 Hawley St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Bowen, Floy Estelle Sheaf (Mrs. D.)	Pembroke, N. Y.
Bowen, Grace King (Mrs. B. L.)	775 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.
Bowen, Helen Jean	Upland Road, Wellesley, Mass.
Bowen, Mabyn	33 Forest Ave., W., Detroit, Mich.
Bowen, Rose Andrews	Greenwood, Wis.
Bowers, Elizabeth A.	W. 1417 6th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Bowie, Lillian	254 Elm Ave., Wyoming, O.
Bowles, Florence Chisholm (Mrs. H. R.)	6764 Rhodes Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bowles, Verne	921 Congress St., Emporia, Kan.
Bowman, Cora Goldthwaite (Mrs. I.)	848 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
Bowman, Edna C.	Cornwall Heights P. O., Bucks Co., Pa.
Bowman, Elsie	2460 Union St., San Francisco, Cal.
Bowman, Ethel	Woodland Park Hotel, Auburndale, Mass.
Bownocker, Anna K. Fline (Mrs. J. A.)	185 15th Ave., Columbus, O.
Boyd, Anna	456 N. Newstead Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.
Boyd, Edith L.	3031 W. 14th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Boyd, Emma Garrett (Mrs. W. N.)	39 W. 67th St., Atlanta, Ga.
Boyer, Anne Ayr	219 Mahantongo St., Pottsville, Pa.
Boyer, Frances Elizabeth	219 Mahantongo St., Pottsville, Pa.
Boyer, Helen Miriam	40 Langdon Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Boyers, Ruth Johnson (Mrs. J. C.)	411 Bedford Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brace, Louise K.	550 E. 42nd St., N., Portland, Ore.
Brackett, Katharine F. Pedrick (Mrs. E.)	166 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
Bradford, Edith	44 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.
Bradford, Elise L.	52 Arlington Pl., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bradford, Harriet	Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal.
Bradford, Mary Alice	462 Lee St., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Bradley, Caroline Hale	The Normal School, San Jose, Cal.
Bradley, Corinne Woodward Davis (Mrs. L. G.)	1732 E. 1st St., Duluth, Minn.
Bradley, Mildred	651 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
Bragdon, Elizabeth	Evanston, Ill.
Bragdon, Louise S.	308 N. 2nd St., North Yakima, Wash.
Bragdon, Sara F.	1709 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Bragg, Charlotte A.	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Brainard, Beatrice B.	274 Summit Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brainard, Bertha	Iris Apts., Portland, Ore.
Brainard, Gertrude G.	494 Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles, Cal.
Brainard, Helen Louise	Hotel Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
Brale, Elizabeth Williams	2204 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Brale, Esther	Kalamazoo Normal School, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Brale, Jessie Nelson	2204 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bramble, Anna Dripps	W. Monastery Ave., W. Roxborough, Pa.
Brand, Helen C.	81 S. Professor St., Oberlin, O.
Brand, Margaret Ryder	3818 Garretson Ave., Sioux City, Iowa
Brandenburger, Jacobina	1117 University Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Brandon, Mary Josephine	1220 Madison Ave., Columbus, O.
Brate, Charlotte	Thurlow Terrace, Albany, N. Y.
Braunecker, Elizabeth	246 Hosea St., Cincinnati, O.
Bray, Ethel F.	202 Woodward Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Brayton, Frances Parker	80 Washington St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Brayton, Helen Louise	6 Brokaw Pl., Appleton, Wis.
Brayton, Henrietta E.	347 11th St. San Bernardino, Cal.
Brayton, Laura Thompson	Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
Brayton, Susan Stanton	200 Congress Ave., Providence, R. I.
Breaker, Grace L. Collins (Mrs. J. F.)	1052 Baldwin Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brearley, Lucy	1701 Harlem Blvd., Rockford, Ill.
Breck, Emma Josephine	3003 Summit St., Oakland, Cal.
Breck, Marion F.	765 47th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Breckinridge, Sophonisba P.	Green Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Breckons, Josephine White (Mrs. J. A.)	1814 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Breed, Edith Rickley (Mrs. H. L.)	965 Walker Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Breed, Gertrude Tamora	317 E. Ann St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Breed, Mary Bidwell	5317 Westminster St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Breed, Mary I.	82 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Breeden, Pearl L. Boyington (Mrs. R. G.)	2112 Gaines St., Davenport, Iowa
Breen, Louisa A. Krucker (Mrs. H.)	275 S. Euclid Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Breitenbach, Louise Marx	294 Merrick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Brendlinger, Margaret Robinson	Hillside School, Norwalk, Conn.
Breniger, Elizabeth	1902 12th Ave., Broken Bow, Neb.
Brennan, Grace June Jones (Mrs. C. H.)	87 Avery Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Bresnehen, Vivian H.	817 Lincoln St., Brookfield, Mo.
Brettie, Eleanor Alice	417 14th St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Breyfogle, Caroline M.	Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Bribach, Ruth L.	6639 Virginia Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.
Bridge, Grace Irene	5344 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bridge, Nora Springer	4809 Underwood Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Bridgeman, S. P. McDonald (Mrs. T. F.)	661 W. 180th St., New York City
Bridges, Edith	Hazel Lane, Piedmont, Cal.
Bridges, Helen Frances	3536 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Bridgman, Lillie Belle	1715 LaLoma Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Brierley, Ruth Helen	School of Expression, Pierce Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Briggs, Clara Edith Morgan	Cambridge, Mass.
Briggs, Clara Perry	24 Cottage St., Cambridge, Mass.
Briggs, Elizabeth	11 1/2 W. 84th St., New York City
Briggs, Grace Rideout (Mrs. W. E.)	2209 M St., Sacramento, Cal.
Briggs, Lucia Russell	76 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Briggs, Mary Frances DeQuedville (Mrs. L. R.)	76 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Brigham, Alma Salinda	1565 Vestal Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brinckerhoff, Annie M.	670 Lexington Ave., New York City
Brinckerhoff, Ethel Alberta Johnson (Mrs. E. E.)	623 E. 14th St., Oakland, Cal.
Brinckerhoff, Mary L.	870 Lexington Ave., New York City
Brink, Nansen Mary Blanchard (Mrs. M. C.)	106 Lombard Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Brinsmaid, Martha	3537 Palsdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Brinton, Helen Bright Smith (Mrs. J. H.)	412 W. State St., Media, Pa.
Brinton, Margaret	1822 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Bristol, Mary C.	1904 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Bristol, Nancy Edith	806 W. Ottawa St., Lansing, Mich.
Britt, Lella R.	Harrisonville, Mo.
Brittan, Mary Burt	8147 Claremont Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Britten, Gertrude Sanborn (Mrs.)	c/o Women's Exchange, Bloomington, Ill.
Brittingham, Mary Clarke (Mrs. T. E.)	640 N. Henry St., Madison, Wis.
Broadhead, Stella Florine	130 S. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.
Broberg, Gail Rebecca	Nashwauk, Minn.
Brochstadt, Clarissa	4902 Saint Louis Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.
Bromley, Floy Hodgins (Mrs. E. S.)	8821 Harriet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Bromley, Marlon	485 28th St., Oakland, Cal.
Bronk, Isabelle	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Bronson, Elsie Straffin (Mrs. W. C.)	140 Morris Ave., Providence, R. I.
Bronson, Hilda Rowena	10705 Clifton Ave., Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill.
Bronson, Margaret L.	1198 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.
Bronson, Susan Peirce (Mrs. D.)	25 Park St., Brookline, Mass.
Brook, Elizabeth Cable	Burlington, Iowa
Brookings, Marian Kinney (Mrs. W. D.)	2619 Devisadero St., San Francisco, Cal.
Brookins, Julia Louise Clarke	16 Western Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Brookman, T. A.	2718 Haste St., Berkeley, Cal.
Brookover, D. Hortense	827 Market St., Emporia, Kan.
Brooks, Eleanor Merritt Stabler (Mrs. C. F.)	82 Linden St., New Haven, Conn.
Brooks, Esther C. H.	A-35 Charlesbank Homes, 337 Charles St., Boston, Mass.
Brooks, Frances	1004 S. Mathews Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Brooks, Frona M. (Mrs. M.)	1004 S. Mathews Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Brooks, Gertrude Skerrett (Mrs. J. W.)	928 Ackerman Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Brooks, Julia Newton	192 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Brooks, Ruth Bryce Steele (Mrs. A. M.)	Bloomington, Ind.
Brooks, Sarah W.	R. F. D., Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.
Brooks, Susan Morris Hallowell (Mrs. L. G.)	50 Mystic St., West Medford, Mass.
Broomell, Georgia Silver (Mrs. F. E.)	6233 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Broomell, Grace G.	4815 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Broomhall, Edith Jane	W. 908 Nora Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Brossard, Cornelia Pierrette	240 W. Main St., Kirkwood, Mo.
Brotherton, Eunice Helen	416 E. 1st St., Duluth, Minn.
Brotherton, Josephine H.	19 Union Pl., Norwalk, Conn.
Brough, Louise Mary Jane	13 Pomona Ave., Providence, R. I.
Broughton, Esté Bates	2721 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Brousseau, Kate	Mills College, Cal.
Brown, Adelaide	45 16th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Brown, Adele Overton (Mrs. J. S.)	1909 Grant Ave., Denver, Colo.
Brown, Alice Coon	Hotel Vendome, Columbus, O.
Brown, Alice K.	424 Rockingham, Toledo, O.
Brown, Althes Moss Kininell (Mrs. E.)	1206 E. Madison St., Portland, Ore.
Brown, Amy Krolik (Mrs. William)	120 Virginia St., Detroit, Mich.
Brown, Anna Haines	5927 Drexel Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

# *List of Members*

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Brown, Annie Florence	600 29th St., Oakland, Cal.
Brown, Beulah I.	418 Emmet St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Brown, Carrie	124 Floyd Ave., Sioux City, Iowa
Brown, Christine	717 S. 4th St., Springfield, Ills.
Brown, Clara Titus (Mrs. C. T.)	710 Park Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Brown, Edith Warner (Mrs. C. H., Jr.)	41 Saybrook Pl., Buffalo, N. Y.
Brown, Edna M.	2007 33rd Ave. S., Seattle, Wash.
Brown, Ellen Babcock (Mrs. W. R.)	79 Park Ave., New York City
Brown, Emily Eastman	178 Hawley St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Brown, Fannie I.	190 Park Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brown, Fannitelle Leland (Mrs. Oswald)	Bryn Mawr, Box 14, Washington
Brown, Frances Dusenberry Gulon (Mrs. J. F.)	780 Riverside Drive, New York City
Brown, Grace Durham (Mrs. H. F.)	164 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.
Brown, Harriet Augusta	125 Grand Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Brown, Hearty Earl	1121 Ohio St., Lawrence, Kan.
Brown, Helen Benton	38 Avon St., New Haven, Conn.
Brown, Helen Dawes	11 Garfield Pl., Upper Motclair, N. J.
Brown, Helen Gaget (Mrs. J. Q.)	127 Bayo Vista Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Brown, Hertha Albertina Herrmann (Mrs. E. C.)	4988 Coronado Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Brown, Jean Eloise McEwen (Mrs. Harold)	821 Forest Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Brown, Jessie M.	801 E. Catherine St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brown, Laura	545 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Brown, Louise Fargo	University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada
Brown, Lulu Albia	1517 Boylston Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Brown, M. Lucretia Troas (Mrs. J. A.)	141 22nd Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Brown, Mabel	1533 Chalkstone Ave., Providence, R. I.
Brown, Mabel Welton (Mrs. H. E.)	Geneseo, Ill.
Brown, Mae	874 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
Brown, Marianna	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Brown, Marie Schneider (Mrs. A. L.)	107 Whittier Pl., Riverside, Cal.
Brown, Marion Durand (Mrs.)	172 Avalon, Highland Park, Mich.
Brown, Marion H.	486 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Brown, Martha Snow (Mrs. W. H.)	1209 Oread Ave., Lawrence, Kan.
Brown, Mary Ellen	University Farm, Lincoln, Neb.
Brown, Mary Relihan (Mrs. E. F.)	5579 Cabanne Ave., St. Louis Mo.
Brown, Minnie K.	Public Library, North Yakima, Wash.
Brown, Nancy Fairfax	1450 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Brown, Nellie Williams (Mrs. C. N.)	41 Roby Road, Madison, Wis.
Brown, Paula Kahn (Mrs. D. A.)	98 Laurence Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Brown, Ruth Evelyn	60 E. Lane Ave., Columbus, O.
Brown, Stella D. Sanford (Mrs. C. D.)	95 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y.
Brown, Thirza B.	215 12th St., N. Great Falls, Mont.
Brown, Virginia R.	341 Prescott St., Toledo, O.
Browne, Agnes May	330 Pittcock Block, Portland, Ore.
Browne, Anna M.	232 Cottage St., Pawtucket, R. I.
Browne, Dorothy	3654 Bellevue, Kansas City, Mo.
Browne, Nina E.	44 Pickney St., Boston, Mass.
Brownell, Eleanor Olivia	The Misses Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Brownell, Harriet M.	Swarthmore, Pa.
Brownell, Lucy Pearce	8 Whitfield Court, Newport, R. I.
Brownell, Mary Arnold	73 Prospect St., Providence, R. I.
Brownell, Mary Gertrude	144 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I.
Brownell, Sophie Pierce (Mrs. E. E.)	1700 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.
Brownfield, Lillian Beeson	Painesville, O.
Browning, Elizabeth S. Bradley (Mrs. P. E.)	28 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn.
Browning, Helen	2125 Maplewood, Toledo, O.
Brubaker, Carolyn M. Goodwin (Mrs. L. G.)	R. F. D. No. 3, Eugene, Ore.
Brumm, Clara Moffett (Mrs. John L.)	1916 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brunner, Grace E.	Box 78, Llanerch, Pa.
Brunner, Elsie F.	823 53rd St., Oakland, Cal.
Bruton, Virginia Walker (Mrs. R.)	847 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
Bryan, Charlotte Augusta Lowe (Mrs. W. L.)	312 N. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Bryan, Helen Gordon	612 W. Church St., Champaign, Ill.
Bryant, Alice Gertrude	502 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Bryant, Caroline Amelia	2407 Ingleside, Cincinnati, O.
Bryant, Dixie Lee	3857 N. 42nd Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bryant, Elizabeth Sohler	Cohasset, Mass.
Bryant, Martha Cox (Mrs. W. S.)	Cohasset, Mass.
Bryant, Ruth E.	1904 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Bryden, Lucy Annette	219½ E. North Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Bryden, Ruth L.	113 Thomas St., Utica, N. Y.
Buchanan, Alice V.	1330 S. 34th St., Omaha, Neb.
Buchanan, Elizabeth E.	6110 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bucherker, Sara Elizabeth Kaye (Mrs. A. I.)	808 Mansfield St., Spokane, Wash.
Bucholz, Louise Augusta	115 Franklin Ave., Oshkosh, Wis.
Buchwalter, Marilla Andrews (Mrs. E. L.)	805 E. High St., Springfield, O.
Buchwalter, Mary Knox (Mrs. M. L.)	3315 Reading Road, Cincinnati, O.
Buck, Caroline Frear (Mrs. F.)	Box 5, Kentfield, Cal.
Buck, Clara Fay	114 Prospect St., Fall River, Mass.
Buck, Edith Cora	422 W. 24th St., Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Buck, Gertrude	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Buck, Lorena Viola	494 Arrowhead Ave., San Bernardino, Cal.
Buck, Louise Bacon (Mrs. W. B.)	Seybert Farms, Meadowbrook, Pa.
Buckeridge, Daisy M.	629 Park Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Buckhout, Carolyn R.	134 E. Beaver Ave., State College, Pa.
Buckingham, Edith N.	342 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Buckingham, Harriet Dean	10 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
Buckle, Laurel Lewis (Mrs. I. H.)	59 Westervelt Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Buckmaster, Jeanne Arwilda	1216 3rd Ave., N., Great Falls, Mont.
Buckner, Neva Starrett (Mrs. C. A.)	New York City
Buckoloff, Florence Griswold	700 Algoma St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Budington, Mabel Stone (Mrs. R. A.)	241 Oak St., Oberlin, O.
Budlong, Jessie Valentine	189 Governor St., Providence, R. I.
Buell, Gertrude Vowinkel (Mrs. W. H.)	15 Everett St., New Haven, Conn.
Buell, Viola Smith (Mrs. N. A.)	2865 Hampshire Road, Cleveland, O.
Bumington, Anna C.	463 Broadway, Providence, R. I.
Bulkeley, Josephine M.	2981 Harvard Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Bulla, Beatrice	The Elkon, Seward Sq., S. E., Washington, D. C.
Bullard, Edith M. Eastman (Mrs. W. G.)	124 Frank St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Bullock, Mary Skellings (Mrs. N. H.)	139 E. Julien St., San Jose, Cal.
Bump, Elizabeth W.	163 Chapin St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Bunch, Mamie	1107 W. Oregon St., Urbana, Ill.
Bunker, Helen Frances Cranshaw (Mrs. J. W. M.)	241 Elmhurst Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Bunker, Mary Hawthorne White (Mrs. M. H.)	46 Chestnut St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Bunker, Minnie	2700 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Bunn, Bertha Kellett (Mrs. J. M.)	139 Prospect St., Spokane, Wash.
Bunten, Florence C. Hines (Mrs. R.)	1546 12th St., Des Moines, Iowa
Bunting, Martha	The Netherlands, 4302 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Burbank, Caroline Clifford (Mrs. E. D.)	5309 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Burch, Bessie K. Turner (Mrs. J. S.)	1710 E. Harrison St., Seattle, Wash.
Burch, Katharine Jackson (Mrs. F. E.)	754 Linwood Pl., Saint Paul, Minn.
Burchard, Alice V.	Kenilworth, Ill.
Burchill, Sarah J.	2940 Hundon St., Chicago, Ill.
Burchinal, Mary C.	Ardmore, Pa.
Burdick, Marjorie	1403 Grand Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Burge, Emma Longfellow (Mrs.)	604 S. Race St., Urbana, Ill.
Burgess, Dora Cecilia	3424 N. 28th St., Tacoma, Wash.
Burgess, Edith L.	Earlham Court, Tacoma, Wash.
Burgess, Frances C.	1204 3rd Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
Burgess, Sarah Julia	120 E. 18th St., Eugene, Ore.
Burgoyne, Margaret	The Roanoke, Clifton, Cincinnati, O.
Burhans, Helen L. Hatch (Mrs.)	514 W. 2nd St., Superior, Wis.
Burke, Charlotte Thompson (Mrs. W. H.)	7182 N. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Burke, Margaretta R.	554 S. 26th St., Omaha, Neb.
Burkham, Eleanor F.	1145 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.
Burlingham, Eva S.	158 Hawley St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Burnett, Eleanor L.	738 Maryland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Burnham, Mary Gillis (Mrs. C. G.)	Kenilworth, Ill.
Burnham, Sophia R.	1 Park Pl., Glens Falls, N. Y.
Burns, Janet M.	99 Western Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Burns, Jessie Wadsworth (Mrs. A. T.)	1520 E. 115th St., Cleveland, O.
Burns, Margaret Broad (Mrs. B. J.)	516 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Burnside, Anna	1041 Broad St., Providence, R. I.
Burnside, Margaret	18 W. 20th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Burr, Jean Forest Chandler (Mrs. H. S.)	101 Sherman Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Burr, Ursula Minor (Mrs. H.)	3942 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.
Burrage, Alice Crosby Hale (Mrs. W. S.)	8 Storrs Ave., Middlebury, Vt.
Burrage, Elizabeth Hill (Mrs. G. H.)	Demarest, Ga.
Burrage, Florence Dwight Dale (Mrs. C.)	15 Diman Pl., Providence, R. I.
Burrage, Mary Ursula	70 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Burritt, Ruby May	Clinton Ave., cor. Beechwood, Bridenport, Conn.
Burroughs, Edna Grace Davis (Mrs. J. N., Jr.)	515 Haddon Road, Oakland, Cal.
Burrows, Sarah	Nurses' Home, University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Burt, Florence	409 Hudson Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Burt, Lillian	2542 Buena Vista Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Burt, Sadie Willis	East Auburn, Placer Co., Cal.
Burton, Jessie Rosetta	Y. W. C. A., Portland, Ore.
Burton, Marion Perrin (Mrs. H. F.)	70 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.
Burtsfeld, Marguerite	3847 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Burwell, Lillian Smith (Mrs. F. W.)	326 W. Minnehaha Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.
Burwell, Lucy Langdon (Mrs. E. B.)	1421 E. Aloha St., Seattle, Wash.
Busch, Ella A.	1817 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bush, Helen Taylor (Mrs. J. K.)	4518 16th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Bush, Katharine Jeannette	203 Edwards St., New Haven, Conn.
Bushae, Alice Huntington	7 Great Road, Woonsocket, R. I.
Buss, Flora E.	749 1st St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Russey, Frances Field	303 Martin St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Ruswell, Clara L.	Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
Rutcher, Ida J.	412 Court St., Utica, N. Y.
Rutler, Floss May	201 Westgate Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.
Rutler, Orma Fitch	1215 Hill St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Rutlin, Iva M.	Beloit, Wis.

Buttenwieser, Ellen Chene (Mrs. M. B.).....257 Lorain Ave., Cincinnati, O.  
 Butzel, Mae Schlesinger (Mrs. H. M.).....38 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 Buzzell, J. Isetta Gibson (Mrs. E. A.).....6136 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Byers, Anna.....217 E. 14th St., Davenport, Iowa  
 Byrd, Jane Carroll (Mrs.).....1806 Laguna, Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 Byrnes, Lyle.....1726 8th Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Byrnes, Martica.....1726 8th Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

## C

Cabeen, Sarah Clarke (Mrs. C. W.).....807 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Cabell, Elvira Daniel.....5625 Washington Ave., Chicago, Ills.  
 Cady, Lida Boyd.....781 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Cady, Mary Victoria.....301 Maple St., Ypsilanti, Mich.  
 Cady, Wilburta A. Knight (Mrs. C. E.).....160 N. 7th St., Laramie, Wyo.  
 Cagwin, Clara Joslyn.....2333 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.  
 Caig, Susan Elizabeth.....1913 Myrtle St., Oakland, Cal.  
 Cairns, Hazel T.....5678 Overbrook Pl., College Hill, Cincinnati, O.  
 Caldwell, Louise Orton (Mrs. F. C.).....206 16th Ave., Columbus, O.  
 Caliban, Anna Teresa Messer (Mrs. W. A.).....935 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Calkins, Mary Whitton.....22 Bellevue St., Newton, Mass.  
 Call, Leona Angeline.....Webster City, Iowa  
 Callender, Sylvia Cornell (Mrs. S. D.).....73 Pingree Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 Calvert, Mary Githens (Mrs. A.).....327 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Cameron, Belle Morgan (Mrs. H. H.).....29 N. College St., Washington, Pa.  
 Cameron, Eleanor.....1060 20th St., Des Moines, Iowa  
 Cammack, Gertrude E.....601 Goodrich Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.  
 Camp, Mary Frances.....1185 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 Campbell, Agnes Foote.....Short Hills, N. J.  
 Campbell, Agnes Margaret.....308 Columbia Bldg., Duluth, Minn.  
 Campbell, Elizabeth Ballard Thompson (Mrs. W. W.).....Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.  
 Campbell, Fanchen L.....107 Chalmers St., Champaign, Ill.  
 Campbell, Jessie Campbell (Mrs. W. B.).....2020 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.  
 Campbell, L. Betsy Arnold (Mrs.).....2128 Ashland Ave., Toledo, O.  
 Campbell, Margaret Patterson (Mrs. R. C.).....1075 Pennsylvania Ave., Denver, Colo.  
 Campbell, Marjory.....511 Euclid Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Campbell, Mary Margaret.....County Free Library, San Bernardino, Cal.  
 Campbell, Mary Marston.....540 28th St., Oakland, Cal.  
 Campbell, Myrtle Holmes (Mrs. J. D.).....446 18th Ave., Spokane, Wash.  
 Campion, Ruth Baird Johnson (Mrs. E. W.).....1824 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.  
 Canady, Eliza Wright (Mrs. M. W.).....27 N. Pine St., Austen Station, Chicago, Ill.  
 Candee, Rytie.....803 Oakwood Ave., Toledo, O.  
 Cannon, Annie J.....291 Huron Ave., Cambridge, Mass.  
 Canon, Eva Tolman.....Bemis Hall, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 Canon, Helen.....Dept. of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 Cant, Florence.....480 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Cant, Hazel E. Nichols (Mrs. P. R.).....401 W. Delavan St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Capen, Jane Lennox (Mrs. B. C.).....2137 Gaylord St., Denver, Colo.  
 Capen, Lydia Elizabeth Sanderson (Mrs. E. W.).....146 Sargeant St., Hartford, Conn.  
 Capen, Mary Warren.....38 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
 Caples, Hale Stanley Hutchinson (Mrs. M. J.).....923 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.  
 Capron, Helen Mowry.....Stillwater, R. I.  
 Capron, Lela Beatrice.....74 Oakwood Ave., Troy, N. Y.  
 Card, Evelyn May.....2401 Aldrich Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Carder, Florence Y.....630 N. First St., San Jose, Cal.  
 Carey, M. Thomas (Mrs. A. M.).....1004 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.  
 Carey, Mary Gallagher (Mrs. E. F.).....522 Rollins St., Missoula, Mont.  
 Carlton, Katharine.....2730 Derby St., Berkeley, Cal.  
 Carman, Edna M. (Mrs. P. D.).....616 Calle Colorado, Manila, P. I.  
 Carman, Mary Little (Mrs. J. C.).....142 Hall St., Spartanburg, S. C.  
 Carman, Maude Straight (Mrs. A. P.).....908 W. California Ave., Urbana, Ill.  
 Carnes, Mildred Allen.....88 University Ave., Providence, R. I.  
 Carpenter, Ada E.....161 N. 23rd St., Portland, Ore.  
 Carpenter, Anne W.....281 Brook St., Providence, R. I.  
 Carpenter, Anne White (Mrs. T. E.).....538 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Carpenter, Emily Macklin Atkinson (Mrs. J. D.).....174 Home Ave., Rutherford, N. J.  
 Carpenter, Hazel G.....Grandview, Wash.  
 Carpenter, Mary Frances.....21 East Wilson St., Madison, Wis.  
 Carpenter, May.....2989 Wilcox St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Carr, Elizabeth H.....2215 Park Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.  
 Carr, Henrietta.....244 W. Alexandrine St., Detroit, Mich.  
 Carr, Laura Whipple (Mrs. A. L.).....8727 Burke Ave., Seattle, Wash.  
 Carr, Louise Kilner (Mrs. M. L.).....1500 Farwell Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Carrier, Jennie Martin (Mrs. W. H.).....1850 Amherst St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Carroll, Alice S.....92 Dana St., Providence, R. I.  
 Carroll, Elizabeth Maxwell.....Ogonts School, Ogonts, Pa.  
 Carroll, Maud A.....6241 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Carroll, Nancy Grace.....1517 Perry St., Davenport, Iowa  
 Carruth, Ella Boynton Kaiser (Mrs. W. M.).....Clinton, N. Y.  
 Carruth, Irma L.....2824 18th Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Carson, Jean Deamer Armor (Mrs. F. L.)	1121 Everett Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Carson, Mabel Marie	"The Clark," Seattle, Wash.
Carstens, Blanche McMeans (Mrs. C. C.)	122 Thorndike St., Brookline, Mass.
Carter, Alice	805 S. 5th St., Champaign, Ills.
Carter, Alice Pratt	Washington, Conn.
Carter, Ametha Montgomery (Mrs. W. D.)	480 E. San Antonio St., San Jose, Cal.
Carter, Bertha	354 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.
Carter, Bess	1008 Paquin Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Carter, Edna	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Carter, Emma Sterling (Mrs. R. E.)	Washington, Conn.
Carter, Ethel Susanne	820 Oneida St., Appleton, Wis.
Carter, Mary Gidley (Mrs. C. H.)	214 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Carus, Helen M.	1734 S. 17th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Carver, Belle Finney (Mrs. W. B.)	122 Murray St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Cary, Eleanor Jackson	384 Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Cary, Laura Lattner (Mrs. W.)	2114 Erie St., Toledo, O.
Cary, Marlea S. Skeels (Mrs. R. J.)	Lakeview, Wash.
Cary, Myra Pugsley (Mrs. C. F.)	Supt. of Public Instruction, Madison, Wis.
Case, Bess Wilbur (Mrs. R. H.)	The Hillcrest, Apt. F, Tacoma, Wash.
Case, Lucy N.	2009 Prairie St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Case, Wilhelmina	10 Chester Terrace, Duluth, Minn.
Cash, Mary Josephine	1802 Ogden Ave., Superior, Wis.
Cass, Beata Werdenhoff (Mrs. H. E.)	4921 Dupont Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Cassidy, Viola F.	781 4th St., Beloit, Wis.
Castle, Blanche Louise Rosencrans (Mrs. O. L.)	3701 Madison St., Kansas City, Mo.
Castle, Carrie I.	210 13th Ave., E., Duluth, Minn.
Castle, Ina	314 W. Waller Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Castle, Louise Pinney (Mrs. D. B.)	1355 Carroll Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Castle, Mabel Wing (Mrs.)	45 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass.
Castleman, Geneva Grigsby (Mrs. F. R.)	113 E. Norwich Ave., Columbus, O.
Castolon, Olivia D. Hill (Mrs. T. A.)	3735 Wayne Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Caswell, M. Constance Edwards (Mrs. A. E.)	1960 University St., Eugene, Ore.
Cate, Florence M.	1415 E. 10th St., Winfield, Kan.
Cates, Abby Jewett (Mrs. A. B.)	2824 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Catlin, Sarah Affa	Warsaw, Ind.
Caughery, Jessie A.	219 18th St., Toledo, O.
Caulkins, Mary Elsie	5220 12th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Caverly, Marion C.	8 Woodbury St., Providence, R. I.
Center, Stella Stewart	417 W. 120th St., New York
Cerf, Charlotte	2821 Steiner St., San Francisco, Cal.
Cerf, Lorraine	2821 Steiner St., San Francisco, Cal.
Cerf, May Wollner (Mrs. M.)	27 Palm Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Cerf, Rebecca	2821 Steiner St., San Francisco, Cal.
Chace, Lillian Gertrude	2624 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Chace, Lydia Gardiner	75 Irving Ave., Providence, R. I.
Chadwick, Julia E.	30 Mt. Vernon St., Malden, Mass.
Chalkley, Constance G. Howland (Mrs. T. H.)	Lawrence, Kan.
Chamberlain, Helen West (Mrs. G. A.)	306 Lyon St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Chamberlain, Marion Louise	1624 Garden St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Chamberlain, Mary	1131 Park St., Grinnell, Iowa
Chamberlain, Hattie M.	903 Park Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Chambers, L. May	1440 22nd Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Chambers, Lillian A.	Y. W. C. A., Toledo, O.
Chambers, Mary Davoren (Mrs.)	Westwood, Barrington, N. S.
Chambers, Stella G.	East Side High School, Denver, Colo.
Chamness, Ivy Leone	502 N. Washington St., Bloomington, Ind.
Chandler, Maud Grover (Mrs. A. E.)	2819 Benvenue Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Chandor, Valentine L.	Women's University Club, New York City
Channer, Lulu M. Hudson (Mrs.)	1373 16th St., Detroit, Mich.
Channing, Eva	Hemenway Chambers, Boston, Mass.
Chapin, Arlena Mary	Smiley Library, Redlands, Cal.
Chapin, Eunice S.	1614 D St., Lincoln, Neb.
Chapin, Isabel Dinkey (Mrs. E. F., Jr.)	1401 East 2nd St., Duluth, Minn.
Chapin, Mary L.	1614 D St., Lincoln, Neb.
Chapman, Effie L.	Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
Chapman, Grace	40th and Harrison Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
Chapman, Lucy	598 Holly Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Charles, Grace Miriam	940 Indian St., Lawrence, Kan.
Charlton, Edith Lowry (Mrs. J. J.)	1317 Ogden St., Denver, Colo.
Charters, Jessie Allen (Mrs. W. W.)	215 S. Garth Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Chase, Alta B.	55 Elk St., Albany, N. Y.
Chase, Cella M.	4301 S. 23rd St., Omaha, Neb.
Chase, Ethel Withington	250 W. 104th St., New York City
Chase, Jane	1915 Weber St., Sioux City, Iowa
Chase, Lillian Rice (Mrs. W.)	1414 21st St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Chase, Minnie Comstock Westover (Mrs. S. H.)	1902 Madison St., Madison, Wis.
Chase, Susan F.	91 14th St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Chatfield, Elizabeth Hyde McIntosh (Mrs. R.)	31 Emerson St., New Haven, Conn.
Cheever, Louisa Sewell	Chapin House, Northampton, Mass.
Cheney, Lula Tupper (Mrs. L. L.)	278 Manning Blvd., Albany, N. Y.
Cheney, May Shepard (Mrs. W.)	University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Chenoweth, Nellie Major Dickinson (Mrs. I. S.)	1418 Euclid Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cherries, Eleanor Ruth Montgomery (Mrs. E. K.)	190 Christopher St., Montclair, N. J.
Cherry, Ethel N.	50 Cold Spring St., New Haven, Conn.
Chesbrough, Gertrude	682 Church St., Beloit, Wis.
Chesterly, Helen M. Green (Mrs. J. F.)	815 E. Spruce St., North Yakima, Wash.
Chestnut, Mae Pauline	2683 Garfield Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Chestnut, Olive Spohr (Mrs. V. K.)	Hyattsville, Md.
Chi Iean Wang	5718 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Chichester, Emily E.	211 S. McLean St., Bloomington, Ill.
Chilberg, Mabel	619 13th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Child, Ruth K.	7 MacDonald Road, Albany, N. Y.
Child, Ruth L. S.	226 B Washington St., Malden, Mass.
Child, Sarah Treat (Mrs. G. R.)	1906 Webster St., San Francisco, Cal.
Childs, Grace	505 W. Colton Ave., Redlands, Cal.
Childs, Lanoa Goff (Mrs. H. B.)	921 Atwater Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Chirurg, Martha Ames (Mrs. Michael)	27 Orient Ave., Ashton Park, Newton Centre, Mass.
Chittenden, Edith Russell	83 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.
Christian, Elizabeth	10 Kemble St., Utica, N. Y.
Christiansen, Georgia Elisabeth Bohn	2661 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Christiansen, Johanna	3830 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Christie, Jean Whitther (Mrs.)	Calexico, Cal.
Christison, Isabel	682 Dayton Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Churchill, Anna Quincy	32 Percival St., Dorchester, Mass.
Churchill, Emily Russell	1641 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Cilker, Martha Elizabeth	1825 W. 23rd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Clapp, Amy Little	3809 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Clapp, Mary Antoinette	Hotel Somerset, Boston, Mass.
Clark, Alice Broadbuss (Mrs. T. A.)	928 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
Clark, Caroline	101 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Clark, Carrie Louise Taylor (Mrs. S. B.)	4707 Thackeray Pl., Seattle, Wash.
Clark, Eleanor Acherson Linton (Mrs. E. R.)	413 S. 6th St., Columbia, Mo.
Clark, Elizabeth A.	512 E. Jefferson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Clark, Elizabeth Bent (Mrs. H. L.)	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Clark, Elizabeth Keep (Mrs. G. H.)	1217 Forest Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Clark, Elizabeth Woodruff	539 State St., Springfield, Mass.
Clark, Ellen M.	1727 John Ave., Superior, Wis.
Clark, Emma Kirkland	248-A Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clark, Florence F. Dengler (Mrs. B. W.)	863 Ackerman Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Clark, Frances Underhill (Mrs. G. E.)	Skaneateles, N. Y.
Clark, Grace Greene (Mrs. S. C.)	482 Eldorado St., Pasadena, Cal.
Clark, Helen L.	512 E. Jefferson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Clark, Isabel	Washington, Pa.
Clark, Ivy Grace Brock (Mrs. R. J.)	Rockhill Manor, 43rd and Locust Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
Clark, Lillian	50 1/2 High St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Clark, Mabel A.	125 Strong St., Rochester, N. Y.
Clark, Marie Jessie Wood (Mrs. R. W.)	1124 Olivia Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Clark, Mary Benton Sarles (Mrs. D. S.)	428 11th Ave., E., Duluth, Minn.
Clark, Mary Gall	61 Park St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Clark, Mary Vida	169 E. 62nd St., New York City
Clark, Myra Smith (Mrs. J. B.)	465 West End Ave., New York City
Clark, Nina Skinner (Mrs. C. E.)	4115 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, Ruth Haines (Mrs. F. B.)	N. Patterson St., State College, Pa.
Clark, Sarah Bancroft (Mrs. R.)	Street, Somerset, England
Clarke, Alice Reed	112 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Clarke, Annie Duxbury	704 W. South St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Clarke, Edith Margaret	118 W. Lorain St., Oberlin, O.
Clarke, Edna Spanwagel (Mrs. R. H.)	2128 N. Steele St., Tacoma, Wash.
Clarke, Effie May	168 Linwood Pl., Riverside, Cal.
Clarke, Eleanor P.	243 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N. Y.
Clarke, Elizabeth Lawrence (Mrs. S. F.)	Williamstown, Mass.
Clarke, Emma Edith	1202 7th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Clarke, Helen G.	5120 Capitol Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Clarke, Norma Willis	1207 7th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Clarke, Persis T. Kidder (Mrs. A. H.)	86 E. Foster St., Melrose, Mass.
Clarke, Susan Lowell	22 Brighton St., Cambridge, Mass.
Claybaugh, Edna E. Rowell (Mrs.)	Roeding Park, Fresno, Cal.
Clayes, Edith Claves (Mrs. W. I.)	1597 Dolores St., San Francisco, Cal.
Cleaveland, Eleanor	805 19th St., Rock Island, Ill.
Cleaveland, Elizabeth Whittelsey	The Oxford, High St., New Haven, Conn.
Cleaveland, Olive Cox (Mrs. H. H.)	805 19th St., Rock Island, Ill.
Cleland, Grace Trails (Mrs. W.)	40 S. Main Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Clemens, Mildred Leo	2638 College Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Clement, Alice Cramer (Mrs.)	593 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Clement, Clara T.	127 S. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Clement, Louisa Ward	387 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.
Cledenin, Ruth	754 17th Ave., East Moline, Ill.
Cless, Alla Berta Rickey (Mrs. G. H.)	Worthington, O.
Clifford, Martha Hoag (Mrs. W. H.)	2301 S. Columbine St., Denver, Colo.
Clifton, Nora Marie Toole (Mrs. J. M.)	523 17th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Cline, Jessie Alice	707 Missouri Ave., Columbia, Mo.

Clinton, Helen Elisabeth	42 Front St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Cloak, Katherine	696 Auburn Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Close, Nell Kempt (Mrs. E. H.)	6 Harold Arms, Scottwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Clow, Elisabeth Kenfield	605 29th St., Oakland, Cal.
Clyme, Kathleen	111 W. Monroe St., Springfield, Ill.
Coats, Marion	Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill.
Cobb, Abby Willis	5700 Bartmer Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.
Cobb, Jennie L.	814 Franklin Ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.
Cobb, Louise Conant Gamwell (Mrs. L. F.)	129 Lexington Ave., Providence, R. I.
Cobb, Margaret Vara	917 California St., Urbana, Ill.
Cobb, Mary Elisabeth	26 N. Pine Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Cobb, Mildred Ford (Mrs. F. M.)	1601 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, O.
Cobb, Sara Maxson (Mrs. H. E.)	2958 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Cochran, Fannie	881 Orange St., El Centro, Cal.
Cochran, Helen F.	245 Gilman Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Cochran, Mabel E.	3446 Wayne Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Cochran, Mary Rudd	682 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.
Cockburn, Edna	425 6th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Coddington, Carrie Lucia	436 A St., San Bernardino, Cal.
Cody, Louise	2508 Jackson St., Sioux City, Iowa
Coe, Edith Mary	Barnard College, New York City
Coe, Margaret E.	42 W. 52nd St., New York City
Coffin, Abbie Sweetland Ghodey (Mrs. H. A.)	200 McLean St., Detroit, Mich.
Coffin, Elisabeth R.	Box 164, Nantucket, Mass.
Coffin, Gertrude Florence Burleigh (Mrs. W.)	45 Warren St., Brookline, Mass.
Coffin, Mrs. H. A.	165 Chandler Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Coffin, Matilda Allen (Mrs. H. E.)	434 Cadillac Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Coffin, S. Frances	329 Chester Ave., Morrestown, N. J.
Coffman, Bertha Reed (Mrs. G. L.)	Rozale Apts., Missoula, Mont.
Coffman, Olive	1410 N. 51st St., Omaha, Neb.
Coggeshall, Louise K.	125 E. 76th St., New York City
Cogswell, Caroline D.	5023 16th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Cogswell, Jessie Flavia	325 Main St., Riverside, Cal.
Cohen, Ella Bell Greensfelder (Mrs. R. A.)	Spokane Bridge, Wash.
Cohen, Lillian	415 E. 14th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Cohn, Davida	623 Broderick St., San Francisco, Cal.
Colburn, Marie D. Spahr (Mrs. S. C.)	1401 E. 2nd St., Duluth, Minn.
Colby, Alice Roberts (Mrs. W. Jr.)	2222 Crescent Drive, Seattle, Wash.
Colby, J. Rose	302 W. Mulberry St., Normal, Ill.
Colby, Rachel Vrooman (Mrs. W. E.)	2901 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Colcord, Mabel	1335 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Coldwell, Ethel	5217 21st Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Cole, Edna Ellen	Flatiron Hotel, Omaha, Neb.
Cole, Helen Taft (Mrs. J. R.)	163 Woodland Ave., Columbus, O.
Cole, Inez E.	306 W. Ottawa St., Lansing, Mich.
Cole, Jean Diack (Mrs. A. C.)	Garfield, Utah
Cole, Kate Dewey (Mrs. T. L.)	2852 Ontario Road, Washington, D. C.
Cole, Lucy Brooks	275 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
Cole, Marion Shirley	300 Angell St., Providence, R. I.
Cole, Ruth Dennis	119 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass.
Cole, Ruth Fitch	1228 5th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Coleman, Elizabeth S. Dolby (Mrs. H. S.)	7530 Coles Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Coleman, Emily Robinson (Mrs. E. N.)	844 E. 14th St., Davenport Iowa
Coleman, Margaret Hammond (Mrs. A.)	1306 Farwell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Coleman, Mary Elizabeth Hill (Mrs. Ellhu)	606 W. Blaine St., Seattle, Wash.
Coleman, Ruth R.	St. Katharine's School, Davenport, Iowa
Collett, Mary E.	1138 Wichtman St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Collicott, Lydia Emily Gemmer (Mrs. J. G.)	32 E. 32nd St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Collier, Maude Winifred	Kinderhook, N. Y.
Collier, Myrtle	5330 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Collings, Gracia B. Darrow (Mrs. H. T.)	308 S. Burrows St., State College, Pa.
Collins, Anna Brockmann	503 E. Smith Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Collins, Carlotta H.	Great Falls, Mont.
Collins, Florence Edna Johnson (Mrs. A. N.)	1931 E. 3rd St., Duluth, Minn.
Collins, Jeanette	1834 Franklin Ave., Toledo, O.
Collins, Julia Cope (Mrs. W. H.)	Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
Collins, Lucile	2748 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Collins, Mabel Falconer (Mrs. J. L.)	715 S. 7th St., Springfield, Ill.
Collins, Maria Clinton	4600 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Collins, Marie T.	Broadus Institute, Philippi, W. Va.
Collins, Mildred I.	2309 Florida, Morgan Park, Ill.
Collins, Mina R.	1224 South Ave., Davenport, Iowa
Collins, Ruth	Davenport, Iowa
Collins, Stella	2484 Maplewood Ave., Toledo, O.
Colman, Bessie	2429 S. Emerson Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Colman, Lucinda S. Darling (Mrs. H.)	102 33rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Colter, Lillian	841 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Colter, Mabel	841 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Colton, Ada Mabel Jenkins (Mrs. A. S.)	178 Kempton Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Colton, Louise Alden	2718 Holyrood Ave., Toledo, Ohio
Colton, Margaret Sidney Hall (Mrs. C. C.)	1734 E. 5th St., Duluth, Minn.
Colville, Nell	1221 Arlington Ave., Davenport, Iowa
Colwell, Elizabeth W.	543 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Colwell, Elmitra E.	1317 Clara Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.

Colwell, Rachel Hartshorn	647 Spruce St., Morgantown, W. Va.
Comings, Jane Alice	320 Elm St., San Mateo, Cal.
Comly, Marion S.	3311 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Compton, Maud Fisher	804 W. Blue Ave., Independence, Mo.
Compton, Nellie Jane	University Library, Lincoln, Neb.
Comstock, Ada Louise	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Comstock, Alice May	76 Humboldt Ave., Providence, R. I.
Comstock, Clara Elizabeth	550 Broad St., Providence, R. I.
Comstock, Jessie Spurck (Mrs. W. B.)	1133 D St., Lincoln, Neb.
Conable, Mary Florence Easton (Mrs. M. R.)	415 N. Primrose Ave., Monrovia, Cal.
Conant, Aimee Juliet	74 W. 124th St., New York City
Conant, Charlotte Howard	Walnut Hill, Natick, Mass.
Conant, Sarah H.	401 W. 118th St., New York City
Conard, Laetitia Moon (Mrs. H. S.)	Grimmell, Iowa
Condo, Grace W. Stafford (Mrs. J. A.)	1844 14th St., Moline, Ill.
Condon, Katharine	3818 Winding Way, Cincinnati, O.
Cone, Bertha Lobaugh (Mrs. G. C.)	914 Crain St., Evanston, Ill.
Congdon, Clara Bannister (Mrs. C. A.)	32nd Ave. E. and Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Congdon, Helen C.	3800 London Road, Duluth, Minn.
Congdon, Marion Dieffendorf (Mrs. R. T.)	101 S. Pine Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Conklin, Agnes	Susq. Valley House, Binghamton, N. Y.
Conklin, Viola Percy	265 Henry St., New York City
Conlon, Mary M.	4805 Cooke St., Duluth, Minn.
Connell, Laura J.	438½ E. Long St., Columbus, O.
Connick, Edythe Russ (Mrs. H.)	1365 Greenwich St., San Francisco, Cal.
Connors, Caroline	500 E. Union St., Seattle, Wash.
Conover, Lenore	114 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Conrad, Elizabeth	308 Prospect Ave., Madison, Wis.
Converse, Edna	399 E. 47th St., N., Portland, Ore.
Converse, Mary Eleanor	Rosemont, Pa.
Conway, Estelle	4929 Minnehaha Parkway, W., Minneapolis, Minn.
Conway, Margaret A.	200 Buell Ave., Joliet, Ill.
Cook, Alice Carter (Mrs. O. F.)	Lanham, Prince George Co., Md.
Cook, Alice M. Dewey (Mrs. W. G.)	514 Fulton St., Troy, N. Y.
Cook, Caroline J.	1028 Beacon Bldg., 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Cook, Cora Abell (Mrs. E. I.)	Bergen, N. Y.
Cook, E. Gertrude	220 Santa Ynes Ave., San Mateo, Cal.
Cook, Edith	Geneeseo, Ill.
Cook, Edna T.	1604 Ingraham St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Cook, Elizabeth Merrill (Mrs. A. S.)	218 Bishop St., New Haven, Conn.
Cook, Frances	3rd and Warren Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Cook, Grace Lauretta	211 W. 101st St., New York
Cook, Isabella	811 S. 11th St., Tacoma, Wash.
Cook, Lucy Elinor	P. O. Box 502, Lark's Hill, San Rafael, Cal.
Cook, Margaret Cooper	514 Fulton St., New York City
Cook, Margaret Elwell (Mrs. G. B.)	1001 14th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Cook, Martha Giltner (Mrs. V.)	426 5th St., Portland, Ore.
Cook, Mathilde Viola	324 W. Mifflin St., Maudson, Wis.
Cook, Nettie May	1027 S. 2nd St., Springfield, Ill.
Cooke, Marion F. E.	North Brookfield, Mass.
Cooke, Nellie Elizabeth Ford (Mrs. T. F.)	7024 Hawthorne Ave., Hollywood, Cal.
Cooley, Elsie Jones (Mrs. C. H.)	703 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Cooley, Mary Elizabeth	2 Reservoir Sq., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Cooley, Nellie Wooster (Mrs. H. W.)	5318 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Coolidge, Cora Helen	Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburg, Pa.
Coolidge, Elsie Winchester	402 Arlington St., Watertown, Mass.
Coolidge, Mabel Tilton (Mrs. A. W.)	49 Beech St., Norwood, Mass.
Coolidge, Mary Lowell	Concord, Mass.
Coolidge, Mary Roberts (Mrs. D.)	3001 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Coone, Henrietta M.	Hotel Hayes, Chicago, Ill.
Coonley, Queenie Ferry (Mrs. A.)	Box 412, Riverside, Ill.
Cooper, Anna Pearl	Emerson Hall, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.
Cooper, Brownie Brownell (Mrs. W. L.)	1199 E. Hoyt St., Portland, Ore.
Cooper, Buena Hove (Mrs. E. B.)	154 King Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Cooper, Daisy Eleanor Hatch (Mrs. C. B.)	1126 E. 62nd St., Chicago, Ill.
Cooper, Edna Curtis (Mrs. W. J.)	1825 San Juan, Berkeley, Cal.
Cooper, Esther L.	Station A, Ames, Iowa
Cooper, Gertrude Homans (Mrs. A. W.)	S. 1138 Wall St., Spokane, Wash.
Cooper, Mabel	623 Summit Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Cope, Evelyn Morris (Mrs. E. F. Jr.)	Dimock, Susquehanna Co., Pa.
Copeland, Anne Horton Young (Mrs. W. R.)	565 Hartford Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Copeland, Cornelia Alice	Central High School, Detroit, Mich.
Copeland, Emily Gertrude	75 Lake Ave., Melrose, Mass.
Corbett, Lillian Waters (Mrs. W. H.)	W. 444 22nd Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Corbett, Virginia H.	426 Garfield St., Fort Collins, Colo.
Corbin, Alberta Linton	1108 Ohio St., Lawrence, Kan.
Corbin, Luella T.	351 Acoma St., Denver, Colo.
Corbus, Florence Ketchum (Mrs. F. G.)	6 Summit Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.
Cordes, Elizabeth Bowie (Mrs. A. H.)	254 Elm Ave., Wyoming, O.
Cornbrooks, Marion C.	1901 6th Ave., Moline, Ill.
Cornell, Lucinda Rushmore (Mrs. W. T.)	440 West End Ave., New York City
Corscot, Catherine May	1222 E. Johnson St., Madison, Wis.
Corstvet, Anna Alice	Bloomington, Ill.

Corwin, Margaret Turnbull.....	247 St. Ronan St., New Haven, Conn.
Cory, Ella Frances Cook (Mrs. B. H.).....	2558 Buena Vista Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Cory, Sara.....	105 S. 11th St., San Jose, Cal.
Cotter, Georgia Jane.....	3001 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Cottrell, Lois.....	2115 3rd Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Cottrell, Louise.....	Kenosha, Wis.
Coulter, Cornelia Catlin.....	St. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y.
Coulter, Edith M.....	2401 LeConte Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Coultera, Daisy Frances.....	78 Bain St., Arlington, R. I.
Countryman, Gratia A.....	18 13th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Covel, Abby W.....	40 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Covel, Ina Frances.....	279 Walnut St., Fall River, Mass.
Covert, Florence.....	1989 Waldeck Ave., Columbus, O.
Coville, Elizabeth Boynton (Mrs. F.).....	1838 California Ave., Washington, D. C.
Cowan, Hazel Gertrude.....	639 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cowell, Alice Boyyer (Mrs. E. V.).....	Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
Cowell, Sophie Harriet Lyndon (Mrs. A. W.).....	State College, Pa.
Cowing, Helen H.....	5306 Franklin St., Cleveland, O.
Cowles, Emma M.....	Highland Hall, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Cowles, Martha Snell Hall (Mrs. W. L.).....	20 Northampton Road, Amherst, Mass.
Cowper, Susie Lydia Sanborn (Mrs. J. E.).....	427 Cambridge St., Allston, Mass.
Cowperthwaite, Cora D.....	1100 Logan St., Denver, Colo.
Cox, Anna S.....	855 Chapman St., San Jose, Cal.
Cox, Anna Sellers (Mrs. F. G.).....	Edgemoor, Del.
Cox, Catharine M.....	855 Chapman St., San Jose, Cal.
Cox, Josephine M.....	12 The Wyandot, Indianapolis, Ind.
Cox, Louise Reede Montgomery (Mrs. S.).....	Malboro Inn, Montclair, N. J.
Cox, Mabel.....	Base Line and Mt. Vernon Ave., San Bernardino, Cal.
Cox, Mary Peter (Mrs.).....	2412 Echo Park Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Coy, Anna Elizabeth McDonough (Mrs. W.).....	516 4th Ave., N., Great Falls, Mont.
Coyle, Molly B. T.....	St. Katharine's School, Davenport, Iowa
Crafts, Lillian L.....	97 Glendale Park, Rochester, N. Y.
Craig, Clara Zucker (Mrs. A. E.).....	4005 Morningside Ave., Sioux City, Iowa
Craig, Emily Zene.....	Hotel Savoy, Oakland, Cal.
Craig, Jennie A.....	613 W. Springfield Ave., Champaign, Ill.
Craig, Jessie L.....	1236 6th Ave., W., Fort Dodge, Iowa
Craig, Virginia Judith.....	858 W. Elm St., Springfield, Mo.
Cramer, S. Madison Branch (Mrs. W. E.).....	3445 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.
Crampton, Susan C.....	21 Fairbanks St., Brookline, Mass.
Crandall, Catherine Patterson (Mrs. F. W.).....	Westfield, N. Y.
Crandall, Helen L.....	Nottingham Apts., 41st and Telegraph Aves., Oakland, Cal.
Crane, Ada Ethel.....	19 Ross St., San Rafael, Cal.
Crane, Clara Whitney.....	Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Crane, Ruby Patton (Mrs. E. B.).....	6729 Chappelle Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Crane, Ruth Fifeid (Mrs. J. L., Jr.).....	Menominee, Mich.
Craven, Inez Helena.....	4545 Brooklyn Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Craven, Nellie Pearl.....	Nineveh, Ind.
Crawford, Anne Lothrop, 1322 Stephen Girard Bldg., 21 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	
Crawford, Elizabeth Ticknor (Mrs. C. C.).....	1632 Kentucky St., Lawrence, Kan.
Crawford, Frances Rush (Mrs. R. L.).....	517 Emerson Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Crawford, Inez Lillian.....	494 Arrowhead Ave., San Bernardino, Cal.
Creadock, Emma Greenwood DeBow (Mrs. A. N.).....	121 N. 23rd St., Portland, Ore.
Creegan, Helen C.....	Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Criley, Martha.....	Coates House, Kansas City, Mo.
Crill, Mildred B.....	301 Walnut St., N., Lansing, Mich.
Grilly, Etta Mabel.....	220 Chestnut St., N., Lansing, Mich.
Crist, Caroline Frances Leavitt (Mrs. H. M.).....	The Mary Lyon School, Swarthmore, Pa.
Critchler, Mary Neal (Mrs. S. T.).....	3605 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.
Critchley, Bertha May.....	1824 E. 79th St., Cleveland, O.
Crittenden, Harriet Butler (Mrs. W. E.).....	104 Howe St., New Haven, Conn.
Crittenden, Lila VanValkenburg (Mrs. A. R.).....	1031 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Crittenden, Rebecca L.....	95 Frederick St., Detroit, Mich.
Croarkin, Belle Honey (Mrs. E. M.).....	649 S. 12th St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Crocker, Annette L.....	Greenough St., within Brookline, Mass.
Crocker, Fandira.....	508 Monroe St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Crocker, Hilda L. Weber (Mrs. T. D.).....	1915 Fremont Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Croff, Carro Julia Cummings (Mrs. J. B.).....	184 E. Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Crofts, Frances E. Johnson (Mrs. G. D.).....	65 Livingston St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Croll, Rebecca B.....	McAllester Hall, State College, Pa.
Cromwell Mary Elizabeth.....	1815 13th St., Washington, D. C.
Cromwell, Myrtle G.....	1117 E. 28th St., Oakland, Cal.
Cromwell, Otella.....	1815 13th St., Washington, D. C.
Cronk, Jessie Marietta Morse (Mrs. F. B.).....	1303 E. 2nd St., Duluth, Minn.
Crooks, Margaret.....	74 Fernwood Road, Boston, Mass.
Crosby, Helen.....	R. F. D., Kenmore, N. Y.
Crosier, Mildred Irene.....	4116 Rosewood Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Crothers, Elizabeth Mills (Mrs. G.).....	Bellvue Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
Crouch, Flora Alice.....	449 N. Central Ave., Austin Station, Chicago, Ill.
Crouch, Harriet E.....	Walnut Hill School, Natick, Mass.
Crouch, Lulu Grace Oliver (Mrs. M. L.).....	418 12th St., N., Great Falls, Mont.
Croucher, Olive E.....	58 East Ave., Newark, N. Y.
Crouse, Louise Ray (Mrs. A. F.).....	4323 S. Dupont Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Crow, Martha Foote (Mrs.).....	30 E. 128th St., New York City
Crowder, Katherine C. Kerr (Mrs. H. A.).....	1105 Boylston Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.

Crowell, Carrie Provan (Mrs. A. C.)	68 Oriole Ave., Providence, R. I.
Crowell, Grace Putnam Wenham (Mrs. W. S.)	Forest Cliff Drive, Lakewood, O.
Crowell, Helen B. Josselyn (Mrs. S. J.)	1010 Chapel St., Cincinnati, O.
Crowell, Mary Carr	7 Miller St., Warren, R. I.
Crowell, Minerva Evelyn	East Dennis, Mass.
Croy, Elizabeth Broad (Mrs. R.)	185 Anderson Pl., Buffalo, N. Y.
Croyland, Adeline Belle	655 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.
Cruden, Darena Ruth	2579 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.
Culbertson, Emma	33 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
Culler, Edna Rutledge (Mrs. A. A.)	52 Highland Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Culmer, Mary Elizabeth Beck (Mrs. W. N.)	Bloomington, Ind.
Culver, Dorothy H.	1545 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo.
Culver, Harriet	c/o Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.
Cumming, Elizabeth Bragg (Mrs. G. M.)	3653 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Cumming, Helen Sullivan (Mrs. J. G.)	Hotel Carlton, Berkeley, Cal.
Cummings, Alice Josephine	209 Main St., Medford, Mass.
Cummings, Caroline Lukens Hawke (Mrs.)	Moylan, Pa.
Cummings, Frances W.	106 E. 52nd St., New York City
Cummings, Lucretia Stow (Mrs. W. H.)	Plantsville, Conn.
Cummings, Mabel H.	16 Kennard Road, Brookline, Mass.
Cummings, Margaret Elizabeth	345 W. Main St., Madison, Wis.
Cummings, Sarah Eliza Hillhouse (Mrs. A. L.)	Sheridan, Wyo.
Cummins, Caroline Seely	40 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Cumpton, Alice	108 Lancaster Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cunnea, Florence Genevieve	13272 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
Cunningham, Edna Pierce (Mrs. A. J.)	Billings, Mont.
Cunningham, Elizabeth Alice	39 Oneida St., Utica, N. Y.
Cunningham, Henrietta Kauffman (Mrs. C. G.)	2924 Collingwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Cunningham, Susan J.	3308 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Curdy, Annie Richardson Hall (Mrs. R. J.)	2544 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Curran, Mae Rawson Fuller (Mrs. J. McC.)	696 Prospect Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
Curran, Mary Moody Smith (Mrs. H. A.)	630 7th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Curran, Pauline L.	3219 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Currie, Alice	328 Garland Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Currie, Constance	250 17th Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.
Curtis, Anna Louise	512 E. 58th St., New York City
Curtis, Clarine Warner (Mrs. T. H.)	203 Edward St., New Haven, Conn.
Curtis, Elizabeth	507 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Curtis, Elizabeth Freeland (Mrs. F. I.)	5648 Alki Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Curtis, Florence R.	1008 W. Green St., Urbana, Ill.
Curtis, Harriet Mildred	703 E St., San Bernardino, Cal.
Curtis, Laura Dorothea	91 Linden St., New Haven, Conn.
Curtis, Lena Riley	986 5th Ave., New York City
Curtis, Mabel G.	49-A Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
Curtis, Stephanie Marx (Mrs. C. W.)	17 Melrose St., Rochester, N. Y.
Curtiss, Emma Porington (Mrs. C. E.)	Clinton, Rock Co., Wis.
Curtiss, Lillian Fay	Box 204, North Weymouth, Mass.
Curtiss, Mary Elizabeth	12 Thayer St., Rochester, N. Y.
Curtiss, Mary Hutchinson (Mrs. W. P.)	125 Livingston St., New Haven, Conn.
Cuscaden, Gertrude Jones (Mrs.)	216 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Cushing, Florence M.	8 Walnut St., Boston, Mass.
Cushman, Lillian Sophia	6030 Jackson Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Cushman, Vera Scott (Mrs. J. S.)	26 E. 95th St., New York City
Custer, Mary Julian (Mrs. J. L.)	507 E. 2nd St., Pana, Ills.
Cutler, Amelia Shaw MacDonald (Mrs. C. E.)	Westport, Conn.
Cutler, Anna A.	Tyler House, Northampton, Mass.
Cutler, Martha Carter (Mrs. W. W.)	91 Crocus Hill, Saint Paul, Minn.
Cutler, Mary E.	629 E. 19th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Cutler, Mary Goodnow (Mrs. R. R.)	South Sudbury, Mass.
Cutler, Mary Helen	Mills College, Cal.
Cutler, Ruth	360 Summit Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Cutting, Elizabeth Brown	37 Madison Ave., New York City
Cutting, Kathleen Ellis	10 Cutting Apts., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Cutting, J. Maud Miller (Mrs. C. C.)	422 Stuart Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Cutting, Ruth	821 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Czarnomska, M. E. J.	88 Hilton Ave., Hempstead, L. I.

## D

Dabb, Edith Manville	600 Lexington Ave., New York City
Dabney, Edith	1530 15th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Dacey, Frances C.	c/o Lincoln Hotel, Columbus, O.
Daggett, Eleanor Cutler (Mrs. L. M.)	60 Wall St., New Haven, Conn.
Dahl, Marion	Two Harbors, Minn.
Dahlgren, Emma H.	184 Congress Ave., Providence, R. I.
Dakan, Martha Grunewald (Mrs. C. S.)	1712 Warren Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Dalton, Grace Eals	4124 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
Dalton, Ruth Perkins Perry (Mrs. N. N.)	618 W. 40th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Dame, Elizabeth May	37 Langdon St., Cambridge, Mass.
Dame, Katharine	24 N. Allen St., Albany, N. Y.
Dame, Lydia Mitchell	92 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Damon, Alice Bond	88 School St., Fall River, Mass.



Dancer, Ruth Scott (Mrs. H. A.)	2514 E. Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Danforth, Grace Lillian	428 Northwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Danforth, Theodora Clapp (Mrs. N. L.)	129 Windsor Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Daniel, Edith Robbins (Mrs. T. S.)	Robbinsdale, Minn.
Daniell, Emily A.	40 Crawford St., Roxbury, Mass.
Daniells, Helen West Kitchel (Mrs. R. F.)	928 Lincoln Ave., Toledo, Ohio
Daniels, Alma	Swarthmore, Pa.
Daniels, Edith Lyman	682 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.
Daniels, Eva J.	342 E. Fulton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Daniels, Flora Pike (Mrs. J. H.)	Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion, N. Y.
Daniels, Mary L.	1812 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Daniels, Mildred	159 Chapin St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Daniels, Sarah E.	Murray Hill Hotel, N. Y.
Danielson, Florence H.	118 Cushing St., Providence, R. I.
Danielson, Rosamond	Putnam Heights, Putnam, Conn.
Darling, Grace Lincoln	Waipole, N. H.
Darling, Harriet Langdon Brown (Mrs.)	22 Keiffer St., Brookline, Mass.
Darling, Julia Frances	Mendon, Worcester Co., Mass.
Darling, Mae Frances Sherman (Mrs. G. W.)	4 N. 2nd St., Marshalltown, Iowa
Darling, Margaret Clarice Jacloman	877 Marietta Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Darnell, Eva Steele	2632 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.
Darrow, Eunice Davis (Mrs. F. T.)	2026 A St., Lincoln, Neb.
Darst, Mary S.	43 E. College St., Oberlin, Ohio
Dart, Edna Rachel	633 E. 14th St., Davenport, Iowa
Darwin, Mary	1524 28th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Datcher, Jane Eleanor	1212 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Dauplaise, Yvonne	5512 Baxter Ave., Superior, Wis.
Davenport, Frances Gardner	1140 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Davenport, Laura	20 Upton Park, Rochester, N. Y.
Davidson, Adaline Allen (Mrs. F. F.)	41 Hancock St., Auburndale, Mass.
Davidson, Mary Stowell (Mrs. A. R.)	120 Tyson St., Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
Davies, Caroline Crocker (Mrs. O. J.)	Jackson College, Somerville, Mass.
Davies, Elsie Clement	10716 Deering Ave., Cleveland, O.
Davies, Frances Burling (Mrs. S.)	135 N. 31st Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Davies, Jennie C.	1247 E. Long St., Columbus, O.
Davies, Minerva Clement (Mrs. R. R.)	c/o D. G. Clement, Wauseon, Ohio
Davis, Ada E.	2449 Harriet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Davis, Adeline Marvin (Mrs. David)	2630 E. First St., Duluth, Minn.
Davis, Alice	23 Nagle Ave., New York, N. Y.
Davis, Alice Haight (Mrs. F. B.)	1224 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kas.
Davis, Alice M. Hanford (Mrs. E. P.)	319 W. Beaver Ave., State College, Pa.
Davis, Anna Elizabeth Paret (Mrs. B. M.)	4411 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Davis, Anna Denkmann	625 26th St., Rock Island, Ill.
Davis, Annie Norwood Hallowell (Mrs. H. A.)	44 Edgehill Road, Brookline, Mass.
Davis, Appollonia Denkmann (Mrs. T. B.)	625 26th St., Rock Island, Ill.
Davis, Cora D.	c/o Ill. State Normal School, Normal, Ill.
Davis, Deborah	1309 Franklin St., Boise, Idaho
Davis, Dora W. (Mrs. F. G.)	829 West End Ave., New York, N. Y.
Davis, Dorothy Jane	1728 E. 1st St., Duluth, Minn.
Davis, Edith Elizabeth Mellish (Mrs. D.)	1005 E. Jefferson St., Bloomington, Ill.
Davis, Ethel L. Curtiss (Mrs. A. G.)	R. F. D. No. 2, W. Henrietta Rd., Rochester, N. Y.
Davis, Florence Ada	3024 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Davis, Gladys Fees (Mrs. W. W.)	Box 22, Summerville, Ohio
Davis, Helen	605 26th St., Rock Island, Ill.
Davis, Helen T.	325 N. Main St., Princeton, Ill.
Davis, Katharine Ethel Traphagen (Mrs. C. M.)	Piedmont Drive, Altadena, Cal.
Davis, Lucy	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Davis, Margaret	2026 A St., Lincoln, Neb.
Davis, Margaret G.	808 N. 2nd St., North Yakima, Wash.
Davis, Martelle Elliott (Mrs.)	College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.
Davis, Martha M.	209 Barbey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Davis, Mary Cary (Mrs. F. G.)	829 West End Ave., New York, N. Y.
Davis, Mary Haskell (Mrs. V.)	236 W. 8th Ave., Columbus, O.
Davis, Maud H.	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Davis, Olive	Sycamore, Cal.
Davis, Olive P.	614 Alvarado St., Redlands, Cal.
Davis, Rosetta McWhorter (Mrs.)	Milroy, Ind.
Davis, Weldie Lucinda	Martin Pl., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Davis, Winifred Mack (Mrs. C. O.)	215 Prospect St., Fall River, Mass.
Davol, Sylvia Buffington (Mrs. C. D.)	1910 Kendall Ave., Madison, Wis.
Dawson, Agnes W. Learned (Mrs. P. M.)	2174 Stearns Road, Cleveland, O.
Dawson, Jean	216 Medway St., Providence, R. I.
Day, Anne Marjorie	280 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
Day, Carrie Elizabeth	1108 N. 21st St., Boise, Idaho
Day, Edith Robbins (Mrs. W. F.)	44 Highland St., New Haven, Conn.
Day, Elizabeth Lewis (Mrs. Clive)	583 14th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Day, Florence Adelaide	1109 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Day, Katharine Langdon Munroe (Mrs. F. L.)	5021 Schuyler St., Germantown, Pa.
Day, Margaret Dunning (Mrs. C.)	R. F. D. No. 14, Los Gatos, Cal.
Day, Mary Cynthia	280 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
Day, Sarah Louise	

Deal, Alice	.....	The Victoria, Washington, D. C.
Dean, Constance Lawrence (Mrs. R. A.)	.....	1034 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
Dean, Elizabeth W.	.....	916 Olivia Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Dean, Helen L.	.....	S. 1833 Grand Blvd., Spokane, Wash.
Dean, Henrietta Florence Wanzer (Mrs. T. S.)	.....	401 S. Union St., Burlington, Vt.
Dean, Jeanette G.	.....	838 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Dean, L. May Heywood (Mrs. E. C.)	.....	723 Quincy Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Dean, Rosamond	.....	1789 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Dean, Sarah M.	.....	116 E. 58th St., New York City
DeBusk, Sarah Matella Druley (Mrs. B. W.)	.....	Apt. A-7, Bartle Court, Eugene, Ore.
DeCaindry, Ida Corson (Mrs. W. A.)	.....	912 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Decker, Caroline F. Spencer (Mrs. C. G.)	.....	507 W. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.
Deering, Mabel Craft (Mrs. F. D.)	.....	2709 Larkin St., San Francisco, Cal.
Defoe, Cora Eitsen (Mrs. Luther)	.....	810 Virginia Ave., Columbia, Mo.
DeForest, Anna Gilmour (Mrs. H. P.)	.....	59 W. 54th St., New York City
DeGreene, Caroline Elizabeth	.....	3926 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
DeGroat, Mary Young (Mrs. F. H.)	.....	1619 E. First St., Duluth, Minn.
DeKruif, Mary Fisher (Mrs. P. H.)	.....	203 N. Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
DeLaguard, Lea Rachel	.....	210 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
DeLahunt, Irene	.....	33 Ripley Pl., Buffalo, N. Y.
DeLamater, Sarah L.	.....	63 W. 71st St., New York, N. Y.
DeLancey, Harriet Gallup (Mrs. D.)	.....	52 Pine St., Waterbury, Conn.
Deland, Helen P.	.....	170 S. Main St., Fairport, N. Y.
Delaney, Eliza J.	.....	36 East George St., Providence, R. I.
DeLashmutt, Marion	.....	2946 Pierce St., San Francisco, Cal.
DeLashmutt, Inez D.	.....	1605 10th St., Spokane, Wash.
Dellinger, Margaret	.....	163 Virginia Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Demarest, Abby Evelyn Wilson (Mrs. D.)	.....	31 King's Beach Road, Lynn, Mass.
Deming, Dorothy	.....	245 Bradley St., New Haven, Conn.
Deming, Eleanor	.....	113 S. 38th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
den Bleyker, Marion Brownell (Mrs. W.)	.....	513 S. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
den Bleyker, Mary	.....	Stellacoomb, Wash.
Denham, Lillian Mabel Hunt (Mrs. R. N., Jr.)	.....	Box 936 North Yakima, Wash.
Denio, Elizabeth H.	.....	Memorial Art Bldg., University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
Denio, Ruth Evans (Mrs. R.)	.....	508 Summer St., Sheridan, Wyo.
Denis, Adalaide	.....	The Plaza, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Denise, Edith	.....	Lake Forest, Ill.
Denning, Bertha Elizabeth	.....	1315 16th St., Moline, Ill.
Dennison, Martha	.....	Poland, O.
Dennison, Mary Thurber (Mrs. H. S.)	.....	R. F. D. No. 3, S. Framingham, Mass.
Denny, Grace Ella	.....	6726 I St., Lincoln, Neb.
Denny, Grace Goldena	.....	University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Denny, Mabel Sheldon (Mrs. C. M.)	.....	2433 W. 22nd St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Denton, Jane A.	.....	106 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.
DePuy, Alice	.....	1610 7th St., Des Moines, Ia.
Derby, Margaret E. Leonard (Mrs. S. C.)	.....	93 15th Ave., Columbus, O.
DeSerisy, Ella McGuire (Mrs. T.)	.....	3785 Millsbrae Ave., Hyde Park, Cincinnati, O.
Detlefsen, Ruth S. Atwell (Mrs. J. A.)	.....	916 W. Nevada Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Detmers, Fredericka	.....	Dept. of Botany, Ohio State, Columbus, O.
DeVeau, Katherine Lee	.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Devlin, Estelle M. X.	.....	Newark, Ohio
DeVore, Eva E.	.....	2231 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Dewar, Margaret	.....	655 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dewell, Jessie Keyes	.....	232 Bradley St., New Haven, Conn.
Dewey, Grace	.....	1123 W. State St., Jacksonsville, Ill.
Dewing, Frances Hall Ronsonanieri (Mrs. A. S.)	.....	Belmont, Mass.
Dewing, Pearle M.	.....	5201 Shattuck Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Dewitt, Lydia M. Adams (Mrs.)	.....	Ricketts Bldg., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
DeWitt, Mary	.....	1221 Paru St., Alameda, Cal.
Dexter, Grace E.	.....	614 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
Dexter, Lydia Aurelia	.....	2920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Dexter, Mary Smith (Mrs. R. E.)	.....	152 Van Dyke Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Dey, Mary Duguid (Mrs. D.)	.....	201 DeWitt Road, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dey, Mary Helena	.....	216 Hope St., Providence, R. I.
Dibble, Grace Esther	.....	153 S. Priest St., San Jose, Cal.
Dibble, Louise Phillips Greene (Mrs. C. L.)	.....	622 Artell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Dibble, Martha Hutchins Cleveland (Mrs. L.)	.....	1304 S. Paseo Pl., Kansas City, Mo.
Dibble, May Eveline Lyons (Mrs. C. C.)	.....	359 Kenilworth Ave., Toledo, Ohio
Dice, Mary Little (Mrs. S. D.)	.....	1736 Orange Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dickerman, Alice Carter (Mrs. W. C.)	.....	P. O. Box 60, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Dickerman, Elizabeth S.	.....	140 Cottage St., New Haven, Conn.
Dickerman, Mabel Stone (Mrs. C. K.)	.....	530 24th Ave., E., Duluth, Minn.
Dickerman, Ruth Bullis (Mrs. G. G.)	.....	55 Kent Road, Duluth, Minn.
Dickinson, Florence A.	.....	1014 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Dickinson, Lulu J.	.....	1305 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis.
Dickoré, Marie Paula	.....	Cincinnati, O.
Dickson, Edith	.....	172 Elm St., Oberlin, Ohio
Dieckmann, Annetta Marie	.....	Y. W. C. A., Honolulu, H. I.
Diekhoff, Julia Schacht (Mrs. T.)	.....	1030 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Diether, Ada Marie Henry (Mrs. C. S.)	.....	1449 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Diether, Althea	.....	1446 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Diether, Mary Louise	.....	972 Portland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Dietrick, Gale Galbaugh Gossett (Mrs. R.)	2904 E. 26th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Diets, Ada K.	646 1/2 Field Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Diets, Bertha Stephens (Mrs. W.)	4828 Floral Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Dike, Cornelia A.	684 W. 158th St., New York, N. Y.
Dilks, Clara G.	6126 Jefferson St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dilks, Eva.	1828 Redfield St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dillenback, Elisabeth.	111 Delaware Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Dillon, Florence Gertrude.	1487 Waterloo St., Detroit, Mich.
Dimery, Mabel Clyde Erford (Mrs. M. W.)	Apt. 8, The Hamilton, Omaha, Neb.
Dimmitt, Lillian English.	3922 Orleans Ave., Sioux City, Iowa
Dinegan, Alice W.	26 Lincoln Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Dinsmore, Grace Orpha Davis (Mrs. A. T.)	4836 W. 6th St., Duluth, Minn.
Dinsmore, Susan Bell.	1147 Orchard Ave., Eugene, Ore.
Disque, Mary Margaretta.	705 Aiken Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dixon, Elsa K.	2010 14th St. W., Seattle, Wash.
Doan, Martha.	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Doan, Susan Bentley (Mrs.)	533 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Dobbs, Ella Victoria.	1211 University Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Dodd, Ethel.	Cedar Road, Belmont, Mass.
Dodd, Katharine.	1121 Boylston St., Chestnut Hills, Mass.
Dodd, Mabel.	617 Beecher Ave., Superior, Wis.
Dodd, Marion Roberts Canby (Mrs. L. W.)	Hartford Turnpike, Route 58, New Haven, Conn.
Dodge, Alice Childs (Mrs. R. G.)	82 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.
Dodge, Ellnor.	81 Clark Road, Belmont, Mass.
Dodge, Mary Danforth.	Washington Ave., Morristown, N. J.
Doerschuk, Anna Beatrice.	Talcot Hall, Oberlin, O.
Doherty, Mary.	Madison Road, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.
Dole, Fanny Mitchell (Mrs. A. M.)	Pomona, Cal.
Dole, Sarah L.	2008 La Salle Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
D'Olier, Mabel C. Sullivan (Mrs. F. W.)	50 E. Oak Ave., Morristown, N. J.
Donald, Elizabeth Chapman (Mrs. R. L.)	Falling Bldg., Portland, Ore.
Donaldson, Eleanor.	The Antlers, Minneapolis, Minn.
Donaldson, Mary.	1019 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
Donn, Clara Belle.	359 W. Elm St., Canton, Ill.
Donnelly, Alice Moore.	4307 Hamilton Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Donnelly, June Richardson.	36 Webster St., Brookline, Mass.
Donnelly, Lucy Martin.	Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Donnelly, Theo.	563 Maryland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Donoghue, Mary Hughes (Mrs. W. F.)	529 Magee Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Donovan, Ruth Warren.	384 Union St., Rockland, Mass.
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Dorset, Helen.	330 6th St. S., La Crosse, Wis.
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Doty, Katharine Swift.	567 W. 113th St., New York City
Doty, Lena Harris (Mrs. W. P.)	1747 3rd Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Doty, Margaret Shaw (Mrs. J. C.)	4817 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Doty, Mary Reddy (Mrs. P.)	286 Laurel Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Doty, Nina C.	93 Warren Ave., E., Detroit, Mich.
Doubt, Ruth Pratt (Mrs. T. E.)	5402 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Dougall, Nellie Moorhead (Mrs. R. S.)	5459 Hays St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Dougan, Emma Lietman (Mrs. J. A.)	2676 39th Ave. S. W., Seattle, Wash.
Douglas, Almira Harris.	207 Pawling Ave., Troy, N. Y.
Douglas, Dorothy S. Wolf (Mrs. P. H.)	84 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.
Douglas, Helen Cooper (Mrs. W. W.)	2815 Parker St., Berkeley, Cal.
Douglas, Madge L. Somerville (Mrs. S. M.)	2147 Putnam St., Toledo, O.
Dover, Mary Violette.	805 Elm St., Columbia, Mo.
Dow, Caroline B.	135 E. 52nd St., New York City
Dow, Cora Shaller (Mrs. C. H.)	17 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass.
Dow, Dorris Stella.	W. 1705 10th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Dow, Sarah W.	1241 Pennsylvania St., Denver, Colo.
Dow, Sybil Pettee (Mrs. E. W.)	554 Thompson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Downing, Margaret Caroline.	280 Dolores St., San Francisco, Cal.
Downey, June E.	1003 Grand Ave., Laramie, Wyo.
Downing, Jessica Burnham (Mrs. J. F.)	520 Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
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Doyle, Pearl L.	2839 Irving St., Denver, Colo.
Doyle, Sarah Elizabeth.	119 Prospect St., Providence, R. I.
Dozier, Katharine J. Bailey (Mrs. H. D.)	354 Whalley Ave., New Haven, R. I.
Drain, Eleanor R. Andrews (Mrs. D. D.)	1810 9th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Drake, Charlotte C. Swinnerton (Mrs. G. H.)	353 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Drake, Fannie.	1432 N St., Lincoln, Neb.
Drake, Flora E.	2230 Brooks, Indianapolis, Ind.
Drake, Flora Frickstad (Mrs. B. S.)	5830 Colby St., Oakland, Cal.
Drake, Maud Merritt (Mrs. J. H.)	903 Lincoln Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Drake, Nina A.	1001 Harrison St., Kansas City, Mo.
Dransfield, Mary F. Caldwell (Mrs. T., Jr.)	49 Marsh St., Rochester, N. Y.
Draves, Minnie Therese.	723 Summit Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Drew, Fern Beebe (Mrs. P.)	2815 Broadway, Pittsburg, Pa.
Drew, Viva McArthur (Mrs. W. J.)	67 Buena Vista Terrace, San Francisco, Cal.
Dreyer, Cora Anne Wilcox (Mrs. R. E.)	2219 Bellaire St., Denver, Colo.
Drinker, Katherine Rotan (Mrs. C. K.)	8 Huribut St., Cambridge, Mass.
Driscoll, Regina	3901 Ingersoll Ave., Des Moines, Ia.
Driver, Hazel D.	1485 Greenleaf Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Drumm, Edith J.	154 Morris Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Drummond, A. M.	1502 N. Steele St., Tacoma, Wash.
Drummond, Elsie Meyer (Mrs. R. S.)	2877 W. Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
Drury, Celeste Hough (Mrs. S. D.)	66 Paradise Road, Northampton, Mass.
Drury, Ella M.	101 W. Central St., Natick, Mass.
Dubuque, Marie	263 Walnut St., Fall River, Mass.
Dudley, Jessie Strong Munger (Mrs. R. B.)	Clinton, N. Y.
Dudley, Lillian Male	1024 Constitution St., Emporia, Kan.
Dudley, Mary V. Crawford (Mrs. C. B.)	Guilph Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Dudley, Sarah Emery (Mrs. Charles T.)	The Wilfred, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass.
Duffy, Veronica Anita	500 4th St., San Rafael, Cal.
Duffy, Anna G.	2807 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.
Duffy, Genevieve	866 2nd Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Duffy, Irene A.	866 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Dugas, Nettie L. Smith (Mrs. J. L.)	1463 Blair St., Saint Paul, Minn.
Dulmage, Eleanor W. Taylor (Mrs. H. D.)	525 S. 6th St., Toledo, O.
Dumont, Bess I.	3642 Lafayette Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Dunbar, Frances J.	Room 204, University Hall, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Duncan, Jennie M. Kennedy (Mrs. C. R.)	Aspato, Wash.
Duncan, Mary Carter (Mrs. G. M.)	299 Edwards St., New Haven, Conn.
Duncan, Mary F.	97 Eagle St., Albany, N. Y.
Duncombe, Frances E.	835 N. 29th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Dundsford, Fannie A.	1 Sprague Pl., Albany, N. Y.
Dungan, Hortense Corwin	Oregon, Mo.
Dunham, Ethel C.	125 Jackson Pl., Baltimore, Md.
Duniway, Caroline Cushing (Mrs. C. A.)	745 Thornburg, Laramie, Wyo.
Dunkley, Julia Babcock (Mrs. M. E.)	111 S. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Dunlap, Blanche Germond (Mrs. G. A.)	1716 S. 6th St., Springfield, Ill.
Dunn, Amy Louise	1172 Oak Ave., Eugene, Ore.
Dunn, Esther Marie	1723 6th Ave., Moline, Ill.
Dunn, Sara Evelyn	4157 Terrace St., Oakland, Cal.
Dunne, Edith Bonnell (Mrs. F.)	1709 Gough St., San Francisco, Cal.
Dunning, Bessie H.	303 North St., Normal, Ill.
Dunniwen, Nellie Margaret	1938 Laurel Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Dunsford, Mabel Hope	Elm Place, Avon, N. Y.
Dunster, Annie	18 Cricket Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
Durant, Frances E.	416 Lake Drive, Milwaukee, Wis.
Durant, Anthonette	Platteville, Wis.
Durfee, Abby Brayton (Mrs. R. N.)	435 Cherry St., Fall River, Mass.
Durfee, Harriet A.	144 Prospect St., Fall River, Mass.
Durgin, Clara Isabel	12 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass.
Durham, Frances Frost (Mrs. C. B.)	480 Russell St., West Lafayette, Ind.
Durward, Margaret Elizabeth	1022 S. College Ave., Fort Collins, Colo.
Duschak, Helena L.	25 College St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Dutton, Charlotte Reed	1155 E. 62nd St., Chicago, Ill.
Dutton, Emily Helen	Tennessee College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Dwight, Catherine Harding	781 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Dwight, Marion Edith	31 Mt. Morris Park, W., New York City
Dye, Vera	13 N. Cedar Ave., Oberlin, O.
Dyer, Nathalie Lydecker (Mrs. H. T.)	30 W. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
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## E

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Earle, Doris	Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Earle, Leah Dempsey (Mrs. W. H.)	197 Fulton Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Earle, Louise Snow	110 Henry Ave., Lynn, Mass.
Earle, Mabel Lavana	124 Olean St., East Lynn, Mass.
Easley, Katherine	3504 N. Adams St., Tacoma, Wash.
Easterday, Fay	3504 N. Adams St., Tacoma, Wash.
Easterday, Ruth Jeannette	645 N. 25th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Easte, Julia Mildred	200 S. 7th St., San Jose, Cal.
Eastman, Catherine A.	104 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.
Eastman, Elisabeth	184 Mt. Vernon St., Winchester, Mass.
Eastman, Eva Hills (Mrs. L. R., Jr.)	43 Glenwood Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Eastman, Fayse Florence Farley (Mrs. W. L.)	711 23rd St., Moline, Ill.
Eastman, Mary	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Easton, Emily Meader (Mrs. F. T.)	2117 Pawtucket Ave., East Providence, R. I.
Eastwood, Mary	275 Quail St., Albany, N. Y.
Eaton, Edith St. John	2418 1/2 Durant Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Eaton, Emily Loretta (Mrs. H. A.)	609 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Eaton, Esther	398 W. 5th Ave., Columbus, O.
Eaton, Helen Mary	Tyler, Texas
Eaton, Ruth	127 Carmel St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Eaves, Lucile	264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Ebert, Mary Louise Roberts (Mrs. C. H.)	Greenwich, Conn.
Eckhart, Charlotte B. Capen (Mrs. P. E.)	Kenilworth, Ill.
Eddy, Beatrice	916 6th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Eddy, Mary B.	22 Lancaster St., Albany, N. Y.
Eddy, Ruth Devereaux (Mrs. W. H.)	666 Angell St., Providence, R. I.
Edgecomb, Grace Webb (Mrs. E. I.)	708 University Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Edmonds, Mabel Miskimen (Mrs. J. L.)	916 W. Nevada St., Urbana, Ill.
Edmonson, Edna E. Hatfield (Mrs. C. E.)	822 Atwater St., Bloomington, Ind.
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Edwards, Anna May Murray (Mrs. E. F.)	1811 Prospect Ave., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Edwards, Edith	N. Y. State Library School, Albany, N. Y.
Edwards, Edith	Saint James Hotel, Woonsocket, R. I.
Edwards, Grace H. Parker (Mrs.)	1665 Broad St., Edgewood, R. I.
Edwards, Ida Moore (Mrs. G. D.)	1002 Lowry St., Columbia, Mo.
Edwards, Mary Cookingham (Mrs. J. J.)	3707 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Eels, Florence Mary White (Mrs. E.)	1101 Grant St., Madison, Wis.
Efinger, Margaret Thain (Mrs. J. R.)	1035 Martin Pl., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Egan, Fannie James (Mrs. Louis)	15 E. 56th Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.
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Eilfort, Lucile M.	West End, N. E.
Einarsson, Anna Rodman Kidder (Mrs.)	1307 Bay View Pl., Berkeley, Cal.
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Eisner, Belle Ruth Gluckman (Mrs. M. D.)	530 13th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Eitsen, Florence D. Sheets (Mrs. A. R.)	217 W. 37th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Eitsen, Meta Therese	706 Maryland Pl., Columbia, Mo.
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Elder, Sarah	111 Catherine St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Eliot, Abigail Adams	2 West Cedar St., Boston, Mass.
Eliot, Martha M.	2 West Cedar St., Boston, Mass.
Eliot, Minna S. Seesinghans (Mrs. W. G., Jr.)	681 Schuyler St., Portland, Ore.
Elkus, Savilla A.	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Ellery, Eloise	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Ellert, Susie M.	218 W. Walnut St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Elliott, Grace N.	1898 Carroll Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Elliott, Katharine Reed	Putnam Hall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Elliott, Lucy E.	"Lawnacre," Troy, Mich.
Elliott, Mary E.	1314 S. 26th St., Omaha, Neb.
Ellis, Amy E.	61 Forest East, Detroit, Mich.
Ellis, Beulah H. Baker (Mrs. R. B.)	3848 Lyndale Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
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Ellis, Mary French	2505 S. Lambert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Ellis, Miriam	276 Washington St., Braintree, Mass.
Ellis, Pauline Eleanor	274 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Ellison, Jeannette M.	1627 Chapala St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Ellsworth, Blanche Emma	Tiverton, R. I.
Ellsworth, Caroline Duval	620 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Elmendorf, Lura May Locke (Mrs. G. M.)	408 Church St., Herkimer, N. Y.
Ellsworth, Louise Armstrong (Mrs. E.)	220 Rutgers St., Rochester, N. Y.
Elvin, Marguerite	1716 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Ely, Edith G.	Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburg, Pa.
Emels, Fanny Lee	2019 Main St., Davenport, Iowa
Emerson, Alice Woodbury	886 High St., Pottstown, Pa.
Emerson, Edith W.	320 Walnut Ave., Roxbury, Mass.
Emerson, Ellen Tuckes	Concord, Mass.
Emerson, Florence Taylor (Mrs. S. W.)	2098 E. 93rd St., Cleveland, O.
Emerson, Helen	162 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.
Emerson, Ruth Virginia	895 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.
Emery, Agnes	627 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kan.
Emery, Alice Jones (Mrs. R. F.)	132 Hawthorne Ave., Edgewood Park, Pa.
Engle, Eunice Dowling (Mrs. J. D.)	90 Seymour Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Engelke, Ida Darling (Mrs. B. L.)	5281 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
English, Harriet H.	390 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
English, Lucy Kellog (Mrs. E. H.)	390 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
English, Stephanie K.	605 Pleasant St., Belmont, Mass.
Enos, Kate L.	610 Fountain St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Entrikin, Fannie K.	2113 7th Ave., Moline, Ill.
Epler, Blanche N.	300 Peck Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Epler, Sue Leadbetter (Mrs. A. A.)	El Centro, Cal.
Erdmann, Anne Marie Rhoda	719 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
Erismann, Pauline Adele Camille	218 E. High St., Bound Brook, N. J.
Ernst, Adolphine Blanka	940 Indiana St., Lawrence, Kan.
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Erving, Florence Wood (Mrs. W. C.)	107 Anawan Ave., West Roxbury, Mass.
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Estabrook, Mary Louise Hartig (Mrs.)	1046 Kentucky St., Lawrence, Kan.
Esten, Adelaide	14 Barnes St., Providence, R. I.
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 Evans, Cora Ruth Roberts (Mrs. W. L.).....81 S. Champion Ave., Columbus, O.  
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 Evans, Mary Sibley.....306 The Lansdale, Washington, D. C.  
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 Eversman, Grace Greenhalgh (Mrs. W.).....820 Acklin Ave., Toledo, O.  
 Everson, Elsie J.....1269 Filbert St., Oakland, Cal.  
 Ewing, Edith C.....32 Church St., Greenwich, Conn.  
 Ewing, Elizabeth Abbott Learoyd (Mrs. A. A.).....116 W. Washington Ave., Madison, Wis.  
 Ewing, Hazel Buck (Mrs. D.).....1522 E. Olive St., Bloomington, Ill.

## F

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 Fairchild, Anna Elizabeth Workman (Mrs. A. H. R.).....708 Maryland Pl., Columbia, Mo.  
 Fairchild, Julia Willard.....230th St. and Netherland Ave., Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.  
 Fairchild, Nellie Rebecca.....175 Governor St., Providence, R. I.  
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 Falk, Ethel May Wilson (Mrs. C.).....746 9th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Falk, Hertha J.....918 W. 6th St., Davenport, Iowa  
 Falk, Mary Harris (Mrs. L. F.).....106 E. Idaho St., Boise, Idaho  
 Fanning, Mary Gilmore.....142 E. Congress St., Saint Paul, Minn.  
 Farley, Sarah M.....342 W. 67th St., Chicago, Ill.  
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 Farmer, Jessie Maude Ritter (Mrs. E. D.).....808 E. 10th St., Bloomington, Ind.  
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 Farnam, Louise W.....48 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, Conn.  
 Farnam, Mary Frances.....Forest Grove, Ore.  
 Farnsworth, Grace L.....Wilbur, Wash.  
 Farnsworth, Marion Blanchard.....74 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass.  
 Farnsworth, Mary.....Alhambra Apts., Detroit, Mich.  
 Farnum, Maude.....112 Bridgman St., Providence, R. I.  
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 Fassett, Lillian Eyre Griffiths (Mrs. N. C.).....2127 Pacific St., Spokane, Wash.  
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 Faulkner, Mary Hazel Pedlar (Mrs. W. H.).....1778 Pleasant Valley Ave., Oakland, Cal.  
 Faust, Frances Patterson (Mrs. W. M.).....Westfield, N. Y.  
 Favill, Addie Myers.....R. R. No. 2, Lake Mills, Wis.  
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 Fell, Edith Newlin.....1534 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Fell, Eva Anna Clairetta.....139 DeWitt St., Buffalo, N. L.  
 Fellows, Angie Carrie Woodward (Mrs. C. G.).....4820 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Felsenthal, Emma.....616 W. Church St., Champaign, Ill.  
 Felt, Ida Amelia.....Mumfordsville, Ky.  
 Felton, Katharine C.....1500 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Fennessey, Elizabeth M.....25 Decatur St., Boston, Mass.  
 Fenton, Jeannette E.....23 Olbiston St., Utica, N. Y.  
 Fenton, Polly.....179 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Fergus, Mabel E.....409 Dayman St., Long Beach, Cal.  
 Ferguson, Agnes B.....3909 Orleans Ave., Sioux City, Iowa  
 Ferguson, Bonita.....2639 E. 29th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
 Ferguson, Helen M. Dodge (Mrs. J. V.).....1116 Brinkerhoff Ave., Utica, N. Y.  
 Ferguson, Margaret.....643 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Ferguson, Margaret Clay.....Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.  
 Ferrell, Mary Estelle.....The Iroquois, Hamilton Ave. and Long St., Columbus, O.  
 Ferris, Clara Louise Hughes (Mrs. J.).....319 Summer Ave., Spokane, Wash.  
 Ferris, Helen M.....385 St. Ronan St., New Haven, Conn.  
 Ferris, Mabel Ray.....10924 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, O.

Ferris, Margaret Sheppard (Mrs. H. G.)	1116 Ide Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Ferris, Sarah L.	Milwaukee-Downer Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ferry, Abby Farwell (Mrs.)	Lake Forest, Ill.
Ferry, Edna Louise	24 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Ferry, Florence Speck (Mrs. M.)	4617 Harrison St., Kansas City, Mo.
Ferry, Nellie Poynts	1623 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fessenden, Emma Hart (Mrs. F. J.)	The Fessenden School, West Newton, Mass.
Fetterolf, Laura Mangam (Mrs. A. H.)	1936 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feser, Florence	217 Colorado Building, Fort Collins, Colo.
Field, Dorothy Leonora	43 S. Goodman St., Rochester, N. Y.
Field, Edna Crosby Moore (Mrs. H. H.)	163 Lenox St., Providence, R. I.
Field, Kathleen	2913 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
Field, May Fairfield (Mrs. A. W.)	544 S. 17th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Field, Rena Vawter (Mrs.)	835 Tappan Pl., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Fife, Georgia Reed (Mrs. J.)	3870 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.
Findley, Eliza Dean (Mrs. J. D.)	2406 2nd Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Finger, Hazel L.	117 34th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Finkle, Etta Baum (Mrs. E. W.)	609 E. Jefferson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Finkle, Kate Talbot	2505 Fremont Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Finlen, Gertrude Hurford	P. O. B. No. 818, Great Falls, Mont.
Finley, Nellie Barnhart (Mrs. W.)	651 E. Madison St., Portland, Ore.
Firestone, Irma Frances Cain (Mrs. M. P.)	1116 Ashland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Firkina, Ina	1628 4th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Firmin, Kate M.	203 W. Comstock St., Seattle, Wash.
Firth, Mildred	1217 Sylvester Pl., Seattle, Wash.
Fischbeck, Susan L.	1090 Dolores St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fischer, Adelaide	502 21st Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Fischer, Irma Hadsits (Mrs. O. E.)	507 Field Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Fish, Florence	2303 3rd Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Fish, Grace Emily	2910 Ashby Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Fish, Helen	2403 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Fish, Margaret A.	9 Prescott St., Brookline, Mass.
Fisher, Almee Winifred	2019 Kenwood Parkway, Minneapolis, Minn.
Fisher, Edith Barnhisel (Mrs. F. S.)	632 Montgomery Drive, Portland, Ore.
Fisher, Elizabeth F.	The Norman, Wellesley, Mass.
Fisher, Grace Merriam	High School, Oakland, Cal.
Fisher, Mary Baker (Mrs. E. A.)	25 Elm St., Worcester, Mass.
Fisher, Naida Clum (Mrs. H. F.)	1194 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Fisher, Rose E.	409 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Fisher, Ruth Anna	Box 306, Lorain, Ohio
Fisher, Sarah Baker (Mrs.)	76 Barth Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Fisher, Sarah M.	2528 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Fisk, Louise Cabot Richardson (Mrs. E. O.)	25 Park St., Brookline, Mass.
Fitch, Annie MacKinnon (Mrs. E.)	Clinton, N. Y.
Fitch, Eva Lillian	Sac City, Iowa
Fitch, Florence M.	Baldwin Cottage, Oberlin, Ohio
Fitch, Leda Eaton (Mrs. R. E.)	306 S. 4th St., Laramie, Wyo.
Fitch, Marjorie Lucile	4541 N. 42nd Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Fitch, Pearl Taylor (Mrs. H. G.)	2400 N. Anderson St., Tacoma, Wash.
Fitch, R. Louise	1436 Alder St., Eugene, Ore.
Fitch, Ruth	55 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Fitzkin, Elizabeth Sweatman (Mrs. Wm., Jr.)	3032 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio
Fitz-Gerald, May	401 Fillmore St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fitzgerald, Ruth	600 Rollins St., Columbia, Mo.
Fitz-Gerald, Susan Walker (Mrs. R. Y.)	7 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
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Flateau, Fannie Bernstein (Mrs. H.)	523 Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.
Fleenor, Alice Leone	2303 25th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Fleischmann, Louise	82 E. 64th St., New York City
Fleming, Caroline Pelgram (Mrs. H. S.)	2 E. 65th St., New York, N. Y.
Fleming, Georgia Elizabeth	1107 W. Oregon St., Urbana, Ill.
Fletcher, Anne Kimball (Mrs. G. H.)	2318 Ocean View Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Fletcher, Mabel	1041 Forest St., New Haven, Conn.
Flett, Clara Della Baker (Mrs. W. H.)	Chadbourne Hall, Madison, Wis.
Flickinger, Alice, Corner Orchard and Hawthorne Aves.	Webster Park, St. Louis, Mo.
Flint, Helen C.	Jennings, La.
Flisb, Julia Anna	424 Murray St., Madison, Wis.
Florer, Jeannette Smith (Mrs. W. W.)	910 Olivia Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Florey, Bess L. Roark (Mrs. C. A.)	828 5th St., Beloit, Wis.
Flosbach, Elizabeth Spencer (Mrs. A.)	90 S. Whitney St., San Jose, Cal.
Flournoy, Mary Ethalene	667 E. Town St., Columbus, O.
Flowers, Alberta G.	317 Oak St., Columbus, O.
Flowers, Dorothy	317 Oak St., Columbus, O.
Flowers, Katharine	317 Oak St., Columbus, O.
Fluekiger, Alda	756 Bluff St., Beloit, Wis.
Foerster, Alma Ida	87 W. Winifred St., St. Paul, Minn.
Fogg, Helen Moore	4626 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Folsie, Maude Calvert (Mrs. O.)	2421 Westview Drive, Seattle, Wash.
Foley, Edna Louise	6526 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Foley, Genevieve May	Mauwattosa, Wis.

Foley, Marcella M.	Corner W. and Main Sts., Ilion, N. Y.
Folger, Annie B.	Nantucket, Mass.
Folger, Emily Jordan (Mrs. H. C.)	24 Brevoort Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Folin, Laura Grant (Mrs. O. K.)	133 Buckminster Road, Brookline, Mass.
Folkins, Mary Phillips Montgomery (Mrs. F. H.)	28 W. Highland Ave., Redlands, Cal.
Folsom, Ellen Minot	114 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Folsom, Lillah V. David (Mrs. H. T.)	1632 B St., Lincoln, Neb.
Foot, Ethel May (Mrs. E. E.)	1617 Fremont St., Portland, Ore.
Forbes, Frances C. Hall (Mrs. H. S.)	128 S. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah
Forbes, Katharine Maria	23 Trowbridge Road, Worcester, Mass.
Forbes, Portia Ackerman (Mrs. J.)	Crocker National Bank Bldg., Berkeley, Cal.
Forcier, May	58 West St., South Norwalk, Conn.
Ford, Amelia C.	700 Murray Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Ford, Grace Ellis (Mrs. G. S.)	517 Essex St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Ford, Mary Frances	1117 University Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Fore, Valpy Trimble (Mrs. H.)	123 Russell St., West Lafayette, Ind.
Forman, Elizabeth Ball Welty (Mrs. L.)	1214 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.
Fornbrook, Elva Marcella	Normal School, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Forsyth, Gladys	College View, Lincoln, Neb.
Forsyth, Louise James (Mrs. C. H.)	1228 Prospect St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Forsythe, Myra Clark (Mrs. D. D.)	2257 S. Fillmore St., University Park, Colo.
Fosbroke, Florence Longley (Mrs. G. E.)	35 N. Grotto St., St. Paul, Minn.
Fosdick, Carolyn E.	102 Piedmont St., Worcester, Mass.
Fosnaugh, Caroline Silverthorn (Mrs. I. E.)	623 N. Jackson Ave., Clinton, Ill.
Foss, Anna B.	830 16th St., Des Moines, Iowa
Foss, Elizabeth H.	500 Essex St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Foss, Mabel Chick (Mrs. J. O.)	226 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.
Foss, Mary W.	830 16th St., Des Moines, Iowa
Foster, Alla Wright	Hotel Elliot, Roxbury, Mass.
Foster, Bernice B.	829 N. 57th Ave., W., Duluth, Minn.
Foster, Beulah Livesay (Mrs. F. G.)	1639 Poplar St., Lincoln, Neb.
Foster, Constance	11 S. Pine Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Foster, Edith F.	2107 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Foster, Edna	Toppenish, Wash.
Foster, Florence Josephine	National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C.
Foster, Hazel May Pennington (Mrs. C. W.)	1640 Portland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Foster, Isabella	187 Lawrence St., New Haven, Conn.
Foster, Mary Hammond (Mrs. L. P.)	344 Walnut St., Manchester, N. H.
Foster, Mary Louise	State Historical Library, Madison, Wis.
Foster, Mary Stuart	406 N. Pickney St., Madison, Wis.
Foster, Maybell P. Davis (Mrs. T. W.)	381 Angell St., Providence, R. I.
Foster, Ruth L.	381 Angell St., Providence, R. I.
Fouke, Mabel Riddle (Mrs. P. B.)	20 Westmoreland Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
Foulk, Nina	2432 Milvia St., Berkeley, Cal.
Foulke, Caroline Edith	209 E. Capital Ave., Springfield, Ill.
Fowler, Charlotte Starkweather	188 Lawrence St., New Haven, Conn.
Fowler, Edith Keay (Mrs. F. B.)	4007 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.
Fowler, Edna May Hurst (Mrs.)	209 E. Capitol Ave., Springfield, Ill.
Fowler, Lillian Haynes (Mrs. O. J.)	3114 Holmes Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Fowler, Myra S. Plelow (Mrs. H. A.)	623 S. Yakima St., Tacoma, Wash.
Fowler, Stella M.	1805 Donovan Ave., Bellingham, Wash.
Fox, Anna Barrett (Mrs. H. W., Jr.)	264 Summer St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Fox, Bertha C.	255 Fuller St., Dorchester Centre, Mass.
Fox, Marion L.	501 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Fox, Narcissa McDill (Mrs. William)	395 Brady St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Fox, Ruth Mary	1001 University Ave., Madison, Wis.
Fox, Stella Robinson	619 N. Salisbury St., West Lafayette, Ind.
Foye, Charlotte Henderson	5802 Monroe Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Frailen, Maude	2745 17th Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
France, Anna Lapham (Mrs. C. J.)	436 Burke Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
France, Helen Sayles	460 S. Main St., Woonsocket, R. I.
Francis, Vida Hunt	1225 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank, Katharine Marie	3 Berkeley Pl., Cambridge, Mass.
Frank, Rebecca Passon (Mrs. L.)	1366 Raymond Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Frankel, Margo Kohn (Mrs. H.)	801 Tonowanda Drive, Des Moines, Iowa
Frankish, Helen H.	1920 S. 34th St., Omaha, Neb.
Franklin, Beulah Waters (Mrs. E.)	Lexington, Ill.
Franklin, Christine Ladd (Mrs. F.)	527 Cathedral Parkway, New York, N. Y.
Franklin, Laura I. P.	Kirkwood, Mo.
Franklin, Pearl	Huntington, Ind.
Franklin, Ruth Barker	23 Sherman St., Newport, R. I.
Fraser, Alice Bean (Mrs. J. F.)	1804 James Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Fraser, Louise Elizabeth Schell (Mrs. C.)	802 Calle Dart, Manila, P. I.
Fraser, Mary Janet	1917 Fremont Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Frazier, Allegra	332 E. 4th St., Tucson, Ariz.
Frazier, Emily Mynter (Mrs. L. V.)	81 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Frear, Ada Frances	Hoand Patent, N. Y.
Frear, Helen Eddy (Mrs. J. B.)	916 6th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Frear, Irene Louise	598 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Frear, Mary Dillingham (Mrs. W. F.)	1434 Punahou St., Honolulu, H. I.
Frederick, Bernice	1218 W. 38th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Freeborn, Louise Edgell Baldwin (Mrs. F. W.)	610 E. 47th St., Kansas City, Mo.



Freeland, Ednah Percy (Mrs. H. H.)	383 Oxford St., Rochester, N. Y.
Freeman, Blanche K.	481 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Freeman, Ethel Hale	258 Mt. Vernon St., West Newton, Mass.
Freeman, Mary L.	85 Howell St., Canandaigua, N. Y.
Frehafer, Mabel K.	Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
French, Calla R. Milliken (Mrs. H. G.)	1213 N. 8th St., Colton, Cal.
French, Clara Graves (Mrs. R. C.)	Y. M. C. A., Portland, Ore.
French, Edna Bradstreet	225 Bishop St., New Haven, Conn.
French, Ethel Stewart	164 Cherry St., Fall River, Mass.
French, Martha Ellen	134 Ashland Blvd., Lake Forest, Ill.
Freudenberger, Helen Lindsey (Mrs. N.)	619 Dollison St., Springfield, Mo.
Freund, Camille Elizabeth	73 Western Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Friday, Harriet A.	475 Oxford St., Rochester, N. Y.
Friday, Lucy Florence	The White Tree Inn, Pittsfield, Mass.
Friedenrich, Edythe	2919 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Fries, Emma R.	1850 Orthodox St., Frankford, Pa.
Frink, Amanda M.	
Fritz, Lenore Muehleis (Mrs. L. R.)	Wymore, Neb.
Frodsham, Margaret Rand (Mrs. R.)	30 Hanks St., Lowell, Mass.
Froelich, Charlotte H. Price (Mrs. E. C.)	532 Collins St., Toledo, O.
Froning, Margaret Elizabeth	205 S. Ridgeland Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
Frost, Dorothy Henrietta	1008 4th Ave., N. Great Falls, Mont.
Frost, Emma R.	3 Elmcrest Terrace, Norwalk, Conn.
Frost, Jessie H. C. Elwell (Mrs. W. D.)	310 N. Orchard St., Madison, Wis.
Frost, Maude Bartleson (Mrs. W. S.)	929 13th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Froyd, Sarah Herrington (Mrs.)	405½ W. Monroe St., Springfield, Ill.
Fry, Anna DeLamy	The Ludlow, Copley Sq., Boston, Mass.
Fry, Annie Clarissa	2024 Binney St., Omaha, Neb.
Fry, Cynthia Pearl Probert (Mrs. N. J.)	130 Lathrop St., Madison, Wis.
Fry, Elizabeth M.	2024 Binney St., Omaha, Neb.
Fry, Mae Carroll (Mrs. J. H.)	1626 Steele St., Denver, Colo.
Frye, Annie Frances	14 Summer St., Rockland, Me.
Frye, Nora	Ellis River, Minn.
Fuerstonan, Jennie	Smith Hall, Appleton, Wis.
Fuge, Mary McElroy (Mrs. E.)	3441 S. Colfax St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Fuhlhage, Louise H.	311 Westgate Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Fuller, Alice Cora	80 Prichard St., Fitchburg, Mass.
Fuller, Florence	736 Dayton Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Fuller, Grace P.	366 Whalley Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Fuller, Harriet Peirce (Mrs.)	170 Prospect St., Providence, R. I.
Fuller, Mabel Chamberlain (Mrs. A.)	Harvard, Mass.
Fuller, Margaret Ames	79 Charles Field St., Providence, R. I.
Fuller, Martha Eddy (Mrs. W.)	22 Maple St., Auburndale, Mass.
Fulton, Blanche Dorothy	2325 Ashland Ave., Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, O.
Fulton, Ella Louise	No. 1 Davis Hall, Univ. of N. D., University, N. D.
Fulton, Gertrude Tinker (Mrs. J. G.)	Anchorage, Ky.
Fulton, Grace Margaret Taylor (Mrs. G. H.)	51 Howard Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Funk, Nettie Alice Sawyer (Mrs. A. B.)	Des Moines, Ia.
Funkhouse, Elsie Lush	11 Mountfort St., Boston, Mass.
Furber, Laura Parker (Mrs. G. P.)	2 Elm St., Concord, Mass.
Furman, Fannie	254 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.
Furness, Caroline Ellen	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Furness, Mary Baker	Barnard Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
Pyfe, Florence Marjorie	2001 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

## G

Gabriel, Jennie May	1701 Pennsylvania Ave., Des Moines, Iowa
Gabriel, Mina Stone (Mrs. J. H.)	1218 Downing St., Denver, Colo.
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Gaiassi, Mabel Curry (Mrs. P. S.)	60 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.
Gallagher, Dorothy	321 W. Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Gallagher, Sadie Ellen	515 W. Wilson St., Madison, Wis.
Gallaher, Grace Margaret	220 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass.
Gallaher, Sarah McC.	
Gallen, Elizabeth Brown (Mrs. J.)	981 Franklin Ave., Columbus, Ohio
Galliger, Male	41 Cornell St., Rochester, N. Y.
Gallou, Eugene	1324 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kas.
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Gamsby, Dorothy Burwell	221 North St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Gane, Gertrude	27 Bellevue Pl., Chicago, Ill.
Garber, Agnes Ellinor	1518 N. Penn St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Garbutt, Ethel Grace	523 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Gardiner, Edith McElroy (Mrs. W. H.)	24 Brookside Ave., Menands, N. Y.
Gardiner, Mary Virginia Wallace	238 N. Pine Ave., Austin, Chicago, Ill.
Gardner, Eme A.	104 Loomis St., Chicago, Ill.
Gardner, Ella Waterbury (Mrs. H.)	Dept. of Horticulture, Ft. Collins, Col.
Gardner, Florence E.	1011 East River Road, Minneapolis, Minn.
Gardner, Helen	6035 Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Gardner, Ida Mason	453 Morris Ave., Providence, R. I.

Gardner, May	627 Connecticut St., Lawrence, Kas.
Gardner, Ruth Edgerton (Mrs. J. P.)	4803 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Garlick, Jennie Maud Hartwell (Mrs. W. N.)	3724 Thompson Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Garrard, Beulah M.	168 N. 9th St., Laramie, Wyo.
Garrison, Fanny	17 Fairview Terrace, West Newton, Mass.
Garst, Bertha Goodwin (Mrs. Edward)	Coon Rapids, Iowa
Garst, Dorothy	Coon Rapids, Iowa
Garstang, Lizzie Bentley (Mrs. F.)	1540 W. 2nd St., Davenport, Iowa
Garthwaite, Margaret Lowell	391 Fairmont Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Gartley, Euphemia Ashvill (Mrs.)	Puget, Wash.
Garver, Anna M.	2262 Hollywood Ave., Toledo, O.
Garwood, Norma Luetta	935 Downing St., Denver, Colo.
Gary, Helen Miles	The Iowa, Washington, D. C.
Gasnell, Sylvia Foote (Mrs.)	27 Thayer St., Rochester, N. Y.
Gassaway, Mary Eleanor	U. S. Marine Hospital, Cairo, Ills.
Gatch, Louise	Valley View Road, South Pasadena, Cal.
Gates, Bessie Annis (Mrs. I. N.)	3603 East Denny Way, Seattle, Wash.
Gates, Erie Layton (Mrs.)	Newbury Residence, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Gates, Fanny Cook	University of Illinois, Urbana, Ills.
Gates, Helen Waters (Mrs. M. F.)	Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Gates, Louise Frances Niles (Mrs. S. E.)	E. 4 14th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Gauthier, Anna E. Maguire (Mrs. V. E.)	305 Minneapolis Ave., Duluth, Minn.
Gavin, Mary	1004 Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gavit, Katherine Hulst (Mrs. J.)	802 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Gavitt, Zola Dellecker (Mrs. R.)	3507 Dewey Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Gay, Lucy Marie	216 N. Pickney St., Madison, Wis.
Gaylord, Anna Evangeline	Brantford, Conn.
Gaylord, Harriet Arms Curtiss (Mrs. C.)	Sodus, N. Y.
Gaylord, Irene Woods	46 Queen St., Worcester, Mass.
Geary, Jessie Ballard (Mrs. L.)	2838 Cascade Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Geballe, Pauline	1719 E. 19th St., Portland, Ore.
Gee, Gertrude L.	Grandview, Wash.
Gehan, Eleanor	107 S. Lotus Ave., Chicago, Ills.
Gellhorn, Edna Fischel (Mrs. G.)	4366 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Gelston, Anna Bordwell	442 Geddes Heights, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Gemmel, Harriet	210 N. 13th Ave., E., Duluth, Minn.
Gentry, Mary	2600 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Gentry, Ruth	840 Division St., Indianapolis, Ind.
George, Adda Gentry (Mrs. J. E.)	846 Astor St., Milwaukee, Wis.
George, Alice Vant (Mrs. A. J.)	112 Pleasant St., Brookline, Mass.
George, Flora B.	Belvedere Apts., Toledo, O.
George, Mary Wilson (Mrs. T. C.)	686 Emory St., San Jose, Cal.
Gere, Ellen Bladen	849 D St., Lincoln, Neb.
Gere, Florence Roehen (Mrs. F. W.)	1020 3rd St., West Lafayette, Ind.
Gere, Laura E.	102 Summit Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Gerken, Charlotte	720 S. 12th St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Gerrish, Carolyn Moody	141 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
Gerrish, Julia G. (Mrs. W. B.)	143 E. College St., Oberlin, O.
Gerwin, Vera M.	114 Brewster Ave., Redwood City, Cal.
Gesner, Margaret V.	33 Wellesley Court, Portland, Ore.
Gettemy, Julia Emma	1511 10th Ave., Moline, Ills.
Gibbes, Jessie Bertha	945 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City
Gibbons, Alice N.	97 Ambrose St., Rochester, N. Y.
Gibbons, Ruby S.	229 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.
Gibbons, Vernetta Lois	Mills College, Oakland, Cal.
Gibbs, Edna Adele	89 Glendale Park, Rochester, N. Y.
Gibson, Ella Julia Banks (Mrs. R. J.)	152 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.
Gibson, Grace L.	219 Floyd St., Toledo, O.
Gibson, Henrietta	415 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Giddings, Mildred Day Potter (Mrs. H. G.)	24 Gardner St., Allston, Mass.
Giehl, Jennie	619 W. Dominick St., Rome, N. Y.
Giesecke, Agnes Smedley (Mrs. Max)	2211 Clermont St., Denver, Colo.
Giffen, Susan O.	15 S. Hawk St., Albany, N. Y.
Gifford, E. Genevieve	694 South Side Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gifford, Margaret A.	Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I.
Gilbert, Bertha Holden (Mrs. J. M.)	715 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Gilbert, Florence Anderson (Mrs. F. M.)	1081 Park Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gilbert, Frances E.	Suite 6, 227 Rawson Road, Brookline, Mass.
Gilbert, Frederica Harrison	51 Harvard Ave., Brookline, Mass.
Gilbert, Helen Louise	35 Chestnut St., New Haven, Conn.
Gilbert, Marion Richey (Mrs. H. M.)	Cor. Excelsior and N. Yakima Ave., North Yakima, Wash.
Gilbert, Mary Louise	Box 392, Los Gatos, Cal.
Gilbreth, Lillie Maller (Mrs. F. B.)	77 Brown St., Providence, R. I.
Gilchrist, Maude	Pocahontas, Iowa
Gilchrist, Norma Lucile	East Lansing, Mich.
Gildersleeve, Virginia C.	Barnard College, New York City
Giles, Anne Harper	2537 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ills.
Giles, Mabel F.	850 Hedding St., San Jose, Cal.
Gilkey, Edna	199 Church St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Gilkey, Mabel	199 Church St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Gill, Alice Sceets (Mrs. T.)	480 Lafayette Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gill, Laura Drake	Women's University Club, 106 E. 52nd St., New York City
Gillet, Myrtle Mann (Mrs. J. E.)	806 S. 3rd St., Champaign, Ills.
Gillett, Lucy Bancroft (Mrs. R. P.)	8 Charlbury Road, Oxford, England
Gillette, Adelaide Robbins (Mrs. R. P.)	2842 Irving Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Gillette, Fredericka Botsford	721 S. Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Gillette, Grace James (Mrs. J. W.)	160 Union St., Hudson, N. Y.
Gillham, Clara S.	1345 Tennessee St., Lawrence, Kan.
Gilliam, Florence E.	Columbus State Hospital, Columbus, O.
Gillmore, Gertrude Assheton	50 Peterboro St., Detroit, Mich.
Gilman, Louise	2938 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Ginaca, Josephine Pauline Louise	1417 Wright St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Ginn, Jessie Bartlett	43 Continental St., Springfield, Mass.
Ginsburg, Judith	84 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.
Glasow, Bessie Tucker (Mrs. H. B.)	217 Harvard St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Gitterman, Alice L. Sterne (Mrs. A. S.)	116 C St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Given, Frances Winifred	2209 Pacific Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Gjerna, Lina	The Leamington, Minneapolis, Minn.
Gladden, Alice	631 E. Town St., Columbus, O.
Gladding, Effie Kelly Price (Mrs. T. S.)	172 Gates Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Gladitsch, Mildred	6600 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Glass, Jessie June	3141 Holdredge, Lincoln, Neb.
Glatfelter, Edith E.	5741 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Gleason, Alice Laura Jose (Mrs.)	27 Inman St., Cambridge, Mass.
Gleason, Mary Louisa Robinson (Mrs. C. H.)	700 Madison Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Gleim, Mary Agnes	Miss Ethel Walker's School, Lakewood, N. J.
Glendenning, Kate H.	224 Edward St., New Haven, Conn.
Glenz, Emma Louise	313 N. Livingston St., Madison, Wis.
Gildden, Clara	Agr. College, Fort Collins, Colo.
Glucksmann, Olga Neymann (Mrs. Carl)	106 E. 52nd St., New York City
Goad, Caroline M.	137 Wall St., New Haven, Conn.
Goddard, Annie C.	443 Park Ave., New York City
Goddard, Lillian E. Rosewarne (Mrs. E. C.)	1212 Hill St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Goddard, Mary Alice	308 Ballard St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Godsey, Flora I. Rosenquist (Mrs.)	1233 Highland St., Emporia, Kan.
Goets, Elise W.	552 Stowell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Goff, Edith M.	259 Waterman Ave., East Providence, R. I.
Goldman, Miriam Deborah	The Scott Apts., Peterboro St., Detroit, Mich.
Goldman, Sara M.	968 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Goldthwait, Jessie Rand (Mrs. Joel E.)	Brush Hill Road, Hyde Park, Mass.
Goller, Helen	34 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass.
Gooch, Rhoda	University Settlement, 861 1st Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Goodale, Daisy Lonswell (Mrs. E. L.)	426 W. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Goodale, Priscilla Sater (Mrs. S. L.)	317 N. Craig St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Goodall, Josephine	R. R. No. 7, Box 56-J, Toledo, O.
Goodcell, Marion Helena Lamson (Mrs. H.)	864 D St., San Bernardino, Cal.
Goodman, Eloise Osborne (Mrs. J. C.)	3633 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.
Goodman, Marie Louise	40th St. and Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Goodman, Mary Almee	834 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Goodrich, Elnor M.	1705 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Goodrich, Emma May	1208 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Goodrich, Helen Jeffers (Mrs. W. M.)	3408 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.
Goodrich, Henrietta de Saussure Blanding (Mrs. C. S.)	1840 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.
Goodrich, Mary Danielson (Mrs. L. J.)	Toppenish, Wash.
Goodwillie, Elsie Harriet Bryant (Mrs. D. H.)	2922 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Goodwin, Dorothy Wendell Davis (Mrs. J. L.)	71 Woodland St., Hartford, Conn.
Goodwin, Margaret H.	809 College St., Beloit, Wis.
Goodwin, Ruth Sharpless	Box 83, Farmington, Conn.
Goodyear, Ella Davis (Mrs. A. S.)	640 N. Francis St., Madison, Wis.
Gordon, Adelaide Cummings	955 Madison Ave., Columbus, O.
Gordon, Geraldine	Denison House, 93 Tyler St., Boston, Mass.
Gordon, Hazel Florence	1726 Buchanan St., San Francisco, Cal.
Gordon, Kate	3434 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Gordon, Lula	Brook Hall, Columbia University, New York City
Gordon, Margaret	2719 Jackson St., Sioux City, Iowa
Gorham, Maud Bassett	144 Park Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.
Gorman, Mary A.	16 Comstock Ave., Providence, R. I.
Goss, Alice B. Divan (Mrs. D. K.)	523 E. 3rd St., Bloomington, Ind.
Gould, Anna R. Curtiss (Mrs. G. B.)	34 Gramercy Park, New York City
Gould, Frances Bracken (Mrs. W. S.)	1480 Hampel St., Oakland, Cal.
Gould, Marion	208 5th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Goulding, Mabel McCune (Mrs. H. J.)	719 Arbor St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Gove, Lydia Pinkham	254 Lafayette St., Salem, Mass.
Gower, Ethel Margaret	559 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
Gower, Frances A.	Holtville, Cal.
Gradie, Alice Perry (Mrs. H. S.)	1337 Fargo Ave., Chicago, Ills.
Grady, Florence	921 20th St., Rock Island, Ills.
Graff, Grace Gilbert (Mrs. C. F.)	1601 East First St., Duluth, Minn.
Graff, Ida	2808 Regent St., Berkeley, Cal.
Grafton, Anna Marion Whitehead (Mrs. E. H.)	464 Hamilton Ave., Trenton, N. J.
Gragg, Florence Alden	124 South St., Northampton, Mass.
Graham, Alice McClintock (Mrs. C. A.)	1109 Marion St., Denver, Colo.

# List of Members

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Graham, Bessie	S. 1212 Monroe St., Spokane, Wash.
Graham, Clarissa Mary Keyes (Mrs.)	817 D. Alfonso, Mandan, P. I.
Graham, Mary Catherine	Station A, Lincoln, Neb.
Grainger, Elsie	2105 B St., Lincoln, Neb.
Granger, Andira J.	Deaf School, Salem, Ore.
Grant, Avis Winchell (Mrs. U. S.)	2320 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Grant, Elizabeth Christine	3186 Pawtucket Ave., East Providence, R. I.
Grau, Celia Elizabeth Newman (Mrs. A.)	3114 N. 29th St., Tacoma, Wash.
Graupner, Elise Wenzelburger (Mrs. A. E.)	2009 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.
Graves, Angeline Loesch (Mrs. R. E.)	4249 N. Hazel Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Graves, Charlotte M.	344 West Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Graves, Eleanor Goldthwaite (Mrs. J. C., Jr.)	The Knickerbocker, Spokane, Wash.
Graves, Elizabeth Rexford (Mrs. W. D.)	160 W. 87th St., New York City
Graves, Eva Wing	1119 38th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Graves, Helen Wadsworth (Mrs. F. P.)	251 Farragut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graves, Marion Welch (Mrs. H. S.)	3454 Newark St., Washington, D. C.
Graves, Mary Dunton (Mrs. A. C.)	101 Grove St., New Haven, Conn.
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Gray, Eunice	Los Altos, Cal.
Gray, Isabelle Wells (Mrs. W. I.)	2102 Lake of Isles Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.
Gray, Lily	Lloyd Apts., Spokane, Wash.
Gray, Lucy Mott (Mrs. H.)	The Algonquin, Johnson Park, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gray, Mary Ellinor	2711 Union St., San Francisco, Cal.
Gray, Zoe	310 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
Greathouse, Mary Melissa Curtis (Mrs. C. H.)	Box 11, Sta. A. R. F. D. No. 4, Washington, D. C.
Greathouse, Ruth Curtis	Box 11, Sta. A. R. F. D. No. 4, Washington, D. C.
Green, Eleanor Burges	14 John St., Providence, R. I.
Green, Julia Minerva	1738 N St., N. W., Washington D. C.
Green, Lucy G.	2501 R St., Lincoln, Neb.
Greenacre, Alice	32 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Greene, C. Virginia Tanner (Mrs.)	2 Neponset Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
Greene, Flora Hartley (Mrs. C. W.)	814 Virginia Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Greene, Katharine Jameson (Mrs. E. M.)	45 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass.
Greene, Louise McMynn (Mrs. H.)	367 Lake Drive Milwaukee, Wis.
Greene, Mary Anne	101 Medway St., Providence, R. I.
Greene, Mary E. Lewis (Mrs. A. M., Jr.)	Sunnyslope, Spring Ave., Troy, N. Y.
Greene, May	136 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Greene, Rebecca T.	721 Webster St., Palo Alto, Cal.
Greenfield, Helen Elizabeth	1607 Hammond Ave., Superior, Wis.
Greenfield, Myrtle	1244 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kan.
Greenleaf, Lillian Snow (Mrs. F. A.)	Lexox Hall, St. Louis, Mo.
Greenough, Frances Pearl	730 Milburn St., Chicago, Ill.
Greenslet, Ella Hulst (Mrs. F.)	5 Charles River Sq., Boston, Mass.
Greenwood, Josephine Woodbury (Mrs. J. M.)	2825 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Greenwood, Marion Miles	137 Harvard St., Rochester, N. Y.
Greer, Anne Alexander (Mrs. D.)	2908 44th Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Greer, Margaret	2629 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Gregory, Emily Ray	501 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gregory, Gertrude Martin (Mrs. T. T. C.)	Menlo Park, Cal.
Gregory, Helena Emma	29 Ann St., Providence, R. I.
Gregory, Louise Hoyt	Barnard College, New York City
Grelle, Bessie Henry (Mrs. C. E.)	908 Overton St., Portland, Ore.
Griebel, Emma Marie	732 Overton St., Portland, Ore.
Grieve, Helene Crawford (Mrs. T., Jr.)	1450 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo.
Grimm, Bertha	381 W. Olive St., El Centro, Cal.
Grimm, Edith	Freehaven Apts., Berkeley, Cal.
Grimm, Juliette J. L.	4211 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.
Grimm, Miriam Edmonds	1352 Calle Leveriza, Manila, P. I.
Grimth, Edna Ethel	74 E. 68th St., S., Portland, Ore.
Grimth, Hannah	1307 4th Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Grimth, Ida Smith (Mrs. W. A.)	1200 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kan.
Grimth, Rowena Whittier (Mrs. V. S.)	Clearmont, Wyo.
Griggs, Harriet Fuller	555 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.
Griggs, Laura Amelia Tressel (Mrs. R. F.)	Clintonville, O.
Grimes, Emma E.	3348 1st Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Grimes, Lucile Voorhees (Mrs. G. L.)	371 Virginia Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Grimm, Florence M.	701 S. 29th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Grinnell, Edna F.	2534 Ridge Road, Berkeley, Cal.
Griswold, Bernaise	Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio
Griswold, Esther Dora	17 Spruce St., Westerly, R. I.
Griswold, Eva	5831 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Griswold, Julia B.	4834 Greer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Griswold, Kate Daniels	40 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Griswold, Louise	722 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill.
Griswold, Lura E. S.	58 Fountain St., New Haven, Conn.
Grozan, Jane Macdonald (Mrs. L. V.)	4131 Harrison St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Grosche, Alene S.	415 Yamhill, Portland, Ore.
Gross, Ivabeta (Mrs. C. C.)	1668 N. 4th St., Columbus, O.
Grosenbacher, Ethel L.	914 Oakwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Grove, Albertina Harriet	400 S. 7th St., San Jose, Cal.

Grover, Harriet Margaret	2680 Parker St., Berkeley, Cal.
Grover, Sarah Ida Shapiro (Mrs. J. I.)	1329 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan, Mass.
Groves, Julia E.	1401 Rosemary Lane, Columbia, Mo.
Gruening, Dorothy E. Smith (Mrs. E. H.)	193 Walpole St., Norwood, Mass.
Gruening, Rose Bertha	36 E. 57th St., New York City
Grunsky, Clotilde	2547 Union St., San Francisco, Cal.
Gucker, Louise Fulton (Mrs. F. T.)	3420 Hamilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gugle, Zoa Belle Baldwin (Mrs. G. L.)	894 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.
Guild, Mary Blakiston (Mrs. W. P.)	1727 Franklin Park, S., Columbus, O.
Guinn, Rose Susan	113 E. Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Gulon, Ellen Lormore (Mrs. L. P.)	1819 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Guitar, Emily	27 Allen Pl., Columbia, Mo.
Gulick, Frances Brooks (Mrs. W. V.)	Fort Stellacoom, Wash.
Gulliver, Charlotte Chester	Norwich Town, Conn.
Gulliver, Julia H.	Rockford College, Rockford, Ills.
Gund, Ida May	234 S. 27th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Gund, Minnie	Marcus, Iowa
Guppy, M. Ruth	1158 High St., Eugene, Ore.
Gusler, Emilie Renz (Mrs. G.)	1302 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ills.
Gute, Mary Rowland Isham (Mrs. W. A.)	423 17th St., Spokane, Wash.
Guthrie, Elizabeth S. (Mrs. E. B.)	562 W. Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Guyer, Julia	1325 S. Paseo Pl., Kansas City, Mo.
Guyles, Calla Arethusia	431 Alton St., Appleton, Wis.
Gyllenberg, Irma A.	78 Mitchell St., Providence, R. I.

## H

Haas, Rose	335 Atlantic Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hablutzel, Susan Cory (Mrs. C. E.)	105 S. 11th St., San Jose, Cal.
Hack, Clara Tilton (Mrs. F. C.)	46 N. Madison Ave., LaGrange, Ills.
Hackbusch, Florentine	Sterling Mines, Sterlington, N. Y.
Hackworthy, Georgina	590 S. River St., Appleton, Wis.
Hadley, Agnes Lee (Mrs. H. S.)	Jefferson City, Mo.
Hadley, Bertha May Shaw (Mrs. R. O.)	2575 11th Ave., W., Seattle, Wash.
Hadley, Helen Morris (Mrs. A. T.)	93 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Hadley, Ruth Wood Haight (Mrs. C. A.)	Black River, N. Y.
Hadley, Sarah L.	165 Philadelphia St., Detroit, Mich.
Hadlow, S. Gertrude	2852 W. 14th St., Cleveland, O.
Haessler, Luise	100 Morningside Drive, New York City
Haff, Madeline Barse	416 E. 36th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Hagen, Genevieve W. Mower (Mrs. H. L.)	1346 El Centro Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Hagan, Helen Kilborn (Mrs. J.)	2574 Monroe St., Toledo, O.
Hagerman, Abby Staunton	3511 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Haggard, Laura	679 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Haggett, Winifred Sunderlin (Mrs. A. S.)	4549 15th Ave., N. E. Seattle, Wash.
Hagler, Kate Dunlap (Mrs. E. E.)	West Lawrence St., Springfield, Ills.
Hahn, Ada Alma	701 Drew St., Appleton, Wis.
Hahn, Marie	1708 1/2 Summit St., Columbus, O.
Haigh, Emma M.	5 Masonic Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
Haight, Edith Irene	2208 Miami St., Omaha, Neb.
Haight, Elizabeth H.	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Haight, Mary Setchel (Mrs. G. W.)	2433 Haste St., Berkeley, Cal.
Haines, Faith Huntington	1506 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Haines, Harriet	729 10th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Haines, Helen	2108 Kenwood Parkway, Minneapolis, Minn.
Haines, Elizabeth B. Fowler (Mrs. J. L.)	1010 Farragut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Haines, Marion E.	Box 54, West Haven, Conn.
Haire, Flora Ueberhost (Mrs. C.)	West Branch, Mich.
Hakes, Ruth Johnston	25 Maple Pl., Ilion, N. Y.
Hale, Alice Stanford	924 Center St., Redlands, Cal.
Hale, Caroline D. Hall (Mrs. J. T., Jr.)	868 Hackett Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Hale, Clara L. Andrews	19 Pierce St., Rochester, N. Y.
Hale, Harriet Swinburne (Mrs. W. G.)	5749 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hale, Irene G.	146 Hand Ave., Winton Pl., Cincinnati, O.
Hale, Winifred	Milwaukee Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis.
Hall, Adele Somers (Mrs. W. T.)	1868 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ills.
Hall, Alta	422 Blackstone St., Fresno, Cal.
Hall, Edith Rockwell	31 Washington St., East Orange, N. J.
Hall, Eleanor Lorinda	1868 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ills.
Hall, Elizabeth	Christian College, Columbia, Mo.
Hall, Florence M.	808 Lincoln Pl., Spokane, Wash.
Hall, Florence Maria	Room 707, 42 Broadway, New York City
Hall, Gertrude Davis (Mrs. J. R.)	4853 Russell Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hall, Henrietta	Marshfield Hills, Mass.
Hall, Linda	35 High St., South Norwalk, Conn.
Hall, Lola May Davis (Mrs. M. C.)	1815 Hamlin St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Hall, Lolabel House (Mrs. R. A.)	323 6th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hall, Lucia Wheeler (Mrs. J. A.)	2513 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Hall, Mabel Kinney (Mrs. C. B.)	1st and Chestnut Sts., Missoula, Mont.
Hall, Margaret Goodman	1026 Lincoln Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Hall, Rose Kent	52 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hallenbeck, Lydia M. Smedley (Mrs. G. E.)	2403 Lawrence Ave., Toledo, O.
Haller, Elsa Linda	410 S. Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Hallett, Gladys F. Meyer (Mrs. E. R.)	3005 Santa Clara, Alameda, Cal.
Halliday, Eulth	2383 Vermont Ave., Toledo, O.
Hallock, Anna Cobb	36 E. 65th St., New York City
Hallock, Josephine	Falls Village, Conn.
Halsey, Katharine T.	"Crow's Nest," Bronxville, N. Y.
Halsey, Olga S.	349 W. 120th St., New York City
Halsey, Stella Spencer (Mrs. F. A.)	349 W. 120th St., New York City
Ham, Adeline Putnam (Mrs. C.)	410 S. 7th St., North Yakima, Wash.
Hamilton, Alma M.	514 E. Jefferson St., Bloomington, Ills.
Hamilton, Edna	50 Linwood Ave., Arumore, Pa.
Hamilton, Emma F.	50 Linwood Ave., Arumore, Pa.
Hamilton, Ethel Allen (Mrs. J. K.)	2317 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Hamilton, Georgia Forman (Mrs. W. C.)	205 Lytton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Hamilton, Marjorie E.	1027 W. Woodruff Ave., Toledo, O.
Hamilton, Mary E.	240 W. Highland Ave., Redlands, Cal.
Hamilton, Myrtle Sims (Mrs. K. C.)	2421 Warring St., Berkeley, Cal.
Hamilton, Stella Morse (Mrs. G. E.)	Santa Clara, Cal.
Hammer, Rosamond Swan (Mrs. A. E.)	Brantford, Conn.
Hammerschlag, Ruth	3591 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hammond, Juliet	Grand Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix, Marseille, France
Hammond, Mabel F.	400 Riverside Drive, New York City
Hampel, Cora	521 25th St., Oakland, Cal.
Hanchette, Anna Fayette	1914 Pierce St., Sioux City, Iowa
Hancock, Mary Elizabeth	1412 Elk St., Franklin, Pa.
Hand, Mildred L.	112 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.
Handy, Minnie Alexandria Carothers (Mrs. C. H.)	Sodus, Berrien Co., Mich.
Haney, Elsie Foulke (Mrs. C. L.)	1817 Piedmont Ave., Duluth, Minn.
Hanford, Ruth C.	Scottsville, N. Y.
Hanitch, Mary	767 W. 4th St., Superior, Wis.
Hanna, Cora Frances	1326 27th St., Des Moines, Iowa
Hanna, Delphine	Talcott Hall, Oberlin, O.
Hanna, Ella L. Mills (Mrs. U. S.)	828 Atwater Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Hanna, Jessie Ray	418 E. 37th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hanscom, Elizabeth D.	26 Franklin St., Northampton, Mass.
Hansel, Eva Elsie von Baur (Mrs.)	N. Y. Evening Sun, N. Y. City
Hansen, Pearl C.	1414 E. 5th St., Duluth, Minn.
Hansen, Ruth M.	1414 E. 5th St., Duluth, Minn.
Hanson, Myra H.	The Belvedere, Toledo, O.
Harbarger, Sadie Annis	1001 W. California Ave., Urbana, Ills.
Harbeck, Ida C.	115 Mallett St., Detroit, Mich.
Hardenbergh, Margaret Baxter Nichols (Mrs. C. M.)	3824 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Harder, Isabel Richmond	Philmont, N. Y.
Hardin, Alice Evans (Mrs. H. O.)	3342 Gilham Road, Kansas City, Mo.
Harding, Caroline Brown (Mrs. S. B.)	923 Atwater Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Harding, Esther Gordon (Mrs. H. A.)	802 S. Mathews Ave., Urbana, Ills.
Harding, Hattie Horn (Mrs. C. F.)	4842 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ills.
Harding, Lula A. Witchie (Mrs. F. A.)	1700 N. Dupont Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hardon, Frances	40 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Hardy, Carrie Adelaide	223 River St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Hardy, Ella Marion	3528 2nd St., San Diego, Cal.
Hardy, Mary C.	107 Winthrop St., Roxbury, Mass.
Hardy, Sarah D. Belcher (Mrs. E. R.)	419 W. 118th St., New York City
Hare, Georgia	Groton, N. Y.
Hare, Helen	4270 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Harker, Katharine V. D.	Mill Valley, Cal.
Harlan, Bertha Marion	3038 E. 7th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Harlan, Helen B. Montgomery (Mrs. W. M.)	Farmington, Mo.
Harmeyer, Ida May Twining (Mrs. F. W.)	2737 Observatory Road, Cincinnati, O.
Harmon, Carolyn M. Durkee (Mrs. A. H.)	Lake Elmo, Minn.
Harmon, Lucile	172 21st St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Harper, Anna May	1095 Mt. Elliot St., Detroit, Mich.
Harper, Lucy C. Alsworth (Mrs. J. F.)	2603 16th Ave., Moline, Ills.
Harper, Lula Bartlett Southmayd (Mrs. D.)	145 Euclid West, Detroit, Mich.
Harper, Sarah J.	288 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Harrigan, Alice J.	415 W. Kalamazoo Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Harriman, Bertha C. Ray (Mrs. E. A.)	72 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn.
Harriman, Grace M.	15 Whittemore St., Arlington, Mass.
Harrington, Daisy June Orton (Mrs. J. L.)	3625 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
Harrington, Margaret McGregor (Mrs. D. W.)	3316 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Harris, Anna E.	1109 6th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
Harris, Dorothea Van Orden (Mrs. P. T.)	3704 N. 34th St., Tacoma, Wash.
Harris, Florence	1221 E. Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Harris, Hannah Jewell	220 Commonwealth Ave., Elgin, Ills.
Harris, Helen	1620 S. Kentucky St., Sedalia, Mo.
Harris, Julia Fillmore	804 Leland Ave., 3rd Apt., Chicago, Ills.
Harris, M. Anstice	Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.
Harris, Mae Rosamond McEckron (Mrs. E. S.)	25 N. Main Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Harris, Mary L. Emery (Mrs. C. O.)	State College, Pa.
Harris, Mildred H. Kent (Mrs. R. E.)	67 Lake View Park, Rochester, N. Y.
Harrison, Dorothy	41 S. Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Harrod, Eva Marie Myers (Mrs. R. L.)	1907 Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Hart, Cornelia Z. Van Riper (Mrs. G. W.)	79 Hastings St., West Roxbury, Boston, Mass.
Hart, Ella Teresa Barrett (Mrs. C. E.)	146 Main St., Albion, N. Y.
Hart, Marjorie Comstock (Mrs. H. C.)	57 University Ave., Providence, R. I.
Hart, Minnie M.	41 Walnut St., Oberlin, Ohio
Hart, Myrtle Grace	479 South St., Appleton, Wis.
Hart, Sophie Chantal	Tower Court, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Hart, Zella Pearl	857 S. Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles, Cal.
Harte, Helen Louise Wilder (Mrs. C. R.)	c/o Mr. R. M. Harte, Room 810, 2nd National Bank Bldg., New Haven, Conn.
Hartley, Marie W. Damon (Mrs. C. J.)	902 W. 7th St., Superior, Wis.
Hartmann, Lelia Amanda Garvin (Mrs. H. G.)	1200 Cypress St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.
Hartshorne, Margaret Curtis (Mrs. H.)	512 W. 123rd St., New York City.
Harvey, Caroline C.	51 Winder St., Detroit, Mich.
Harvey, Helen C. Branderbury (Mrs. T. W.)	522 10th St., Huntington, W. Va.
Harvey, Winifred	6 Bernard Ave., Toronto, Canada
Hasbrouck, Gertrude Marie	117 State St., Bristol, R. I.
Hasek, Florence T. Hall (Mrs. C. W.)	State College, Pa.
Haselton, Annie Haseltine (Mrs. G.)	247 Stout St., Portland, Ore.
Haserot, Sarah McKinney (Mrs. F. H.)	1786 Crawford Road, Cleveland, O.
Haskell, Bertha Grossbeck, Mrs. C. K.	560 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Haskell, Jessica	Box 963, Halliwell, Me.
Haskell, Mary Elizabeth	314 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.
Haskins, Myrtilia M.	115 19th St., Toledo, O.
Hassell, Susan J. Whitcomb (Mrs. R. B.)	3003 Rockefeller Ave., Everett, Wash.
Hasselmann, Ida Blood (Mrs. W. J.)	3445 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Hastings, Hester Jane Mercer (Mrs.)	13 John St., Providence, R. I.
Hatch, Elizabeth Mary	3905 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, Ills.
Hatch, Ellen Dean Smith (Mrs. P. E.)	1005 N. 7th St., Springfield, Ills.
Hatch, Katy Gower (Mrs. C. H.)	99 Delaware Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Hatfield, Ethel Glover (Mrs. H. R.)	2633 LeConte Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Hathaway, C. Eveleen	65 Warren St., Glens Falls, N. Y.
Hathaway, Harriet M.	77 Peace St., Providence, R. I.
Hathaway, Maude C.	16 14th Ave., Columbus, O.
Hattram, Agnes Josephine	3758 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Ills.
Haub, Hattie Dora Frances	Hotel Claremont, Berkeley, Cal.
Haughevout, Helen Preston (Mrs. V. W.)	281 Cherry St., Fall River, Mass.
Haven, Etta Hostetter (Mrs. C. E.)	2400 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
Haven, Ruth B.	Lowell House, 193 Hamilton St., New Haven, Conn.
Havens, Mareta	Outlook, Wash.
Hawke, Ethel	2402 Dupont Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hawke, Laura M.	2402 Dupont Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hawkins, Effie Inah	2403 McGee Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Hawkins, Georgiana Gladys	1915 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hawkins, Vera	521 S. Lincoln St., Santa Maria, Cal.
Hawley, Gertrude Morgan	1909 7th Ave., Troy, N. Y.
Haworth, May Voorhies	2009 San Jose Ave., Alameda, Cal.
Haxby, Alice Ozios (Mrs. R. V. L.)	4441 S. Colfax St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hay, Alma Seipp (Mrs. W. S.)	3300 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ills.
Hayden, Edith	2155 Amador St., Fresno, Cal.
Hayden, Estelle M.	882 Marietta Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Hayden, Gertrude Jennings (Mrs. H.)	1225 Tazewell St., Portland, Ore.
Hayden, Margaret A.	1138 Wightman St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Hayden, Marion E. Niles (Mrs. G. W.)	55 Lorraine St., Hartford, Conn.
Hayes, Clara I. Lynn (Mrs. J. O.)	Eden Vale, Cal.
Hayes, Harriet	505 Homer Ave., Palo Alto, Cal.
Haves, Sonbie Mott Leal (Mrs. J. W.)	928 W. Green St., Urbana, Ill.
Haylor, Florina A.	571 Olive St., El Centro, Cal.
Hayner, Elizabeth Irene	286 Commonwealth St., Detroit, Mich.
Haynes, Muriel Sturgis	Augusta, Me.
Haynes, Violet May	602 W. 12th Ave., Emporia, Kas.
Hays, Florence Baker (Mrs. J. A.)	3211 N. 31st St., Tacoma, Wash.
Hayward, Lillian Woolson	Newark, Del.
Haywood, Clara Ames (Mrs. S.)	5 Seed St., Rochester, N. Y.
Hazard, Bertha	93 Tyler St., Boston, Mass.
Hazard, Caroline	Peacedale, R. I.
Hazeltine, Mary Emogene	Carnegie Library, Madison, Wis.
Hazeltine, Mary Snyder (Mrs. W. E.)	598 S. 10th St., San Jose, Cal.
Hazen, Emily	236 Auburn St., Auburndale, Mass.
Hazen, Sarah Durvea (Mrs. Chas. D.)	42 E. 75th St., New York, N. Y.
Head, Annie Wilkinson (Mrs. J.)	623 W. View St., Germantown, Pa.
Headley, Sylvia Knight (Mrs. L.)	1879 Portland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Heald, Clara Gertrude	52 Dorchester Road, Buffalo, N. Y.
Heald, Emily Ainsworth (Mrs. F. T.)	Davenport, Iowa
Healy, Katherine Andrews (Mrs. J. J.)	2728 Pine Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Healey, Ruth Manley (Mrs. A. E.)	655 High St., Denver, Colo.
Heard, Mary Kathrina	24 N. Clinton St., Iowa City, Iowa
Heardine, Lucy Hartwell (Mrs. J. H.)	2305 E. 3rd St., Duluth, Minn.
Heath, Emma	1831 Erie St., Toledo, O.
Heath, K. May Rider (Mrs. H. L.)	Martin Pl., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Hebard, Grace Raymond	Laramie, Wyo.
Heckinger, Louise M.	Emiah Court, General Taylor and St. Charles Sts., New Orleans, La.
Hedding, Lucinda G.	2105 Newton Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hedgcs, Agnes Elizabeth Becker (Mrs. M. H.)	923 Park Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Hedgcs, Miriam M.	2221 Kalia Road, Honolulu, H. I.
Hedrick, Ellen	Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.
Hedrick, Hannah Mace (Mrs. H. B.)	89 Linden St., New Haven, Conn.
Heed, Helen	44 N. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.
Heilman, Elsie May Weary (Mrs. R.)	815 W. Washington St., Urbana, Ill.
Heimberger, Lucile	666 W. Delavan Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Heinemann, Dorothea Roth (Mrs. W. S.)	289 W. Mountain St., Pasadena, Cal.
Heinemann, Ada J.	285 W. Mountain St., Pasadena, Cal.
Heinemann, Irene Taylor (Mrs. A. S.)	1838 N. Kenmore Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Heinrich, Marion Allen (Mrs. E.)	3214 N. 30th St., Tacoma, Wash.
Heise, Margaret Armstrong (Mrs. G. W.)	817 Georgia Ave., Manila, P. I.
Heisler, Clara Gibson (Mrs. C. B.)	113 S. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Helker, Florence Denny (Mrs. F. D.)	303 New York Block, Seattle, Wash.
Helmer, Myra Bradwell	1003 Atwell Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Hemington, Frances H. Briggs (Mrs. C. W.)	292 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.
Hemingway, Arabell White (Mrs. A. T.)	3705 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.
Hemphill, Adele Marie Lochr (Mrs. V.)	Carlisle, Ill.
Hempsted, Joanna King	138 Putnam Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Henderson, Bertha	5623 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Henderson, Charlotte A.	76 Meigs St., Rochester, N. Y.
Henderson, Elizabeth E. Kenyon	1044 20th St., Rock Island, Ill.
Henderson, Mabel Madden (Mrs. P.)	3829 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Henderson, Mary Barton (Mrs. W. D.)	1001 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Henderson, Ruth U.	462 Seneca Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.
Hendrick, Mary Walton (Mrs. F. H.)	Box 84, Detroit, Mich.
Hendrie, Edna Florence	741 Washington St., Denver, Colo.
Hendrie, Helen	1019 Georgia Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Hendrix, Helen	3242 Morledge Pl., Kansas City, Mo.
Henne, Nathalia	406 North Ave., Hillyard, Wash.
Hennel, Cora Barbara	822 E. 3rd St., Bloomington, Ind.
Hennessey, Enid	812 Gaffield Pl., Evanston, Ill.
Henning, Marbry T.	1801 Rampart St., El Paso, Tex.
Henrich, Ingeborg Kähler (Mrs. J. W.)	522 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Henry, Edna Gertrude	1414 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry, Elizabeth	332 S. 16th St., Quincy, Ill.
Henry, Helen N.	264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Hensel, Emma H.	Imperial, Cal.
Herbert, Eleanor Chace (Mrs. E.)	140 Purchase St., Fall River, Mass.
Herbold, Charlotte	394 Jersey St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Herbst, Edith G.	138 Arthur Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Hermann, Julia Adella	3 N. Naches Ave., North Yakima, Wash.
Hermansen, Clara	25th and Farnum, Leigh Apts. No. 9, Benson, Neb.
Hern, Helen V. Eveland (Mrs. H. O.)	2103 Richmond Ave., Toledo, O.
Herr, Mary E.	111 E. 56th St., New York, N. Y.
Herrick, Eleanor Nora Kellogg (Mrs. P. B.)	Kenwood, Madison Co., N. Y.
Herring, Ella Parrette (Mrs. N. A.)	140 Pipestone St., Benton Harbor, Mich.
Herrlott, Marie Haines (Mrs. F. I.)	1206 21st St., Des Moines, Iowa
Herrmann, Elizabeth Adelaide	Mills College, Cal.
Herrmann, Katharine F.	Kensington, Md.
Hersey, Heloise E.	78 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
Hess, Rebecca	2914 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hess, Sarah Strauss (Mrs. A. F.)	154 W. 72nd St., New York, N. Y.
Hess, Teresa	2914 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hetherington, Daisy Alford (Mrs. C. W.)	124 Breeze Terrace, Madison, Wis.
Hewett, L. Lucile	1836 Clinton Ave., Alameda, Cal.
Hewett, Mary Lawrence (Mrs. L. P.)	817 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.
Hewitt, Katharine N.	309 Jasper St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Hewitt, Margaret Guthrie (Mrs. J. P.)	2262 Birch Lane, Eugene, Ore.
Hewitt, Mary Ashley (Mrs. E. R.)	127 E. 21st St., New York, N. Y.
Hewitt, Ruth Barnard (Mrs. C. E.)	209 Goundry St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Heyle, Essie Margaret	3435 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.
Hibbard, Mary Davis (Mrs. H. W.)	1307 Kelsey Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Hibbard, Mary Mina Zook (Mrs. S.)	1321 Linwood, Kansas City, Mo.
Hibbard, Susan Follansbee (Mrs. W. G.)	1637 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hickman, Emily	Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.
Hickok, Jessie Stevens (Mrs. H. M.)	75 Dell Pl., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hicks, Frances	1898 Laurel Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Hicks, Katharine Adams (Mrs. J. H.)	Cuerco, N. Mex.
Hiemenz, Hilda Evelyn	3520 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Hiestand, Alice M.	2640 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Higgins, Ethelinda V.	132 W. Ave., 52, Los Angeles, Cal.
Higgins, Margaret	1661 6th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
Hitcham, Jane S.	114 Huntington St., Rome, N. Y.
Higley, Merle	1808 N. Girard Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hildreth, Gladys Gray	6 Linnean St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hill, Adalene R.	Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, Wash.
Hill, Agnes Baxter (Mrs. A. R.)	President's House, Columbia, Mo.



Hill, Anna Mary Bushkirk (Mrs. N. U.)	526 N. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Hill, Caroline Wright Rogers (Mrs. W. H.)	Room 813, 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
Hill, Clara Mossman	40 West Ave., Norwalk, Conn.
Hill, Edith Abigail	14 Clifton Ave., Redlands, Cal.
Hill, Edith Naomi	37 W. 92nd St., New York, N. Y.
Hill, Elizabeth G.	4915 Lowman Drive, Seattle, Wash.
Hill, Elsie Weyerhaeuser (Mrs. W. B.)	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hill, Evelyn Corthell (Mrs. J. A.)	North 9th St., Laramie, Wyo.
Hill, Fannie E.	2238 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hill, Florence McCoy (Mrs. R. C.)	233 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hill, Grace Annie	592 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Hill, Hattie	Murray, Iowa
Hill, Hattie S. Levi (Mrs. L. L.)	1652 Bryden Road, Columbus, O.
Hill, Helen B.	523 E. 35th St., Chicago, Ill.
Hill, Julia F.	693 31st St., Des Moines, Iowa
Hill, Mabel Anna	865 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Hill, Marie E. Thompson (Mrs. M. B.)	2503 Irving Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hill, Marie Parmelee	22 Oakland Pl., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hill, Mary	425 Park St., Madison, Wis.
Hill, Mary Prentiss	60 Greenwood Ave., East Providence, R. I.
Hill, Sallie Duncan (Mrs. P. B.)	615 N. Walnut St., Bloomington, Ind.
Hill, Velma Stevens (Mrs. C. W.)	700 Maryland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Hillis, Mary Chapin Reed (Mrs. W. T.)	Pasay, Rizel, P. I.
Hillier, Eddah	2705 E. 16th St., Denver, Colo.
Hills, Helen Hills (Mrs. J. M.)	135 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hiltner, Mary Crabtree (Mrs. R. S.)	570 High St., Denver, Colo.
Hilton, Charlotte T. Sibley (Mrs. H. H.)	5640 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hilton, Edna	1811 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hinchliffe, Harriet Emerson (Mrs. W. E.)	438 N. Main St., Rockford, Ill.
Hinckley, Edith Barrett Parker (Mrs. G. S.)	247 Grant St., Redlands, Cal.
Hinckley, Meda	247 Grant St., Redlands, Cal.
Hincks, Hazel E. Pierce (Mrs. P. T.)	Box 218, Coyote, Cal.
Hine, Katharine Genevieve	115 Horton Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Hines, Alice MacFarlane (Mrs. W. D.)	122 E. 70th St., New York, N. Y.
Hinkley, Marian	711 N. Madison St., Rome, N. Y.
Hinman, Ethel Charlton (Mrs. C. H.)	224 Elizabeth St., Fort Collins, Colo.
Hinsdale, Mary Louisa	239 James Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hintz, Ida Gertrude	1116 Ellis St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Hinze, Clara	Los Gatos, Cal.
Hires, Linda Smith	Haverford, Pa.
Hirsch, (Mrs. R.)	24 E. Concord St., Kansas City, Mo.
Hirsch, Effie Wyler (Mrs. M.)	4015 Beechwood Ave., Rose Hill, Cincinnati, O.
Hirschberg, Lillian Irene Kahn (Mrs. J. G.)	538 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Hirst, Mary Julia	985 Paradrone St., Cincinnati, O.
Hitchcock, Anna Stella	321 N. 24th St., Portland, Ore.
Hitchcock, Clara M.	Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio
Hitchcock, Helen	5407 Ingleside Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hitchcock, Jeannette M.	803 N. M St., Tacoma, Wash.
Hitchcock, Nevada Victoria Davis (Mrs.)	224 Buckingham Pl., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hitchens, Ethel Bennett (Mrs. A. P.)	Glenolden, Pa.
Hite, Harriet James	42 Arlington St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hjul, Florence Stronger (Mrs. C. H.)	1808 Oxford St., Berkeley, Cal.
Hoag, Estelle R. Putnam (Mrs. W. G.)	Altadena, Cal.
Hogland, Edith Jackson (Mrs. P. I.)	1330 S. 32nd St., Omaha, Neb.
Hoban, May B.	1363 Myrtle Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Hobart, Mabel Kimball (Mrs. E.)	284 Marborough St., Boston, Mass.
Hobble, Mary Carlton (Mrs. J. A.)	175 Morgan St., Tonawanda, N. Y.
Hobbs, Clara M. McFarlane (Mrs. J. H.)	311 Rutgers St., Utica, N. Y.
Hoberecht, Lena Lee	400 S. 5th St., Columbia, Mo.
Hoblitt, Jean Frances	620 E. Main St., Carlisle, Ill.
Hobson, Elsie Garland	216 Hope St., Providence, R. I.
Hochbaum, Hedwig Hermione	1827 Kenilworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hochdorfer, Margarethe	1241 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kas.
Hochstein, Emilia	4250 Park St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Hockenberry, M. Amelia Hemperly (Mrs. M. A.)	723 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Hodder, Anna Moon (Mrs. F. H.)	1115 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kas.
Hodge, Alice Spencer (Mrs. H. A.)	R. F. D. No. 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Hodge, Elizabeth Peters (Mrs. H. E.)	211 Washington St., Winchester, Mass.
Hodge, Emma Carol	109 Bowen St., Providence, R. I.
Hodge, Florence	1925 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Hodge, Grace Hallaran (Mrs. J.)	1925 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Hodges, Bernice E.	385 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.
Hodsdon, Ruth E.	420 Lincoln Hall, Urbana, Ill.
Hoey, Eugenia M.	1315 Devilsadero St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hoffman, Anna Bowman (Mrs. H. A.)	702 E. 3rd St., Bloomington, Ind.
Hoffman, Berenice Hunter (Mrs. E. W.)	1499 Stowell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Hoffman, Edith Marjorie	Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Hoffman, Hattie McCall (Mrs. O. H.)	512 St. L. Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa
Hoffman, Marian Sleusut	Lake City, Colo.
Hoffman, Martha Muerman (Mrs. R.)	1871 E. 87th St., Cleveland, O.
Hofmayer, Edna Popper (Mrs. I. J.)	506 Broad St., Albany, Ga.
Hoge, Mildred A.	Arbutus Apts., Bloomington, Ind.

Hogeboom, Ellen Clara	301 N. Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Hogg, Marion R.	143 Keep St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hogge, Alice Margaret	6028 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hoghton, Ella Sharples	901 E. Washington St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Hogue, Clara Mabel	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Hogue, Mary Jane	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Hoiddie, Minnie A. Silverson (Mrs. H. L.)	2128 Penn Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Holbrook, Elizabeth Brown (Mrs. E.)	719 E. University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Holbrook, Emily Ward (Mrs. M. K.)	96 Highland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Holbrook, Estelle	Stanley Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.
Holbrook, Ida Kershaw Osmond (Mrs. N. B.)	4209 Mason St., Tacoma, Wash.
Holcomb, Louise	Penn. College for Women, Woodland Road, Pittsburg, Pa.
Holcomb, Margaret Manson (Mrs. H. C.)	384 Clinton Road, Brookline, Mass.
Holcombe, Eleanor Irene Lavallee (Mrs. J. M.)	355 N. 8th St., Laramie, Wyo.
Holden, Mary Lathrop	610 Auburn Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Holder, Helen Zulette	465 W. 157th St., New York, N. Y.
Holder, Julia M.	213½ E. Jefferson St., Bloomington, Ill.
Holladay, Laura D. Hall (Mrs. F. H.)	325 Garfield St., Hibbing, Minn.
Hollenback, Eva S. (Mrs.)	2111 S. Clayton St., Denver, Colo.
Holliday, Elizabeth Craft	1121 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Holliday, Mary Early	1121 North Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Hollinger, Georgia Anna	3530 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.
Hollingshead, Laura	550 6th St., San Bernardino, Cal.
Hollister, Emily C.	600 N. Kenmore Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hollister, Jessie Ione Holmes (Mrs. R. D. T.)	1306 Wells St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Hollister, Ruth Albright (Mrs. E.)	726 W. Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Holman, Anna Eveleth	531 Clifton St., Portland, Ore.
Holmes, Adah Bragg (Mrs. H. E.)	209 Castro St., San Francisco, Cal.
Holmes, Antoinette L. Mars (Mrs. F. H.)	123 Blaine St., Seattle, Wash.
Holmes, Eleanor	265 Otis St., West Newton, Mass.
Holmes, Florence I.	78 N. Allen St., Albany, N. Y.
Holmes, Harriet F.	5439 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Holmes, Helen Saunders (Mrs. W. H.)	9 Greystone Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.
Holmes, Helen Stanton (Mrs. S. V.)	The Lenox, Buffalo, N. Y.
Holmes, Helen Weston	262 Court St., Plymouth, Mass.
Holmes, Jessie Resette	Knox College Library, Galesburg, Ill.
Holmes, Kathryn Shackelton	1040 Proctor St., Port Arthur, Texas
Holmes, Lucy Adelyn	36th and Campbell Aves., Kansas City, Mo.
Holmes, Marion	5641 Beacon St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Holsclaw, Florence Mabel	240 Stocker St., San Francisco, Cal.
Holsinger, Mary Bradshaw (Mrs. W.)	5101 Belmont Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Holt, Althea Erne	Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.
Holt, Ellen S.	Lake Forest, Ill.
Holway, Mary Gordon (Mrs. R. S.)	2577 Buena Vista Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Honey, Mildred Keith	302 Stuart Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Hood, Pearl B.	1643 LeClaire St., Davenport, Iowa
Hood, Reba L.	Barr Lake, Colo.
Hooker, Blanche Ferry (Mrs. E. H.)	Rock Ridge Road, Greenwich, Conn.
Hooker, Lona Emily	252 Milbank Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Hooper, Medora Higgins (Mrs. F. C.)	North River, Warren Co., N. Y.
Hoopes, Helen Rhoda	824 Arkansas St., Lawrence, Kas.
Hoover, Lou Henry (Mrs. H. C.)	Stanford University, Cal.
Hopkins, Adah	8206 Alder St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Hopkins, Emily Prestiss Toil (Mrs. N.)	Greenwood, Mo.
Hopkins, Emma B.	219 S. C St., Tacoma, Wash.
Hopkins, Hester A.	316 Oxford St., Rochester, N. Y.
Hopkins, Martha Austin	16 State St., Boston, Mass.
Hopper, Kate A.	857 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Hopper, Phoebe May	409 W. 19th St., University Close, Neb.
Horine, T. Marguerite	846 Commercial St., El Centro, Cal.
Horman, Malda	124 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.
Horn, Angie	1326 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kan.
Horn, Florence Wentworth	175 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.
Horne, Frances E. Worth (Mrs. C. E.)	Westminster, Colo.
Hornell, Belle	428 W. 34th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Horner, Mary	914 E. 3rd St., Bloomington, Ind.
Horsfall, Jessie L. Ludden (Mrs. F. L.)	403 18th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Horsley, Lucile W. Thompson (Mrs. W. H.)	315 N. 2nd St., North Yakima, Wash.
Horst, Anna E.	Wall Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Horton, Katharine B. Clapp (Mrs. E. H.)	212 Islington St., Toledo, O.
Hosford, Frances Juliette	170 Woodland Ave., Oberlin, Ohio
Hosford, Mary E.	170 Woodland Ave., Oberlin, Ohio
Hosmer, Gladys Holden (Mrs. Herbert B.)	Hollowdene, Billerica, Mass.
Hostetter, A. Beth	Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Hotchkiss, Anna Eliza Shepherd (Mrs. L. J.)	4522 N. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hotchkiss, Mildred V.	77 Fair St., Guilford, Conn.
Houghteling, Lella	Winnetka, Ill.
Houghton, Bertha Killen (Mrs. H. G.)	625 Mendota Court, Madison, Wis.
Houghton, Mary J. Bolch (Mrs. F. W.)	76 Warren Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.
Houghton, Elizabeth G.	191 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Houghton, Grace Wood (Mrs. M. A.)	257 E. College St., Oberlin, Ohio
Houghton, Madge	76 Warren Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

House, Mary Crocker.....	The Warren, Suite 4, Roxbury, Mass.
Houston, Mary E.....	600 Broad St., Beloit, Wis.
Howard, Agnes W.....	439 Westgate Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Howard, Alma Wells.....	187 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Howard, Edna.....	1521 Steele St., Denver, Colo.
Howe, Agnes Emmons.....	101 S. Whitney St., San Jose, Cal.
Howe, Alice.....	10233 S. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
Howe, Anna Carey (Mrs. C. H.).....	101 S. 17th St., E., Duluth, Minn.
Howe, Claire J.....	9 Clinton Pl., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Howe, Elizabeth (Mrs. Lucien).....	522 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Howe, Grace E.....	673 17th St., Des Moines, Ia.
Howe, Nellie Wright (Mrs. G. E.).....	114 Washington Ave., North Cambridge, Mass.
Howe, Rose Ann.....	416 Woodland Pl., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Howell, Bertha Blanchard.....	1024 Grove St., Evanston, Ill.
Howell, Katharine.....	c/o Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Howell, Martha Clark (Mrs. R. B.).....	1613 S. University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Howes, Abby C.....	397 South St., Forest Hills, Mass.
Howes, Ada Evans (Mrs. A. D.).....	481 Laurel Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Howes, Ethel Puffer (Mrs. B. A.).....	Scarsdale, N. Y.
Howes, Mary Fuller.....	379 Abbott Road, E. Lansing, Mich.
Howgate, Ida.....	1742 Corcoran St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Howland, Alice Merrill.....	Hope, R. I.
Howland, Isabel.....	Sherwood, N. Y.
Howson, Beatrice.....	109 N. 34th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hoxie, Edna May.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 92, Taunton, Mass.
Hoxie, Lucy Bennett (Mrs. R. F.).....	6021 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hoyt, Elizabeth Guild.....	40 Humboldt Ave., Providence, R. I.
Hoyt, Elsie Phebe.....	Clearwater, Florida
Hoyt, Jessie Nichol (Mrs. W.).....	313 S. 21st Ave., E. Duluth, Minn.
Hoyt, Minnie Maria.....	22 Balding Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hubachek, Sophie Hyde (Mrs. L. A.).....	4601 Lyndale Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
Hubbard, Alice C.....	169 E. 62nd St., N. Y. City
Hubbard, Beulah.....	2015 Woodland Ave., Duluth, Minn.
Hubbard, Edna R. (Mrs. G. D.).....	125 Woodland Ave., Oberlin, O.
Hubbard, Grace A.....	618 W. 114th St., New York, N. Y.
Hubbard, Isadore Trowbridge (Mrs. W. S.).....	1930 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.
Hubbard, Mabel Hopkins (Mrs. G. W.).....	1409 Iowa St., Oak Park, Ill.
Hubbard, Mary T.....	Greenwich, Conn.
Hubbard, Melissa E. Foster (Mrs. J. D.).....	1922 Sheridan St., Evanston, Ill.
Hubbell, Anna D.....	1209 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Hubbell, Bertha D.....	1209 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Huber, Anne Elizabeth.....	214 Mass. Ave., Highland Park, Detroit, Mich.
Hubert, Elsie.....	718 Queen Anne Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Hubert, Lulu.....	718 Queen Anne Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Huddleston, Mabel Clark (Mrs. J. H.).....	145 W. 78th St., New York City
Hudnutt, Carrie Preston (Mrs. J. O.).....	57 Hancock Ave., E., Detroit, Mich.
Hudson, Eliza Christian.....	2208 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Col.
Hudson, Helen.....	Henryetta, Okla.
Hudson, Mabelle.....	2120 Lake of the Isles Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hudson, Neva.....	3249 Humboldt Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hudson, Vinda.....	1613 R Street, Lincoln, Neb.
Huestis, Jessie Bunting (Mrs. C. C.).....	510 S. Jackson St., Greenacres, Ind.
Hughes, Amy Marchlin.....	915 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Hughes, Anetle Clara.....	181 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y.
Hughes, Edith.....	Alexandria, Ind.
Hughes, Edith A.....	1783 Middlehurst Rd., Cleveland, O.
Hughes, Frances Laura.....	Lake Forest, Ill.
Hughes, Helen Sard.....	5700 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hughes, Louise Elizabeth.....	721 N. Colorado Ave., Hastings, Neb.
Hughes, Marion May Ludington (Mrs. L.).....	212 Forest Ave. W., Detroit, Mich.
Hughes, Minnie C. Stevenson (Mrs. F. J.).....	3058 Redick Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Hulburd, Alice L.....	224 N. Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hulen, Elizabeth Bellamy Loomis (Mrs. G. S.).....	94 Bedford Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hull, Blanche W.....	27 E. 62nd St., New York, N. Y.
Hull, Gertrude.....	175 29th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Hull, Grace D.....	1120 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Hull, Hannah Hollowell Clothier (Mrs. W. I.).....	Swarthmore, Pa.
Hull, Ida Barnett.....	42 N. Linden Ave., Sheridan, Wyo.
Hull, Isabella Harriet.....	942 John R St., Detroit, Mich.
Hull, Lillian Preston.....	4 Granger Place, Rochester, N. Y.
Hull, Lulu Norton.....	Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.
Hulsizer, Mary B.....	434 Laurel Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Humlong, Luura Eugenia.....	460 S. 6th St., Toledo, O.
Humphrev, Adele Alice.....	1713 Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
Humphrev, Caroline Louise.....	Drabbinston Lodge, Kendal Green, Mass.
Humphrev, Constance P. McCalmont (Mrs. H. S.).....	140 Carmel St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Humphrev, Eleanor Belknap (Mrs. L. C.).....	Douglas Blvd., Louisville, Ky.
Humphrev, Wilfred Ball (Mrs. J. L.).....	Gates, N. Y.
Humstone, Mabel L. Hastings (Mrs. J.).....	195 Milton Rd. Rye, N. Y.
Hunkins, Hazel.....	218 N. 33rd St., Billings, Mont.
Hunner, Emily Clark (Mrs. E. E.).....	Hunters Park, Duluth, Minn.
Hunt, Alice Windsor.....	152 Irving Ave., Providence, R. I.
Hunt, E. A. Bertha Matignon (Mrs. R. H.).....	Bartlett Springs, Cal.

Hunt, Juniata G. Campbell (Mrs. T. F.)	1800 Bushnell Place, Berkeley, Cal.
Hunt, Marlon Bancroft	47 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass.
Hunt, Maud Luce (Mrs. C. C.)	723 N. Jay St., Tacoma, Wash.
Hunt, May Edith Garvin (Mrs. H.)	676 E. 61st St., N., Portland, Ore.
Hunter, Cora M.	517 Center St., Sioux City, Ia.
Hunter, Grace	449 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hunter, Helen Sewall (Mrs. F. H.)	281 Park St., W. Roxbury, Mass.
Hunter, Juliet Sebring (Mrs. J. R.)	603 Academy St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Hunter, Mayo Simonds (Mrs. C. D.)	1124 N. 9th St., Tacoma, Wash.
Hunting, Ruth A.	Country Club Rd., Albany, N. Y.
Huntington, Margaret J. Evans (Mrs.)	109 Winona St., Northfield, Minn.
Hulbert, Mary E.	40 Franklin Ave., Oshkosh, Wis.
Hurlbut, Olive	215 Cheyenne Rd., Colorado Springs, Col.
Hurley, Marion	123 Forest Ave., E. Detroit, Mich.
Hurn, Ethel Alice	445 Jackson St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Hurn, Reba J.	1228 W. 11th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Hurst, Lulu C. Woolsey (Mrs. G. P.)	Boston Apts., Great Falls, Mont.
Hurst, Mabel Louise	Tipton, Mo.
Husband, Agnes	College Dormitory, Emporia, Kan.
Huse, Josephine	Fullerton, Neb.
Hussey, Bertha	1854 Evergreen Ave., Upper Alton, Ill.
Huston, Mabel Alice Moyer (Mrs. R. C.)	East Lansing, Mich.
Hutchin, Elisabeth H.	1300 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hutchins, Margaret	1105 S. Busey Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Hutchinson, Ada Flynn	11 E. Davenport St., Iowa City, Ia.
Hutchinson, Loretta Tower (Mrs. F. B.)	Crescent Drive, Springfield, O.
Hutchinson, Sarah Della	11 E. Davenport St., Iowa City, Ia.
Hutchinson, Georgia Thea	866 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.
Hyatt, Bertha Evelyn	358 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Hyde, Ada Lillian Baldwin (Mrs. H. S.)	1935 Bryant Ave., E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hyde, Ida H.	University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Hyde, Lillian S.	Sonoma, Cal.
Hyde, Margherita Isola (Mrs. C. G.)	2579 Buena Vista Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Hyde, Mary E.	334 Lincoln Ave., Palo Alto, Cal.

## I

Ide, Margaret (Mrs. C. E.)	Sunnyside, Redlands, Cal.
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Immel, Edith Bloom (Mrs. J. H.)	Toppenish, Wash.
Inderlied, Helen Wood (Mrs. F. J.)	58 Lincoln Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.
Ingalls, Maud H.	1003 Park Ave., Utica, N. Y.
Ingersoll, Jean R.	3643 Shoshone St., Denver, Colo.
Ingersoll, Julia D.	3643 Shoshone St., Denver, Colo.
Ingersoll, Sarah B.	3643 Shoshone St., Denver, Colo.
Ingham, Mary H.	333 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Inglis, Rewey	2436 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Ingold, Daisy	469 College Ave., Appleton, Wis.
Inman, Grace Edith	209 E. Locust St., Bloomington, Ill.
Inskip, Annie Dolman (Mrs. L. D.)	2050 E. 30th St., Oakland, Cal.
Inui, Minnie Ruth Kimura (Mrs. K. S.)	1310 Leavenworth St., San Francisco, Cal.
Irons, Helen Hathaway	299 Hanover St., Fall River, Mass.
Irons, Margaret Hill (Mrs. W. S.)	141 Prospect St., Providence, R. I.
Irving, Frances Egan (Mrs. T. T.)	7420 Greenview Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Irving, Louise Henderson	102 Henderson Ave., New Brighton, S. I.
Irwin, Mary Barrows (Mrs. F.)	2632 Haste St., Berkeley, Cal.
Isham, Marguerite Averill	425 W. 17th St., Spokane, Wash.
Isham, Mary K.	149 W. 79th St., New York City
Isherwood, Genevieve	LeClaire, Iowa

## J

Jack, Rosetta Close (Mrs. G. N.)	341 W. Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Jackson, Annie Brown	6 Quincy St., North Adams, Mass.
Jackson, Caroline Cooke	248 Ridgeway Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Jackson, Caroline Ruth	Albion, Idaho
Jackson, Edith Talbot (Mrs. W. L.)	14 Shepard St., Cambridge, Mass.
Jackson, Florence	264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Jackson, Grace Elizabeth	5344 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Jackson, Helen	261 Highland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Jackson, Jean	DePere, Wis.
Jackson, Laura Grace Levy (Mrs. H. F.)	1 Orchard Lane, Berkeley, Cal.
Jackson, Margaret Talbot	2002 2nd Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Jackson, Mary Allen	603 Ann St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Jacobs, Hattie H.	3201 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.
Jacobs, Ida J.	2414 Kingman Blvd., Des Moines, Ia.
Jacobs, Mary Belle (Mrs. H. H.)	861 1st Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Jacobsen, Nora B.	1725 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Jacques, Edna	1115 N. Wahsatch Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
James, Elsa D.	1105 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
James, Frances de Haslewood Lloyd (Mrs. H. C., Jr.)	1905½ N. Anderson St., Tacoma, Wash.

- James, Gertrude.....195 21st St., Portland, Ore.  
 James, Helen Craig.....82 Chestnut St., Albany, N. Y.  
 James, Jean E.....384 Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 James, Lina B.....324 E. 10th St., N., Portland, Ore.  
 Jameson, Adelaide L. Burke (Mrs. T. H.).....285 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Jameson, Edna E. Harris (Mrs. C. H.).....2714 Garber St., Berkeley, Cal.  
 Jameson, Ethel Clare.....18 Prospect St., East Providence, R. I.  
 Jameson, Natalie Anna Trask (Mrs. R.).....220 Oxford St., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Jamieson, Charlotte Holden (Mrs. G. S.).....96 Linden St., New Haven, Conn.  
 Jamieson, Gertrude E.....817 32nd Ave., Seattle, Wash.  
 Jamieson, Josephine.....611 Jamieson Bldg., Spokane, Wash.  
 Janes, Addie Maria Stevens (Mrs. C. H.).....444 Fullerton Parkway, Chicago, Ills.  
 Janes, Jennie Wray (Mrs. C. W.).....259 S. 11th St., San Jose, Cal.  
 Jaros, Zillah Heidenheim (Mrs. E. S.).....1110 Bryden Rd., Columbus, O.  
 Jarret, Mary Cromwell.....104 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.  
 Jarrett, Blanche Aldrich (Mrs. O. J.).....502 E. Front St., Bloomington, Ills.  
 Jeffery, Adelaide.....205 W. Palm Ave., Redlands, Cal.  
 Jeffrey, Jessie Wright.....Yeatman High School, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Jenkins, Anna Moore Charles (Mrs. W. E.).....Bloomington, Ind.  
 Jenkins, Mary B.....303 S. Rankin St., Natchez, Miss.  
 Jenka, Helen Clapp (Mrs. C. A.).....1725 Church Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Jennings, Beatrice.....4101 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Jennings, Elma.....72 Whittier Pl., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Jennings, Emily Starr.....57 Garfield Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 Jennings, Harriet Crosby (Mrs. A. E.).....1824 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 Jennings, Mary Foadick.....57 Garfield Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 Jennings, Sabra Serene Swenson (Mrs. G. M.),  
     Northern Pacific Hospital, Missoula, Mont.  
 Jepson, Mabel Wyatt (Mrs. H. B.).....331 Temple St., New Haven, Conn.  
 Jerome, Jennie Gilbert.....987 Forest St., New Haven, Conn.  
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 Jewett, Fidelity.....729 Jones St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Jewett, Ida Adele.....Kirkville, Mo.  
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 Johnson, Anna Marilla.....127 Thompson St., Springfield, Mass.  
 Johnson, Anne MacNeill (Mrs. F. P.).....250 Senator Pl., Cincinnati, O.  
 Johnson, Blanche Martin (Mrs. L. C.).....613 W. Michigan Ave., Urbana, Ills.  
 Johnson, Caroline Curtiss (Mrs. J. Q. A.).....87 High St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Johnson, Carolyn A.....760 Linwood Pl., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Johnson, Edith.....1906 N. Steele St., Tacoma, Wash.  
 Johnson, Edith Palmer (Mrs. W. O.).....Box 175, Holtville, Cal.  
 Johnson, Eleanor H.....37 Madison Ave., New York City  
 Johnson, Eliza L.....1507 E. Marquette Road, Chicago, Ills.  
 Johnson, Euphemia.....Brownell Hall, Omaha, Neb.  
 Johnson, Eva Hillman (Mrs. H. F.).....c/o Fairbanks, Moore & Co., Cleveland, O.  
 Johnson, Evelyn Preston.....2105 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Johnson, Florence M.....520 N. Water St., Franklin, Ind.  
 Johnson, Grace Henderson (Mrs. C. C.).....Mill Seat, Canonsburg, Pa.  
 Johnson, Harriette A.....1132 1st Ave., Rock Island, Ills.  
 Johnson, Helen G.....155 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.  
 Johnson, Helen M.....Osceola, Mo.  
 Johnson, Ida Belle.....Ipswich, Mass.  
 Johnson, Irene.....1936 Irving Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Johnson, Jennie Blake (Mrs. Arthur S.).....253 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.  
 Johnson, Jessie Beeler Van Clute (Mrs. C. H.).....426 5th St., San Bernardino, Cal.  
 Johnson, Kate Griffith.....Chillicothe, Mo.  
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 Johnson, Katharine Eva.....  
 Johnson, Lella E.....1427 22nd St., Toledo, O.  
 Johnson, Lella Thetis.....Box 128, Haraboo, Wis.  
 Johnson, Lillian.....1726 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 Johnson, Lillian Valnora.....2008 32nd Ave., S., Seattle, Wash.  
 Johnson, Lillian Wyckoff.....1102 Beech Pl., Memphis, Tenn.  
 Johnson, Louise Pope (Mrs. H. H.).....Overbrook Road, Euclid Heights, Cleveland, O.  
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 Johnson, Margaret Hill Hilles (Mrs. J. E., Jr.).....Scarsdale, N. Y.  
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     511 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N. Y.  
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 Johnson, Vera Richards (Mrs. W. A.).....3625 N. Virde St., Tacoma, Wash.  
 Johnson, Virginia Newhall (Mrs. B.).....109 Nahant St., Lynn, Mass.  
 Johnson, Willie C.....1130 Vance Ave., Memphis, Tenn.  
 Johnston, Anna E. Fox (Mrs. J. A.).....118 W. 13th Ave., Denver, Colo.  
 Johnston, Elizabeth Henrietta.....206 Elm Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.  
 Johnston, Elsie Leah (Mrs. F. B.).....5305 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

# List of Members

III

Johnston, Emily B.	49 E. 45th St., N., Portland, Ore.
Johnston, Eva.	University of Missouri Columbia, Mo.
Johnston, Grace Mary Lynch (Mrs. J. M.)	1924 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Johnston, Julia Winifred	211 S. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
Johnston, Lucy Marlan	1455 East 54th St., Chicago, Ill.
Johnston, Ruth.	Milwaukee Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis.
Johnstone, Mary M.	1703 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
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Jones, Alice Barea (Mrs. R. B.)	4906 Wornall Road, Kansas City, Mo.
Jones, Alice Gale (Mrs. D. P.)	2006 3rd Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Jones, Alice Van Hoosen (Mrs. J. C.)	4845 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Jones, Anna Arnold Hunt (Mrs. E. S.),	The Allen School for Boys, West Newton, Mass.
Jones, Anna White (Mrs. E. D.)	625 Oxford Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Jones, Bertha M.	707 W. Springfield Ave., Champaign, Ill.
Jones, Calla Westover (Mrs. T. P. L.)	1906 Madison St., Madison, Wis.
Jones, Carrie Homes Grinnell (Mrs. R. D.)	9 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Jones, Clara Gladys	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 32, West Bend, Wis.
Jones, Edith L. R.	The Greystone, Germantown, Pa.
Jones, Eleanor Hooper	455 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Jones, Elizabeth Sarah	Box 367, Cynwyd, Pa.
Jones, Elizabeth Waldron (Mrs. A. H.)	47 Ivy Road, Malden, Mass.
Jones, Grace Elizabeth Cook (Mrs.)	77 Colburn Pl., Detroit, Mich.
Jones, Grace Latimer	1175 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.
Jones, Helen Stone (Mrs. L.)	175 Shepard St., Rochester, N. Y.
Jones, Irma Frida Haller (Mrs. P. V.)	410 S. Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Jones, Katherine A.	Hotel Windemere, Chicago, Ill.
Jones, Katherine I. MacDonald (Mrs. B. W.)	112 Langdon St., Madison, Wis.
Jones, Katharine Payne	10 Arlington St., Boston, Mass.
Jones, Lily Murray (Mrs. A. L.)	430 W. 116th St., New York City
Jones, Louise Taylor (Mrs. E. B.)	1340 21st St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Jones, Margaret Arnold (Mrs. J. D.)	41 Arlington Ave., Providence, R. I.
Jones, Marion	311 10th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Jones, Martha M.	912 Bryden Road, Columbus, O.
Jones, Mary Bean (Mrs. A. C.)	125 4th Ave., Conshohocken, Pa.
Jones, Mary Lavin (Mrs. E. D.)	679 Stowell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Jones, Mary Tyler (Mrs. F. H.)	71 Central St., Andover, Mass.
Jones, Nellie B.	288 Scott St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Jones, Olive Branch	Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Jones, Olive May	319 Mathews St., Fort Collins, Colo.
Jones, Pamilla Pearl	4341 10th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Jones, Pauline	School for the Deaf, Columbus, O.
Jones, Ruth Ikerd (Mrs. K. C.)	122 High St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Jones, Sarah Bennett	2523 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Jones, Wonetah McCampbell (Mrs. W. W.)	903 Center St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
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Jordan, Hope Almy	Nordhoff, Cal.
Jordan, Ida A. Beermaker (Mrs. P. A.)	900 Alameda Ave., San Jose, Cal.
Jordan, Lois Mary	126 Oak Grove St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Jordan, Mary A.	33 Plymouth St., Montclair, N. J.
Jordan, Myra Beach (Mrs. F. P.)	1215 Hill St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Jorgens, Anna Quevit (Mrs. J.)	75 N. 15th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Joshua, Frances Edmunds	531 S. Ardale St., Youngstown, O.
Joslin, Mary R.	46 Burroughs St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Jourdan, Fannie E.	Bradford, Conn.
Joy, Lillian Anne	555 Laurel Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Juday, Magdalen Evans (Mrs. C.)	35 Lathrop, Madison, Wis.
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Judson, Roxane E. Langellier (Mrs. L. B.)	11 Bellaire Drive, Montclair, N. J.
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## K

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Kancher, Dorothy	1004 University Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Kanouse, Mae	783 Harris St., Appleton, Wis.
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Keating, Monica C.....	1117 Portland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
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Kooney, Margaret Morton (Mrs. W. F.).....	28 S. Lafayette St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
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Kelm, Jeannette.....	Cynwyd, Pa.
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Kolser, Elizabeth Hall (Mrs. H.).....	509 E. Mulberry, Bloomington, Ill.
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Kolth, Jessie.....	425 16th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
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Kellias, Katharine M.....	Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y.
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Keller, Grace M. Harris (Mrs. W. J.).....	306 Prospect Ave., Madison, Wis.
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Kelley, Florence S. Two (Mrs. J. A.).....	1115 16th St., Superior, Wis.
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Kelley, Marion S. Patton (Mrs. C. C.).....	1951 Summit St., Columbus, O.
Kellogg, Charlotte Hofman (Mrs. V.).....	Stanford University, Cal.
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Kellogg, Edith Taylor (Mrs. O. D.).....	1302 Keiser Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Kellogg, Grace Hopkins (Mrs. H. L.).....	913 Hackett Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Kellogg, Lois S.....	712 W. Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Kellogg, Louise Phelps.....	Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison, Wis.
Kellogg, Mary V.....	802 4th St., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.
Kelly, Augusta Glynn.....	4115 20th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Kelly, Florence Finch (Mrs.).....	130 W. 93rd St., New York City
Kelly, Katherine.....	1425 Vine Pl., Minneapolis, Minn.
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Kennedy, Ethelyn Leone Ebner (Mrs. H. H.).....	2835 Ashby Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
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Kernan, Mary Margaret Speak (Mrs. F. K.).....	15 Plant St., Utica, N. Y.
Kerns, Addie S.....	Moline, Ill.
Kerr, Jane Mercer.....	462 Rebecca St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Kerr, Jeanne Benedict.....	32 E. 64th St., New York, N. Y.
Kerr, Mabel Bushnell (Mrs. J. B.).....	637 Vista Ave., Portland, Ore.
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Kester, Isador S. VanGilder (Mrs. R. B.).....	519 W. 121st St., New York, N. Y.
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Kiewit, Elizabeth C.	2609 Marcy St., Omaha, Neb.
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Kilbourn, Ella Genevieve Webster (Mrs. E.)	Spirit Lake, Mo.
Kiler, Reka	608 W. Park Ave., Champaign, Ill.
Killson, Linnie	819 N. Steele St., Tacoma, Wash.
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Kimball, Alice Windsor	1582 The Alameda, San Jose, Cal.
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Kimball, Edna G.	875 W. 7th St., Superior, Wis.
Kimball, Ellen Hayward (Mrs. W. H.)	206 Mississippi Ave., Davenport, Iowa
Kimball, Louisa B.	568 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.
Kimball, Marguerite	122 Summer Road, Brookline, Mass.
Kimball, Martha Smith	Corner Union and South Sts., Portsmouth, N. H.
Kimball, Mary Alice	23 Ware St., Cambridge, Mass.
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King, Cornelia Greene (Mrs. F.)	279 Tulphocken St., Germantown, Pa.
King, Florence Beeson	24 S. 9th St., Richmond, Ind.
King, Florence Lord (Mrs. L. H.)	157 Park Ave., Orange, N. J.
King, Genevieve	1898 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.
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Kinlinal, Katharine	410 Harrison St., Portland, Ore.
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Kinney, Bertha Rankin (Mrs. J. E.)	357 W. 10th Ave., Columbus, O.
Kinney, Enid	330 S. 9th St., San Jose, Cal.
Kinney, Etta	330 S. 9th St., San Jose, Cal.
Kinney, Muriel	2250 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, O.
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Kinsloe, Margaret Buckhout (Mrs. C. L.)	311 Burrows St., State College, Pa.
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Kline, Florence Genevieve Reamer (Mrs. A. M.)	896 McKendrie St., San Jose, Cal.
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Knight, Emma.....	1712 Walnut St., San Bernardino, Cal.
Knight, Margaret Amanda.....	104 15th Ave., Columbus, O.
Knight, Marletta Barnes (Mrs. G. W.).....	104 15th Ave., Columbus, O.
Knight, Nellie Elizabeth Dryden (Mrs. H. G.).....	412 11th St., Laramie, Wyo.
Knipp, Annie Henbeck (Mrs. W.).....	Athol Ave., Station D., Baltimore, Md.
Knott, Jennie Gilmore (Mrs. R. W.).....	Woodbourne Ave., Louisville, Ky.
Knott, Laura Anna.....	Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.
Knowles, Melita.....	14 Harris St., Brookline, Mass.
Knowlton, Marion Elizabeth.....	25 Hancock St., Auburndale, Mass.
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Koch, M.....	Davenport, Iowa
Kocken, Arta Ethlyn.....	712 2nd Ave., N., Great Falls, Mont.
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Kohn, Ida Soule (Mrs.).....	c/o Lumberman's Bank, Hoquiam, Wash.
Kohn, Lois.....	1723 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.
Kolb, Marguerite.....	1225 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
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## L

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Laffer, Mertice Gillespie (Mrs. W. B.).....	2248 Stillman Road, Cleveland, O.
Lafferty, Elizabeth Perry (Mrs. H.).....	38 Oak Lane, Davenport, Iowa
Lafin, Etta Smith (Mrs. H. V.).....	3018 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Laford, Carrie.....	3116 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Laiblin, Martha.....	5208 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Laird, Jessie G.....	318 Forest Ave., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Lake, Elva Marion.....	161 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.
Lake, Helen Kittchell (Mrs. R. C.).....	1708 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Lake, Margaret Morse (Mrs. J. F.).....	115 W. Thomas Ave., Schenandoah, Iowa
Lamb, Lucy I.....	6 Arlington Ave., Holyoke, Mass.
Lambert, Helen Margaret.....	283 Pawtucket St., Lowell, Mass.
Lambert, Rheta.....	163 Bradley St., New Haven, Ct.
Lamberson, Zoe Zartman (Mrs. F.).....	303 W. K St., Tulare, Cal.
Lamberton, Mary.....	4112 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lamborn, Clementine.....	c/o Gate City National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.
Lammers, Sophia Josephine.....	1441 M St., Lincoln, Neb.
Lamont, Florence H. Corlias (Mrs. T. W.).....	Beech Road, Englewood, N. J.
Lamoreaux, Alice.....	10 Beman St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Lamoreaux, Antoinette Abernethy (Mrs. M. S.).....	6613 Harvard Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lampman, Mabel.....	Perrysburg, Wood Co., Ohio
Lander, Margaret.....	64 2nd St., Troy, N. Y.
Landis, Bertha Ethel Knight (Mrs. H.).....	404 Boylston Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Landrum, Grace Warren.....	1328 First St., Louisville, Ky.
Lane, Gertrude Mary.....	47 M St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Lane, Katharine J.....	65 Crawford St., Roxbury, Mass.
Lane, Lillian Mary.....	264 Summer St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Lane, Marjorie.....	Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Lane, Ruth Winifred.....	34 Melbourne Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Langdon, Mabel Goldthwaite (Mrs. C. S.)	East Lansing, Mich.
Langford, Alice Gertrude	139 High St., Fall River, Mass.
Langford, Grace	Barnard College, New York, N. Y.
Langley, Annie W.	2037 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Langwill, Irene Etta Shenkenberg (Mrs. J. S.)	322 E. 2nd St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Langworthy, Minnie Luella Leach (Mrs. H. M.)	26 E. 52nd St., Kansas City, Mo.
Lapham, Ella C.	531 W. Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Lapp, Mary Agnes	203 S. Askew Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Larash, Lora A. Sorter (Mrs. G. I.)	5120 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Large, Lillian Gildersleeve (Mrs. S. S.)	2325 Bellaire St., Denver, Colo.
Larkins, Dorothy L.	838 Fourth and Forest, Detroit, Mich.
Larned, Frances	309 Woodward Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Larrabee, Leona	773 Overton St., Portland, Ore.
Larsen, Eva Smith (Mrs. E. S., Jr.)	1756 Ontario Pl., Washington, D. C.
Larsen, Marion Hortense	411 Maple St., Manistee, Mich.
Larson, Hulda P. M.	527 N. Spring Ave., La Grange, Ill.
Larson, Lillian May Dodson (Mrs. L. M.)	415 Armory Ave., Champaign, Ill.
LaRue, Clara Cleone Marshall (Mrs. G. R.)	1239 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Larue, Mabel Moore (Mrs. H.)	601 Hitt St., Columbia, Mo.
Lasalle, Viola Roth (Mrs. J. J.)	2544 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Lasater, Sarah Waite (Mrs. M.)	300 E. 11th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Latham, Alberta Northrop	23 Livingston St., New Haven, Ct.
Latham, Alice Margaret	102 Avondale Pl., Syracuse, N. Y.
Latham, Bertha Webb	102 M. Bank Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Latham, Helen Babcock (Mrs. C. R.)	229 6th St., Willmette, Ill.
Latham, Lucy	102 Avondale Pl., Syracuse, N. Y.
Lathers, Effie Godfrey (Mrs. A. L.)	2816 E. First St., Duluth, Minn.
Lathrop, Adele	Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.
Lathrop, Grace Coleman (Mrs. H. W.)	12 Mason Terrace, Brookline, Mass.
Lathrop, Helen	3161 Fruitvale Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Lathrop, Julia C.	The Ontario, Washington, D. C.
Lathrop, L. Myrtle	349 S. 10th St., San Jose, Cal.
Lathrop, Ruth Webster	1415 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lathrop, Winona	349 S. 10th St., San Jose, Cal.
Latschaw, Constance	6600 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Latta, Edith K.	1605 Hughitt Ave., Superior, Wis.
Latta, Luella	500 Latta Ave., Ludlow, Ky.
Lattner, Esther R. Williams (Mrs. G.)	47 N. Monroe St., Columbus, O.
Lauer, Caroline Adler (Mrs. A. H.)	554 Hale Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, O.
Laughlin, Gail	2100 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Laurence, Rebecca Park	7 Howell St., Cambridge, Mass.
Lauritsen, Margaret Flannery (Mrs. M. C.)	1208 W. 22nd St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lauter, Sara	613 E. 13th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Lauterbach, Alice	301 W. 106th St., New York, N. Y.
Lauts, Helen S.	803 Park Ave., Pekin, Ill.
Lavaye, Grace White	647 W. 32nd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
LaVene, Clara Mae	106 York Sq., New Haven, Conn.
LaVenture, Anna Blaine	5 E. 14th St., Davenport, Iowa
Law, Helen Margaret	30 Marlborough Ave., Providence, R. I.
Lawler, Florence Cameron	2516 Woodburn Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Lawrence, Carrie T. Mennott (Mrs.)	Talcott Hall, Oberlin, O.
Lawrence, Margaret	1219 4th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lawson, Maud Adela	466 Putnam Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Lay, Ella M. Nash (Mrs. S. K.)	1117 Garfield Ave., Laramie, Wyo.
Lay, Lucia	3423 N. Huson St., Tacoma, Wash.
Laylin, Mabel Boardman (Mrs. R. W.)	367 W. 6th Ave., Columbus, O.
Lazelle, Abigail	546 Shirley St., Winthrop, Mass.
Lea, Elsie Coerper (Mrs. H. R.)	1227 N. Oakes St., Tacoma, Wash.
Leach, Abby	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Leach, Alice Rhodes Martin (Mrs.)	Warren, R. I.
Leach, Edith	269 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Leach, Irmagarde B.	1927 Greenleaf Ave., Rogers Park, Chicago, Ill.
Leach, Josephine F.	1025 Grand Ave., Toledo, O.
Leader, Catherine	234 W. 7th St., Superior, Wis.
Leale, Marion Whitfield	2475 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Lean, Emily Gerichs (Mrs. W. C.)	132 S. 12th St., San Jose, Cal.
Learned, Ada Briggs (Mrs. E. R.)	1724 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.
Leathermann, Lydia Lagerstrom (Mrs. R. L.)	2310 Emerson Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Leatherwood, Nancy A. (Mrs. E. O.)	1237 E. First St., S., Salt Lake City, Utah
Leavens, Marie T.	893 Shepard Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Leavenworth, Jennie Campbell (Mrs. F.)	317 17th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Leavitt, Henrietta S.	Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass.
LeBorlous, Mabel	821 E. 3rd St., Duluth, Minn.
LeClaire, Bernice	R. R. No. 2, LeClaire, Iowa
Lecklider, Bertha V.	101 Woodville St., Toledo, O.
L'Eclure, Julia Weeks (Mrs. M. A.)	Box 52, Huntington, L. I.
LeDuc, Alma de L.	Barnard College, New York
Lee, Anna Mead (Mrs. G. B.)	25 Granite St., New London, Conn.
Lee, Bertha M.	St. Johnsbury, East, Vt.
Lee, Mrs. F. B.	409 State St., Utica, N. Y.

Lee, Grace Hanna (Mrs. H.)	732 11th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Lee, Lilla Victoria Howes (Mrs. F. B.)	409 State St., Utica, N. Y.
Lee, Julia Tolman	507 Garden City Bank Bldg., San Jose, Cal.
Lee, Mabel A. Barbee (Mrs. H. S.)	Rainbow Mine, Rye Valley, Ore.
Lee, Margaret Noble (Mrs. E. T.)	5615 Monroe Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lee, Mary Child	182 Bellevue Ave., Providence, R. I.
Lee, Margaret Thouron	66 W. 95th St., New York, N. Y.
Lee, Sarah Josephine	1536 Arch St., Berkeley, Cal.
Leech, Elizabeth B.	1372 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
Leek, Elizabeth A. Hill (Mrs. W. P.)	431 Park Ave., Beloit, Wis.
LeFevre, Eva French (Mrs. E. L.)	1311 York St., Denver, Colo.
Lehman, Louise	Metropole Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Leib, Hazel Patten (Mrs. D. D.)	21 Maple St., New Haven, Conn.
Leighton, Alice Percy (Mrs. A. W.)	215 York St., New Haven, Conn.
Leighton, Florence Mary	175 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.
Leininger, Grace	5405 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Leinan, Alice Keim (Mrs. R., Jr.)	Cynwyd, Pa.
Leitch, Mary Langhorne	3312 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.
Leland, Abby P.	511 W. 113th St., New York, N. Y.
Leman, Dora S.	744 Roosevelt St., Fresno, Cal.
Lemest, Helen Ore	1541 Franklin Park S., Columbus, O.
Lemon, Edith C.	10 Sturges St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Lenfest, Lela A.	1540 Front St., Berkeley, Cal.
Lentz, Katherine	1216 9th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Leonard, Bertha H. (Mrs. F. E.)	174 East College St., Oberlin, O.
Leonard, Elsie P.	
Leonard, Grace Sutherland (Mrs. G. C.)	82 Willett St., Albany, N. Y.
Leonard, Kate B.	146 S. Cedar St., Oberlin, O.
Leonard, Mary B.	11 Beacon St., Providence, R. I.
Lerch, Elsie P.	2428 Fulton Ave., Davenport, Iowa
Leslie, Bertha	Memphis, Mo.
Leslie, Elizabeth	56 Monroe Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Leslie, Sarah Satterthwaite (Mrs. F. A.)	2037 Franklin Ave., Toledo, O.
Lester, Emma	40 Hamilton Terrace, New York, N. Y.
Lester, Mary Ellis Purcell (Mrs. H. H.)	4516 6th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Leszynsky, Hattie L.	2234 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Letchvoorth, Ruth Beatrice Abbott (Mrs. E.)	106 Windsor Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
LeValley, Mabel S.	Hope, R. I.
Leverett, Mary Elizabeth	34 Stuyvesant St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Levi, Bertha Wolf	928 Olivia Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Levy, Elma C. (Mrs. M. A.)	1622 Canal St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Levy, Helen Kaichen (Mrs.)	165 Pingree St., Detroit, Mich.
Lewis, Adelaide	29 Erie St., Brockport, N. Y.
Lewis, Alice Bradbury (Mrs. F. D.)	1506 W. 8th St., Riverside, Cal.
Lewis, Blanche M.	1917 Pearl St., Sioux City, Iowa
Lewis, Edith	719 Penn Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lewis, Elizabeth G.	Los Gatos, Cal.
Lewis, Emily Cora	94 Cherry St., Fall River, Mass.
Lewis, Frances Hoyt (Mrs. R. W.)	609 Everett St., Portland, Ore.
Lewis, Genevieve	1626 3rd Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lewis, Grace Robbins (Mrs. C. M.)	425 St. Ronan St., New Haven, Conn.
Lewis, Kate	503 S. 7th St., Springfield, Ill.
Lewis, Katherine V.	908 S. 5th St., Tacoma, Wash.
Lewis, Lora Wright (Mrs. G.)	821 Packard St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lewis, Lydia Cooper	Lansdowne, Pa.
Lewis, Mary Bell	32 Harvard Ave., Brookline Mass.
Lewis, Mary C.	5605 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lewis, Ruth	215 N. 5th St., Canon City, Colo.
Lewis, Susan Whipple	5605 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lewy, Minnie Barnard (Mrs. A. L.)	6016 Stony Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lewow, Caroline	Nyack, N. Y.
Libenbaum, Essie Tobiner (Mrs.)	36 American Apts., Portland, Ore.
Libis, Motta Maud Miller (Mrs.)	116 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lichtenberg, Margaret Griffiths Wilcox (Mrs. F. A.)	957 Madison Ave., Columbus, O.
Liddell, Grace Isadore	Earlham Court, Tacoma, Wash.
Lide, Claudia Clayton	6102 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Liepsner, Adriana M.	4138 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.
Liggett, Ella Mary	73 Stimson Pl., Detroit, Mich.
Lillianthal, Charlotte	2619 Clinton Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lincoln, Elizabeth Gulick (Mrs. G. L.)	2000 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Lincoln, Grace	457 June St., Fall River, Mass.
Lincoln, Marjorie	243 Otis St., West Newton, Mass.
Lincoln, Mary Ward	7 E. Ridley Ave., Ridley Park, Pa.
Lincoln, Mildred	3015 Hillegrass Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Lincoln, Mildred E.	225 Earl St., Rochester, N. Y.
Lindberg, Lydia	1014 Miner Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Lindeke, Caroline Saunders (Mrs. A. W.)	345 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Lindemann, Julia Aguste	249 Greenbush St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Lindley, Elizabeth Kidder (Mrs. E. H.)	Bloomington, Ind.
Lindsay, Anna Brown (Mrs. S. M.)	Chestnut St., Enkewood, N. J.
Lindsay, Elizabeth	328 Seneca Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.
Lindsey, Mary Elizabeth	2649 Humboldt Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lindeley, Dorilesa E. Johnston (Mrs. S. M.)	The Obliston, Utica, N. Y.
Lindsley, Marlon Patton (Mrs. A. A.)	1500 E. Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.

# List of Members

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Lindvall, Bessie Josephine	1303 18th St., Moline, Ill.
Lines, Edessa Kunz (Mrs. G.)	685 Franklin Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.
Linger, Eula Zents Grove (Mrs. M. D.)	362 14th St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Lingham, Grace Ethel	499 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass.
Linn, Frances Burns (Mrs.)	1821 Olive Ave., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Linn, Flora Ralston	Eastern High School, Detroit, Mich.
Linton, Margie	920 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
Lippman, Viola	136 West Grand Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Lippman, Jennie R.	Mary Institute, St. Louis, Mo.
Lisk, Alice V.	329 First St., Hackensack, N. J.
Lister, Anna M.	3827 P. Galveston, Tex.
Litowitz, Anna S.	1721 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Little, Evelyn Dow	1617 Hawthorn Park, Columbus, O.
Little, Helen Kelley	1617 Hawthorn Park, Columbus, O.
Litze, Hazel	1116 5th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Litzenberg, Elizabeth A. Fisher (Mrs. J. C.)	3137 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lively, Agnes Ward (Mrs. K. V.)	459 E. 24th St., N. Portland, Ore.
Livermore, Caroline Sealy (Mrs. N. B.)	1031 Valjejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
Livermore, Henrietta Wells (Mrs. A. L.)	144 Park Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Livingstone, Florence	52 Hamilton Pl., Oakland, Cal.
Loar, Constance	604 E. Olive St., Bloomington, Ill.
Locke, Anna M.	1923 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Locke, Elsa Haarmann (Mrs. W. M.)	1324 S. 35th Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Lockey, Mary I.	Castilleja Hall, Palo Alto, Cal.
Lockwood, Mary E. Lamson (Mrs. W. A.)	170 Albemarle St., Rochester, N. Y.
Locke, Mary Stoughton	66 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Loeb, Anne Leonard (Mrs. Jacques)	Rockefeller Institute, New York City
Loeb, Charlotte	912 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Loeb, Elma	Rich Hill, Mo.
Loesser, Katherine Foster (Mrs. R. M.)	2135 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Loftus, Regina T.	677 Broad St., Providence, R. I.
Logan, Bertha Allen (Mrs. G. W.)	The Wyoming, Washington, D. C.
Lombard, Marie Pugsley (Mrs. A. E.)	3832 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Lombard, Mary Joy	516 4th St., Redlands, Cal.
Lombard, Ethel Rogers Peck (Mrs. M. E.)	2331 LeConte Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Lomellino, Grace E.	1212 S. 7th St., Springfield, Ill.
Londoner, Ruth F.	1765 Sherman St., Denver, Colo.
Long, Edith Emmeline Herbert (Mrs. J. A.)	1534 La Loma Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Long, Elsie Miriam Brown (Mrs. W. H.)	101 W. Cook St., Springfield, Ill.
Long, Frances	112 State St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Long, Mabel Eliza	Dearborn, Mich.
Long, Margaret	228 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Longaker, Elizabeth Pancoast	1402 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Longley, Joanna	202 Woodward St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Longwell, Katherine Cavenagh	St. Katherine's School, Davenport, Iowa
Loomis, Alice M.	1759 G St., Lincoln, Neb.
Loomis, Mary Alice	74 Carroll St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Loomis, Mary Louise	34 Pine Woods Ave., Troy, N. Y.
Lord, Charlotte Mabel	2343 Scarff St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Lord, Eleanor Louisa	Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.
Loring, Beulah Bennett Mrs. F. W.)	Sac City, Iowa
Lothrop, Margaret M.	Stanford University, Cal.
Lotze, Erna Magdalene	733 E. Ridgeway Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, O.
Loud, Bessie A.	603 Broad St., Providence, R. I.
Louden, Lila Hart Burnett (Mrs. W. M.)	513 N. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Louderback, Clara Henry (Mrs. G. D.)	2713 Derby St., Berkeley, Cal.
Lounsberry, Genevieve Mae Eaton (Mrs. W. C.)	1106 Laurel Ave., Superior, Wis.
Love, Emily S. Rockwell (Mrs. J. B.)	52nd and Belleview, Kansas City, Mo.
Love, Lena Hill (Mrs. A. W.)	209 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.
Lovejoy, Mabel Hyde Workman (Mrs. H. S.)	101 S. Main St., Branford, Conn.
Lovejoy, Sara CUTTS	Dean of Women, State College, Pa.
Lovell, Eva J. Glass (Mrs. F. W.)	10008 Lamont Ave., Cleveland, O.
Lovell, Grace Gibson (Mrs. A. H.)	1132 Michigan Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lovell, Helen	2504 Humboldt Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lovering, Maude	125 S. Riet St., San Jose, Cal.
Lovette, Edna G.	127 Brinckerhoff Ave., Utica, N. Y.
Lowenberg, Margaret Friend (Mrs. M.)	1260 Michigan Ave., Hyde Park, Cincinnati, O.
Lower, Cecelia G.	The Seminole, 620 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Lowndes, Mary Elizabeth	Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn.
Lowrie, Mabel Gale (Mrs. A. B.)	66 Clairmount Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Lowry, Genevieve	9305 15th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Lowry, Kathryn	2313 G St., Omaha, Neb.
Lucas, Bertha June Richardson (Mrs. W. P.)	2513 Pierce St., San Francisco, Cal.
Lucas, Frances H.	Tlcondroga Ave., Providence, R. I.
Lucas, Minnie Yoder (Mrs. H. C.)	511 N. Naches Ave., North Yakima, Wash.
Luce, Alice Hanson	15 Blagden St., Boston, Mass.
Lucke, Elmira R.	324 Collingwood Pl., Toledo, O.
Luckey, Bertha Musson	1439 R St., Lincoln, Neb.
Lufkin, Edith Hall (Mrs. H. M.)	617 Goodrich Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Lukens, Caroline Augusta	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Lumley, Nellie McLean (Mrs. C. A.)	1106 W. California St., Urbana, Ill.
Lummis, Jessie	214 N. University St., Normal, Ill.

Lumpkin, Elizabeth Pegrarn (Mrs. C. J.)	Carlville, Ill.
Lundgren, Alma M.	Imperial, Cal.
Lundin, Laura Marie	Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.
Lustig, Sophia Von Guern (Mrs. A. L.)	31 Elm Grove Ave., Providence, R. I.
Luther, Martha Pollock	32 Alpha Road, Dorchester, Mass.
Lutz, Rachel Young (Mrs.)	284 Forest St., Oberlin, O.
Lyall, Margaret	Ely Court, Greenwich, Conn.
Lybolt, Mabel Alice Nichols (Mrs. A. E.)	414 W. 58th St., Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.
Lyder, Elizabeth May Perkins (Mrs. E. C. W. S.)	2429 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.
Lyford, Emma Hendrickson (Mrs. C. C.)	1303 Yale Pl., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lyle, Marie	1805 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lyman, Alma	Middlefield, Conn.
Lyman, Beulah Wells (Mrs. C. G.)	22 Vick Park B., Rochester, N. Y.
Lyman, Fannie Ruth McIntosh (Mrs. R. H.)	1491 Walnut St., Eugene, Ore.
Lyman, Henrietta L. Crane (Mrs.)	5612 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lynch, Caroline V.	217 Norfolk St., Dorchester, Mass.
Lynch, Jean Cunningham (Mrs. M. C.)	2616 Etna St., Berkeley, Cal.
Lynch, Victoria Charlotte	3726 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, O.
Lynde, Bertha Fidelia Spencer (Mrs. C. E.)	619 40th St., Des Moines, Ia.
Lynn, Caro	Tarkio, Mo.
Lynn, Laura Effie	Wabash, Ind.
Lynn, Margaret	Tarkio, Mo.
Lyon, Elizabeth S. Languedry (Mrs. A. E.)	625 Mendota Court, Madison, Wis.
Lyon, Ellen Chynoweth (Mrs. W. P.)	Eden Vale, Cal.
Lyon, Lula A. Scott (Mrs. C. C.)	1636 Richmond Ave., Columbus, O.
Lyon, Mabel Harris (Mrs. D. G.)	12 Scott St., Cambridge, Mass.
Lyon, Madge Cramer (Mrs. H. D.)	3220 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lyns, Edith L.	102 Alger Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Lyns, Mary	3813 Central Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Lyns, Minnie Leora Bartlett (Mrs.)	159 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I.
Lytle, Alice E. Fullemirder (Mrs. E. B.)	603 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.
Lytle, Clarice M.	Glen Blyn, Ill.
Lytle, Ella	Glencoe Hotel, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.
Lytle, Mary	Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.
Lytle, Bertelle M.	1512 E. 107th St., Cleveland, O.

## M

McAfee, Helen F.	94 York Square, New Haven, Conn.
McAllister, Florence Vickers (Mrs. F. A.)	101 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
McAllister, Phebe Hallock Ketcham (Mrs. H., Jr.)	1880 Gaylord St., Denver, Col.
McAneny, Marjorie Jacob (Mrs. G.)	19 W. 49th St., New York, N. Y.
McAnnulty, Etta Terry (Mrs. R. H.)	1624 S. 6th St., Springfield, Ill.
McArdle, Isabelle C.	1579 Dewey Ave., Evanston, Ill.
MacArthur, Mary Lawrence Hewitt (Mrs. L. A.)	407 Clay St., Portland, Ore.
MacBriar, Ruth Patience Flather (Mrs. W. N.)	3247 Cascadia Ave., Seattle, Wash.
McBride, Anna Christine	711 W. 3rd St., Webb City, Mo.
MacBride, Lavinia Gould (Mrs.)	1221 Willard St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
McBride, Maud	305 Merrick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
McCaffrey, Ella B.	61 Congdon St., Providence, R. I.
McCaffrey, Inez	175 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.
McCain, Gertrude Iona	Salem, Md.
McCaleb, Ella	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
McCann, Helen R.	10 McCann St., Ilion, N. Y.
McCarney, Margaret	Fauntleroy Park, Seattle, Wash.
McCarty, Anna Gertrude	163 Grove St., Fall River, Mass.
McCaskill, Dell Temple (Mrs. V. E.)	863 W. 5th St., Superior, Wis.
McCauley, Nettie A. Parker (Mrs. J. W.)	223 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.
McCauley, Martha Gause	McMillen Hall, Washington Univ. St. Louis, Mo.
McCain, Mary Wilcox (Mrs. C. W.)	The Whitehall, Cleveland, O.
McCleave, Kitty Eloise Dobbins (Mrs. T. C.)	2844 Garber St., Berkeley, Cal.
McClellan, Orleans Fisher (Mrs. G. M.)	Apt. No. 30, The Roycroft, Seattle, Wash.
McClernan, Marie	305 W. Main St., Madison, Wis.
McClintock, Anna	1109 Marion St., Denver, Colo.
McCloskey, Mary Magdalene	737 Atwater Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
McClure, Hazel E. Carter (Mrs. H. C.)	119 Prescott St., Toledo, O.
McColister, Lizzie Southgate Parker (Mrs. L. S.)	Tufts College, Medford, Mass.
McCulloch, Alice Rose (Mrs. F. B.)	3538 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
McCullum, Thusnela Haeger (Mrs. G. T.)	3538 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
McCombs, Ethel Roberts	3915 Dickson Ave., Cincinnati, O.
McConaughy, Elizabeth T. Rogers (Mrs. J. L.)	Hanover, N. H.
McConkey, Elizabeth	1114 Rural St., Emporia, Kan.
McConn, Prudence Pratt (Mrs. C. N.)	1106 W. California Ave., Urbana, Ill.
McConnack, May	603 North M St., Tacoma, Wash.
McConnell, Eva Thomas (Mrs. F. J.)	964 Logan St., Denver, Colo.
McCormick, Ella Sudduth	502 Broadway, Normal, Ill.
McCormick, Mary Grace	502 Broadway, Normal, Ill.
McCormick, Mary Sudduth (Mrs. N. K.)	502 Broadway, Normal, Ill.
McCormick, Nellie Mabel	306 Ottawa St., W., Lansing, Mich.
McCoy, Mary Helen	Overbrook, Pa.
McCracken, Augusta M.	1547 20th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
McCracken, Isabel	Box 44, Stamford University, Cal.

McCracken, Helen	St. Ignatius, Mont.
McCredie, Alice Higgins (Mrs. W. W.)	
McCreery, Helen Holmes (Mrs. W. B.)	3108 N. 20th St., Tacoma, Wash.
McCreery, Mary	19 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.
McCulloch, Florence June Freeman (Mrs. W. C.)	537 E. 37th St., Portland, Ore.
McCulloch, Roberta	4469 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
McCullough, Ethel	2725 Cypress Ave., Pleasant Ridge, Cincinnati, O.
McCune, Mary	1623 W. 26th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
McCurdy, Ina	1186 251st St., Moline, Ill.
McCutcheon, Theodora	16 Mayo Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
McDanell, Louise	711 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.
McDaniel, Eugenia	East Lansing, Mich.
McDaniel, Harriet Cochran (Mrs. A. S.)	71 Augustine St., Rochester, N. Y.
McDermott, Louisa	1541 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
McDill, Annie Josephine Neale (Mrs. J. R.)	628 Astor St., Milwaukee, Wis.
McDonald, Hope	201 Ridgewood Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
MacDonald, Lillias	355 Parkdale Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
MacDonald, Margaret B.	State College, Pa.
MacDonald, May C.	Agric. College, Fargo, N. D.
MacDonald, Pearl	122 W. College Ave., State College, Pa.
MacDonald, Ruth	3523 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.
McDougal, Maude H. Bassett (Mrs. L. E.)	Imperial, Cal.
MacDougall, Carlita Chapman (Mrs. R.)	Aqueduct Ave., University Heights, N. Y.
McDowell, Clotilda Lyon (Mrs. W. F.)	1936 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.
McDowell, Elizabeth	1401 Williams St., Denver, Colo.
McDowell, Harriett J. Cox (Mrs. Chas.)	310 Kenmore Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
McDuffee, Alice Louise	1012 W. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
McElfresh, Gertrude Elizabeth Ewing (Mrs. F. M.)	3 Park Terrace, Corvallis, Ore.
McElroy, Cora Allen (Mrs. J. H.)	5759 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
McElroy, Margaret	713 Missouri Ave., Columbia, Mo.
McEwan, Eula Davis (Mrs.)	15 Arden St., New York, N. Y.
McFadden, Anna C.	"Windy Brow", Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
McFadden, Effie Belle	783 Ashbury St., San Francisco, Cal.
McFadden, Elizabeth	State Normal School, San Jose, Cal.
McFadden, Elizabeth	108 E. 52nd St., New York City
MacFarland, L. Elizabeth	824 N. James St., Rome, N. Y.
Macfarland, Winifred	918 S. 4th St., Tacoma, Wash.
McFetridge, Margaret E.	842 Ashland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
McGann, Edith E. Wylie (Mrs. P. F.)	75 Tudor St., Chelsea, Mass.
McGaughey, Daisy Robbins (Mrs. J. T.)	510 Madison Ave., Helena, Mont.
McGee, Flora	505 N. Lancaster, Dallas, Texas
McGill, Margaret	82 Madison Ave., Newtonville, Mass.
McGivra, Eunice	717 Douglas Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
McGinley, Catharine M.	58 Alpine St., Roxbury, Mass.
McGowney, Laura Woodburn (Mrs. D. C.)	424 S. Summit St., Iowa City, Ia.
McGraw, Maria Dickinson	81 Alfred St., Detroit, Mich.
McGregor, Bessie Lawrence (Mrs. G.)	3120 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
McGregor, Gertrude E. Jewett (Mrs. E. F.)	69 East Ave., Norwalk, Conn.
McGregor, Lillian Asenath Wood (Mrs. T. D.)	792 Fairmount Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
MacGregor, Margaret	8031 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
McGrew, Mary Edith	2647 Hillegass Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
McGrew, Ruth Esther	1729 K. St., Fresno, Cal.
McGrory, Bertha R. Bradford (Mrs. E. L.)	W. 118 27th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
McHenry, Beatrice	2011 S. 12th St., Tacoma, Wash.
McIntosh, Lucy Mildred	Rawlins, Wyo.
McIntosh, Mary Bennett	2911 Woolworth Ave., Omaha, Neb.
McIntyre, Clara Frances	1100 Garfield St., Laramie, Wyo.
McIntyre, Mary Crozier (Mrs. F.)	The Leamington, Minneapolis, Minn.
MacIver, Myrtle Morissey (Mrs. M. N.)	512 Jackson St., Oshkosh, Wis.
McKay, Florence L.	405 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
McKay, Ella Hoyt	1418 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
McKay, Lillie Wright (Mrs. G. A.)	Benicia, Cal.
McKeag, Anna Jane	Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.
McKean, Ida Paine	1894 E. 97th St., Cleveland, Ohio
McKee, Florence Turney (Mrs. W. F.)	Frances Shiner Acad., Mt. Carroll, Ill.
McKeever, Elizabeth Coley Beardsley (Mrs. G.)	1517 Hawthorne St., Columbus, Ohio
McKenna, Theresa R.	39 Bainbridge Ave., Providence, R. I.
MacKenzie, Harriet Margaret	410 Emmet St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
McKey, Hazel F. Brown (Mrs. D. F.)	1370 Downer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
McKinley, Jessie Goddard (Mrs. A. P.)	490 Mill St., Portland, Ore.
McKinne, Lila	517 Hill St., San Francisco, Cal.
McKinney, Ethelyn	Lake Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
McKinney, Fannie L.	99 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.
McKinney, Isabel	850 S. 7th St., Charleston, Ill.
McKinnie, Eva M.	509 W. Park Ave., Urbana, Ill.
McKinstry, Harriet Elvira	Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio
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McLane, Fannie Moulton	229 W. 126 St., New York, N. Y.
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McLaughlin, Mabel C.	475 Herman St., Milwaukee, Wis.
McLaughlin, Marien Kirk Wildman (Mrs. P. W.)	Newville, Pa.



# List of Members

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Maltby, Margaret Eliza.....	400 W. 118th St., New York, N. Y.
Maltby, Martha Jane.....	112 Hamilton Ave., Columbus, O.
Malven, Annie Lodge (Mrs. S. S.).....	Forest Service, Kalispel, Mont.
Manchester, Alice H.....	663 Public St., Providence, R. I.
Manegold, Edna.....	2731 Highland Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
Mangan, Grace L.....	163 Chapin St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Manley, Ida M.....	586 Everett St., Portland, Ore.
Manning, Eleanor.....	26 Beacon Hill Ave., Lynn, Mass.
Manning, Fanny Brown.....	1326 Harvard St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Manning, Gertrude Devol (Mrs. R. C.).....	Gambler, Ohio
Manross, Marion Roberta.....	352 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.
Mansfield, Anna M. Potter (Mrs. F. E.).....	205 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.
Mansfield, Myrtle Gibson (Mrs. J. A.).....	2632 Harriet Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Marble, Annie Russell (Mrs. C. F.).....	4 Marble St., Worcester, Mass.
Marble, Elizabeth Dana.....	1313 Garfield Ave., South Pasadena, Cal.
Marceau, Ruth.....	352 Willard St., New Haven, Conn.
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Marcy, Eleanor Nichols (Mrs. H. O.).....	140 Sargent St., Newton, Mass.
Marden, Florence Shirley (Mrs. P. S.).....	11 Fairview St., Lowell, Mass.
Margesson, Helen Pearson.....	100 Melville Ave., New Dorchester, Mass.
Margueson, Elva Cooper (Mrs. E. C.).....	4521 19th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Markley, Mary Butler (Mrs. J. L.).....	1816 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Marple, Martha Folsom (Mrs. L. E.).....	6740 55th Ave., S., Seattle, Wash.
Marquand, Fanny E.....	759 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Marquardt, Alice M. Hollister (Mrs. W. W.).....	Manila, P. I.
Marr, Jean Estes (Mrs. W. E.).....	986 Plymouth Ave., Fall River, Mass.
Marr, Lillian Gertrude.....	29 Mather St., Dorchester, Mass.
Marsh, Emma Goddard (Mrs. G. H.).....	Underwood, Wash.
Marsh, Harriet P.....	89 Whalley Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Marsh, Henrietta Cone (Mrs. C. W.).....	36th and Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Marsh, Mary McWilliams (Mrs. J. P.).....	Woodlawn Ave., 5620 Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill.
Marsh, Olive V.....	4939 Girard Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Marsh, Rose Guthrie.....	Woodland Roads, Pittsburg, Pa.
Marshall, Brownie Keen (Mrs. L. C.).....	1320 E. 56th St., Chicago, Ill.
Marshall, Clara A. Hughes (Mrs. W. S.).....	139 E. Gilman St., Madison, Wis.
Marshall, Della Esther.....	924 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Marshall, Elizabeth A.....	Marshall Ave., Carnegie, Pa.
Marshall, Ruth.....	3344 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Marshall, Ruth.....	Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.
Marshall, Sara T.....	6 E. 14th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Marsters, Mary Effie Coleman (Mrs. V. F.).....	Rushville, Ind.
Marston, Annie Gorham (Mrs. T. J.).....	227 Langdon St., Madison, Wis.
Marston, Mary Gilman.....	3501 7th St., San Diego, Cal.
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Martin, Dorothy R.....	538 Hudson Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Martin, Edna Leyenberger (Mrs. A.).....	Holtville, Cal.
Martin, Elizabeth.....	718 Western Ave., Davenport, Iowa
Martin, Gertrude Shorb (Mrs. C. A.).....	924 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.
Martin, Helen White (Mrs. C. B.).....	75 Elmwood Pl., Oberlin, Ohio
Martin, Ida Shaw (Mrs. W. H.).....	5 Cobden St., Roxbury, Mass.
Martin, Lillian J.....	Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.
Martin, Louise.....	120 Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.
Martin, Margaret L. Buchwalter (Mrs. H. B.).....	925 E. High St., Springfield, Ohio.
Martin, Mary Ricker (Mrs. S. A.).....	Easton, Pa.
Martin, O. Eleanor.....	159 Newbury St., Brockton, Mass.
Martin, Pearl.....	718 Western Ave., Davenport, Ia.
Marvell, Harriet S.....	243 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.
Marvell, Mary Wilbur.....	243 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.
Marvin, Anna Elizabeth Matchelle (Mrs. S. B.).....	733 W. Luchs St., Sheridan, Wyo.
Marvin, Florence Elizabeth.....	312 12th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Marvin, Jessie A.....	5045 5th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Marx, Harriet Grotecloos (Mrs. C. D.).....	357 Kingsley Ave., Palo Alto, Cal.
Mason, Ella Sylvania.....	468 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Mason, Elizabeth S.....	53 Crescent St., Northampton, Mass.
Mason, Marlon Currie.....	548 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
Mason, Martha.....	Barnard Hall, Univ. of Wis., Madison, Wis.
Mason, Mary A.....	830 Lake St., Newark, N. J.
Mason, Mary Lyman.....	The Normandie, Columbus Ohio
Mason, Mary Taylor.....	Cerne, School House Lane, Germantown, Pa.
Mason, Ruby E. C.....	728 E. 3rd St., Bloomington, Ind.
Masters, Helen G. Smith (Mrs. J. G.).....	3024 Cass St., Omaha, Neb.
Mastick, Agnes Warner (Mrs. S. C.).....	Bear Ridge Farm, Pleasantville, N. Y.
Matchette, Orral.....	441 W. Park St., Portland, Ore.
Matheny, Edith French.....	807 S. 7th St., Springfield, Ill.
Mather, Mary H. A.....	1212 Glipin Ave., Wilmington, Del.
Mathee, Florence.....	477 Laurel Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Mathews, Helen Buchan (Mrs. D. C.).....	2035 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, O.
Mathews, Julia.....	2377 Scarff St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mathews, Lois Kimball (Mrs.).....	The Langdon, 212 Howard Pl., Madison, Wis.



Mathews, Mabel L.	1156 W. 25th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mathews, Mattie E.	210 S. Union St., Burlington, Vt.
Mathews, May	413 W. 48th St., New York, N. Y.
Mathewson, Lillian B.	15 Lynde St., Malden, Mass.
Matson, Saldie Lee	1922 St. Anthony Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Matter, Anna Town (Mrs. S. E.)	2132 Woodland Ave., Duluth, Minn.
Matter, Lizzie Peck (Mrs. E. W.)	2105 E. 1st St., Duluth, Minn.
Matthels, Franc Merchante (Mrs. J. H.)	2032 Hyde St., San Francisco, Cal.
Matthews, Dora Kennedy (Mrs. J. W.)	20 Park Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Matthews, Mary L.	405 State St., West Lafayette, Ind.
Mattson, Mabel Cordella Rodhue (Mrs. M. H.)	3811 Bell St., Kansas City, Mo.
Maurer, Marion Elizabeth Spooner (Mrs. O. E.)	148 Cold Spring St., New Haven, Conn.
Maxwell, Anne C. Nielsen (Mrs. C. R.)	5016 Underwood Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Maxwell, Juliette	421 S. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Maxwell, Laura Blair	17 West St., Utica, N. Y.
Maxwell, Louise	421 S. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Maxwell, Ruth Redfern	421 S. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
May, Anna	39 E. 4th St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
May, Grace J. L.	724 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.
Mayer, Rosalie Minturn	Berkeley School, Berkeley Hall, Newport, R. I.
Mayfield, Henrietta M. Bowman (Mrs. C.)	3927 Agnes St., Kansas City, Mo.
Mayhew, Caroline Owen (Mrs. L. C.)	356 Royal Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.
Mayhew, Winifred Busbey (Mrs. J. M.)	1544 B St., Lincoln, Neb.
Mayo, Adelaide A.	64 Huntingdon Ave., Boston, Mass.
Mayo, Almira	2217 Willetta Ave., Hollywood, Cal.
Mead, Ada G. Wing (Mrs. A. D.)	283 Wayland Ave., Providence, R. I.
Mead, Gertrude Henry (Mrs. E. B.)	2618 Eton St., Berkeley, Cal.
Means, Eleanor Hammond (Mrs. H. J.)	336 E. 15th Ave., Columbus, O.
Mears, Louise Wilhelmina	608 Concord Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Mears, Mary Chapin Grinnell (Mrs. D. O.)	"Orchard House," Essex, Mass.
McCreedy, Mary F.	629 Vista Ave., Portland, Ore.
Medberry, Fannie K.	67 W. Irving St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Medcalf, Lucile F. Simonds (Mrs. D. K.)	127 Electric Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Meeteer, Henrietta Josephine	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Meier, Alice	133 S. Douglas Ave., Springfield, Ill.
Meigs, Dorothy E.	254 Farragut Terrace, Philadelphia, Pa.
Meigs, Louise Lawrence (Mrs. F. J.)	Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Meiser, Augusta B.	31 Smith Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Melick, Katharine May	Lincoln High School, Seattle, Wash.
Mellin, Emma	1014 16th Ave., Moline, Ill.
Melka, Anna Marie	854 S. English Ave., Springfield, Ill.
Mellor, Maud	4807 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa
Meloy, Luella	Penn. College for Women, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mendelson, Ethel (Mrs. Hans)	5378 W. 38th Ave., Denver, Colo.
Mendenhall, Dorothy M. Reed (Mrs. W.)	510 N. Carroll St., Madison, Wis.
Menendez, Lucinda F.	Old Laurel Road, Greenwich, Conn.
Menger, Edna Hermine Fick (Mrs. F. J.)	1346 Grand Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Mennel, Ethel M. McKisson (Mrs. L. A.)	2228 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Mercer, Carrie Pearl	Iowa City, Iowa
Mercer, Mary Elizabeth	35 Benevolent St., Providence, R. I.
Merchant, Alice Gardner (Mrs. M. H.)	114 N. Main St., Warren, R. I.
Meredith, Mamie	1625 D St., Lincoln, Neb.
Meredith, Mary C.	2343 Scarff St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Merkel, Amy Julia Schwarz (Mrs. H. W.)	No. 19, The Brookline, Clifton, Cincinnati, O.
Merrell, B. E.	Margaret Morrison School, Pittsburg, Pa.
Merrell, Carolyn Snow (Mrs. I. S.)	524 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Merriam, Ada Little (Mrs. J. C.)	2401 Bowditch St., Berkeley, Cal.
Merriam, Bessie Greene	163 Lefferts Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Merrick, Bertha Vaughan	Church Lane, Germantown, Pa.
Merrill, Agnes	1700 Thomas Pl., Minneapolis, Minn.
Merrill, Dora Ellen	Branford, Conn.
Merrill, Helen Abbot	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Merrill, Lillian Chapman (Mrs. G. E.)	50 W. N. Temple, Miller Apts., Salt Lake City, Utah
Merrill, Winifred Byrne	Ashland, Wis.
Merriman, Elizabeth Helen Mathes (Mrs. W. H.)	20 Scott St., Utica, N. Y.
Merritt, Emma L. Sutor (Mrs. G. W.)	Sutor Heights, San Francisco, Cal.
Morrow, Harriet Lathrop	Kingston, R. I.
Merry, Marie Lockhart (Mrs. G.)	275 Highland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Merryfield, Glenn Bovard (Mrs. E. C.)	907 8th St., Colton, Cal.
Merstetter, Amy	901 Ann Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Meserole, Katharine Maltby (Mrs. D. J.)	Bellport, L. I., N. Y.
Meservey, Frances H.	3614 Penn St., Kansas City, Mo.
Messenger, Helen Robinson (Mrs. W. H.)	3601 Columbus Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Messenger, Julia Isabelle Ives (Mrs. F. H.)	216 Summer St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Metcalf, Amy A.	Worcester Memorial Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
Metcalf, Caroline Soule (Mrs. W. V.)	c/o Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, 227 Oak St., Oberlin, Ohio
Metcalf, Edith Eastwood	167 N. Professor St., Oberlin, Ohio

Metcalf, Ella May Wilder (Mrs. M. M.)	128 Forest St., Oberlin, Ohio
Metcalf, Flora Mussey (Mrs. I. W.)	167 N. Professor St., Oberlin, Ohio
Metcalf, Marion	169 N. Professor St., Oberlin, Ohio
Metcalf, Nina M.	228 Church St., Herkimer, N. Y.
Metcalf, Winifred C. L.	Clinton, N. Y.
Metkiff, Genevieve	1679 1/2 W. 23rd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
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Meyer, Anna	10 Walnut St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Meyer, Florence Baird (Mrs. H.)	412-420 W. 148th St., Apt. 321, New York City
Meyer, Helen Hornblower (Mrs.)	168 Tappan St., Brookline, Mass.
Meyers, Marion R.	76 Brunswick St., Rochester, N. Y.
Meynem, Elizabeth Ackert (Mrs. G. K.)	43 Clinton Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Meyrick, Mary C.	The Washburn School, San Jose, Cal.
Michael, Ruby Fowkes (Mrs. M. S.)	Parma, Mo.
Michelson, Edna Stanton (Mrs. A. A.)	5756 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Middaugh, Florence K.	411 Union St., Jackson, Mich.
Middlebrook, Charlotte Miller (Mrs. G. H.)	8421 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Midwood, Edith Elizabeth	West Barrington, R. I.
Mieleng, Nora May	175 32nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Mihalovitch, Amy	23 Haddon Hall, Cincinnati, O.
Miles, Helen Hansom (Mrs. E. J.)	115 Brownell St., New Haven, Conn.
Miles, Imogene Ingram (Mrs. J. B.)	1567 Granville St., Columbus, Ohio
Miles, Josephine Lackner (Mrs. R. O.)	131 Tennyson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Miles, Mabel V. Arnold (Mrs. R. E.)	Worthington, O.
Milham, Gertrude E.	The Hedges, Portage Road, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Milnowske, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. A.)	Crickett Lodge, North Boston, N. Y.
Millar, Lella Frances McKesson (Mrs. W. B.)	445 Park St., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Millar, Lida A.	1375 Madison St., Denver, Colo.
Millard, Alice Kellogg (Mrs. C. N.)	837 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Miller, A. Bertha	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Miller, Abigail Morgan Woodnutt (Mrs. C. R.)	Red Oak Road, Wilmington, Del.
Miller, Ada Jane	State Normal School, Los Angeles, Cal.
Miller, Agnes Watson (Mrs. H.)	763 Ashland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Miller, Anna Lippincott	Riverton, N. J.
Miller, Aura	1136 Prospect St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Miller, Beth A. Strong (Mrs. H. S.)	18 Sibley Pl., Rochester, N. Y.
Miller, Bonna Heavilin	Carterville, Mo.
Miller, Cassandra Boggs (Mrs. G. A.)	1103 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
Miller, Celena Whitney (Mrs. W. D.)	Ashburnham, Mass.
Miller, Dorothy Elizabeth	The Olbiston, Utica, N. Y.
Miller, Elizabeth Cravath (Mrs. H. A.)	151 N. Professor St., Oberlin, O.
Miller, Emma Adena	Hull House, 800 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Miller, Emma Frances	205 W. Roosevelt Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Miller, Florence Hedrick (Mrs. C. F.)	401 S. Main St., Normal, Ill.
Miller, Frances Howe	415 N. Park St., Madison, Wis.
Miller, Helen Louise	637 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.
Miller, Hetty Coale Lippincott (Mrs. C. C.)	101 Lippincott Ave., Riverton, N. J.
Miller, Hilda	1072 Ashland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Miller, Laura Isabelle	316 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Miller, Jeanne Marie	511 Gladstone Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Miller, Jennie Emerson (Mrs. W.)	1516 Kelser Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Miller, Kate Belle	112 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Miller, Kathleen Amy	511 Gladstone Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Miller, Louise Palmer (Mrs.)	860 Echo Park Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Miller, Mabelle	3448 E. 62nd St., Kansas City, Mo.
Miller, Margaret Elizabeth	5625 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Miller, Mary Alice	133 S. Lawn St., Kansas City, Mo.
Miller, Mary Catherine	1794 W. 50th St., Cleveland, O.
Miller, Maud Eames	514 16th St., Moline, Ill.
Miller, Muriel	80 Howe St., New Haven, Conn.
Miller, Nell A.	1626 Santa Barbara St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Miller, Nell Grant (Mrs. J. G.)	1440 Holmes St., Springfield, Ill.
Miller, Olive May Hughes (Mrs. R. G.)	509 W. Kirkwood Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Miller, Ruth	Clintonville, O.
Miller, Winifred Grace Bradford (Mrs. H. H.)	129 Macalester Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Millett, Edith	348 Euclid Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Milligan, Clara Fisher (Mrs.)	301 W. 6th Ave., Columbus, O.
Milligan, Ella Metsker (Mrs. W.)	2184 S. St. Paul, University Park, Colo.
Milligan, Josephine	Jacksonville, Ill.
Millman, Clarabel	70 Melrose St., Rochester, N. Y.
Mills, Frances Park (Mrs. W. H.)	926 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mills, Harriet May	926 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mills, Helena McCrum (Mrs. A. P.)	74 Summit Park, Albany, N. Y.
Mills, Mabel O.	256 Broadway, Winter Hill, Mass.
Mills, Maude Ketchpaw (Mrs. C. W.)	2324 Holly St., Denver, Colo.
Mills, Sarah Elizabeth Hoel (Mrs. W. M.)	397 Goundry St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Milmo, Margaret Mooney (Mrs. M. E.)	Canastota, N. Y.
Milroy, Mary Halloran (Mrs. C. M.)	2236 Robinwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Mineah, Mary Anna	Dryden, N. Y.
Minegar, Gladys	Hilliards, O.
Miner, Lillian B.	7 Elm St., Mystic, Conn.
Miner, Mary L.	Central High School, Detroit, Mich.

Mingus, Edna M.	6233 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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Mitchell, Lucy Sprague (Mrs. W. C.)	37 W. 10th St., New York, N. Y.
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Monroe, Lorah Sarah.	701 N. McLean St., Bloomington, Ill.
Monten, Jennie Johnson (Mrs. W. A.)	1021 9th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Montgomery, Alice E.	9 N. 10th Ave., N. Yakima, Wash.
Montgomery, Bell Woods.	1. I. & C., Columbus, Miss.
Montgomery, Caroline Williamson (Mrs. F. H.)	5548 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Montgomery, Edith.	110 Harvard St., Rochester, N. Y.
Montgomery, Helen Barrett (Mrs. W. A.)	110 Harvard St., Rochester, N. Y.
Montgomery, Louise.	4630 Gross Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Montgomery, Martha Park.	806 22nd St., Rock Island, Ill.
Moody, Agnes M. Claypole (Mrs. R. O.)	2826 Garber St., Berkeley, Cal.
Moody, Mary Edna Blee (Mrs. M. R.)	Beaverton, Ore.
Moody, Mary G.	154 East Grand Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Moon, Mabel.	405 W. Monroe St., Springfield, Ill.
Moor, Florence Elizabeth Hooker (Mrs. E. D.)	3 Harold Ave., Toledo, O.
Moore, Blanche Anderson (Mrs. E. V.)	526 Linden St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Moore, Caroline Sheldon.	101 E 17th St., Portland, Ore.
Moore, Daisy Miller (Mrs. C.)	2013 Gays St., Davenport, Ia.
Moore, Dorothea May.	21 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.
Moore, Edna G.	779 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Moore, Elizabeth.	3125 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Moore, Emily Gertrude.	410 S. 28th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Moore, Ethel.	1948 6th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Moore, Eva Perry (Mrs. P. N.)	2135 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Moore, Frances Hershey (Mrs. J. C.)	1821 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Moore, Harriet Hallock (Mrs. T. W.)	540 11th St., Huntington, W. Va.
Moore, Livia.	Augusta, Mich.
Moore, M. Eleanor.	4419 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Moore, Martha Washington.	4042 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Morey, Maude Whitcomb (Mrs.)	2919 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Morgan, Agnes LeFay Fay (Mrs. A. I.)	1931 Grant St., Berkeley, Cal.
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Morgan, Johanna Rossberg-Leipnitz (Mrs. B.)	1710 Adams St., Madison, Wis.
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Morgan, Laura Puffer (Mrs. R. B.)	41 B St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
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- Morton, Gertrude.....801 E. 15th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
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- Muller, Teresa.....729 Marshall St., St. Paul, Minn.
- Mulligan, Marie Louise.....222 King Ave., Columbus, O.
- Mumford, Alice Dean.....208 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.
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- Munson, Marian Catlin.....618 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
- Munsterberg, Margarete.....7 Ware St., Cambridge, Mass.
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- Murdoch, Alice Abbott (Mrs. J., Jr.).....32 Prince St., West Newton, Mass.
- Murdoch, Agnes.....455 Going St., Portland, Ore.
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 Norris, Helen.....760 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.  
 Norris, Helen.....1128 S. Troy St., Chicago, Ill.

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Norton, Clara Mulliken (Mrs. F. W.)	Prospect and Diaz St., El Paso, Tex.
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Norton, M. Therese Werneburg (Mrs.)	727 Foster St., Evanston, Ill.
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Norton, Mary E. Preston (Mrs. O. W.)	223 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.
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 Parker, Bertha.....914 S. 2nd St., Springfield, Ill.  
 Parker, Blou L. Babb (Mrs. F. T.).....R. D. No. 1, Missoula, Mont.  
 Parker, Clara Mabel.....806 N. Spurgeon St., Santa Ana, Cal.

Parker, Elinore E. Russell (Mrs. J. F.)	1919 E. Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Parker, Flora E.	243 Avery Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Parker, Gertrude Bundy (Mrs. L. W.)	624 Sheridan Sq., Evanston, Ill.
Parker, Grace	808 E. Front St., Bloomington, Ill.
Parker, Louise Stabler (Mrs. G. H.)	16 Berkeley St., Cambridge, Mass.
Parker, Marguerite	2158 Sinton Ave., Cincinnati, O.
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Parmelee, Mary Alice Manley (Mrs. C. H.)	Sheridan, Wyo.
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Parsons, Elsie Clews (Mrs. H.)	115 E. 72nd St., New York, N. Y.
Parsons, Helen Campbell (Mrs. W. W.)	121 N. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Parsons, Marion D.	2225 Scotwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Parsons, Maud E.	712 Oregon St., Urbana, Ill.
Parsons, Olive S.	Rogers Hall, Lowell, Mass.
Partridge, Minnie A. Wood (Mrs. E. E.)	12 West Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Patch, Mary Greene (Mrs. C. O.)	Grosse Pointe, Mich.
Patch, Ruth Stanwood	64 Hawthorne St., Malden, Mass.
Paton, Margaret Young	423 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
Paton, Mary Sleanor (Mrs. W. A.)	1320 Olivia Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Partridge, Helen Wallace (Mrs. W. S.)	1447 Quince St., Denver, Colo.
Patterson, Alice Jean	214 University Ave., Normal, Ill.
Patterson, Carrie F.	103 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill.
Patterson, Edith Woodburn	Box 294, San Jose, Cal.
Patterson, Elizabeth McWilliams (Mrs. E. L.)	744 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Patterson, Harriet Wales (Mrs. E. C.)	Western Springs, Ill.
Patterson, Mabel Lewis	20 St. James Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Patterson, Merib Rowley (Mrs. G. W.)	1722 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Patten, Jane B.	South Natick, Mass.
Patton, C. Madalene Bullard (Mrs. D. S.)	175 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.
Patton, Hattie Harrison (Mrs. C. S.)	101 12th Ave., Columbus, O.
Paul, Sarah Woodman (Mrs.)	Kent Pl., Summit, N. J.
Paul, Grace Church	702 Hope St., Bristol, R. I.
Paulus, Martha Ama	R. D. No. 6, Iowa City, Iowa
Paxton, Mary Salina	Bloomington, Ind.
Payne, Elizabeth Clark (Mrs. F.)	127 N. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Payne, Nellie Stanley (Mrs. I. N.)	722 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
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Peabody, Lucy G.	507 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Peabody, Mary A.	9520 Fuller Ave., Cleveland, O.
Peabody, Susan Wade	5515 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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Pearce, Abigail	410 Emmet St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Pearmain, Alice Upton (Mrs. S. B.)	388 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
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Pearsall, Ursula Hope Devenish (Mrs. H. E.)	10 Adelphin Ave., Providence, R. I.
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Peet, Edna Hope Barr (Mrs. G. W.)	128 Normal St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Peet, Gertrude Martha Barry (Mrs. N. R.)	Webster, N. Y.
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Peters, Iva Lowther (Mrs. F.)	Fishkill, N. Y.
Peters, Mary L.	891 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.
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Phillips, Sophie Richmond	South Hanover, Mass.
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Pierce, E. Frances	26 Abbottsford Road, Brookline, Mass.
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Pierce, Mary Elizabeth	251 Center St., West Haven, Conn.
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Pollock, Rhode Selleck (Mrs. J. B.)	922 Church St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
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Pomeroy, Mabel Frances	316 N. Parks St., Madison, Wis.
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Post, Janet Greig (Mrs. P. S.)	475 Maple St., Winnetka, Ill.
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Post, Mary Helen	1582 The Alameda, San Jose, Cal.
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Post, Stella L. H.	912 Irving Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
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Redford, Grace	19 Daniels St., Pawtucket, R. I.
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Reeb, Estelle	340 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Reed, Clara Melinda	54 Court St., Westfield, Mass.
Reed, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. E. B.)	215 Bishop St., New Haven, Conn.
Reed, Helen Leach	Riverbank Court, Cambridge, Mass.
Reed, Kate B.	1508 9th St., Spokane, Wash.
Reed, Minnie	916 New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Reed, Nellie I.	227 Oak St., Oberlin, O.
Reed, Ruth Vining	Spencer, Mass.
Rees, Alice Martin (Mrs.)	Browne Cottage, Greenwich, Conn.
Rees, Florence Hopper (Mrs. K.)	1351 E. 32nd St., Portland, Ore.
Reese, Elizabeth Irene	University Woman's Building, Lincoln, Neb.
Reeve, Zelma	Grass Valley, Cal.
Reeves, Cora Daisy	443 S. Division St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Reffor, Sophia	2447 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Regan, Katherine P.	123 N. Butler St., Madison, Wis.
Reh, Elva K.	360 Islington St., Toledo, O.
Rehnisch, Carol A.	852 Arlington Road, Berkeley, Cal.
Reid, Mary Braley Thompson (Mrs. E. S.)	160 Virginia St., Detroit, Mich.
Reid, Theodate Nowell (Mrs. G. C.)	1007 N. George St., Rome, N. Y.
Reid, Gertrude Viola	Alta Loma, Cal.
Reid, Helen Miles Rogers (Mrs. O. M.)	35 W. 53rd St., New York, N. Y.
Reid, Janet D.	8004 Miskegon Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Reid, Martha	William Woods College, Fulton, Mo.
Reilly, Marion	2015 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.
Reinhold, Louise	202 Cleveland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Reinhardt, Aurelia Henry (Mrs. G. F.)	
Mills College, Mills College Post Office, Oakland, Cal.	
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Demick, Ednah Whidden (Mrs. J. C.)	Moberly, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Remington, Agnes	27 Reservoir Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Remington, Eva Potter (Mrs.)	44 Quincy St., Rochester, N. Y.
Remington, Maud Estelle	1301 Main St., Olympia, Wash.
Remley, Bertha	Otis Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
Remley, Elsie Plautz (Mrs. A. C.)	629 Ranklin St., Appleton, Wis.
Remley, Mary Mabel Beis (Mrs. T.)	128 Elmwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Rennie, Florence Marie	317 S. Division St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Rentsch, Mae Lavinia Cryderman (Mrs. W. D.)	1218 Beechview Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Resor, Elsie A.	Macon, Mo.
Rettger, Clara Snyder (Mrs. L. F.)	370 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Reverly, Ida Louise	Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.
Rew, Mary Eleanor McClanahan (Mrs. A. W.)	502 N. Myrtle, Ft. Collins, Colo.
Reymann, Anna	29 15th St., Wheeling, W. Va.
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Reynolds, Ethel Pearl Clough (Mrs. B. S.)	3210 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Reynolds, Florence L.	Box 302, R. F. D. No. 6, Seattle, Wash.
Reynolds, Marion Imogene	North Haven, Conn.
Reynolds, Marion S.	34 Newbury St., Brockton, Mass.
Reynolds, Sara Caldwell (Mrs. L. H.)	376 N. Raymond Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Rhees, Harriet Seelye (Mrs. R.)	440 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Rhines, Minerva B.	1611 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Rhoades, Mary Prentiss.....	805 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Rhoades, Edith Chambers (Mrs. J. E.).....	2211 Shallcross Ave., Wilmington, Del.
Rhodes, Isabella Carter (Mrs. D. P.).....	408 Walnut Pl., Syracuse, N. Y.
Rhodes, Isabella Knox.....	544 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Rhodes, Lena Marguerite.....	..... New Hartford, N. Y.
Rhodes, Mary E.....	2720 Colfax Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rianhard, Elizabeth Rowe (Mrs. T. M.).....	..... Davis Ave., Staten Island, N. Y.
Rice, Amy Bridges (Mrs. A. B.).....	108 Summer St., Newton Centre, Mass.
Rice, Imogene Paddock (Mrs. C. M.).....	1515 E. 2nd St., Duluth, Minn.
Rice, Iva Mercer (Mrs. L. H.).....	115 Concord Pl., Syracuse, N. Y.
Rice, Hazel Hope MacGregor (Mrs. M. E.).....	1134 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kan.
Rice, Laura L.....	240 Bradley St., New Haven, Conn.
Rice, Mary V.....	1785 Sherman, Denver, Colo.
Rice, Ruth Catherine.....	406 W. Doty St., Madison, Wis.
Rice, Sadie May.....	217 N. 12th St., Boise, Idaho
Rich, Elizabeth.....	2401 Girard Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rich, Mary Aldrich (Mrs. E. J.).....	8 Harrison St., Winchester, Mass.
Rich, Merne Elizabeth.....	18 Fairview Heights, Rochester, N. Y.
Richards, Annie Pellar (Mrs. W. J.).....	..... 157 W. Central Ave., Delaware, Ohio
Richards, Ella Margaret.....	..... Indian Queen Lane, Germantown, Pa.
Richards, Emily Symmes.....	"Cedron,"
Richards, Grace E.....	2639 Harriet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Richards, Lillian Jameson (Mrs. R. H.).....	28 Elliot St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Richardson, Carrie L.....	155 W. Main St., Illon, N. Y.
Richardson, Emma Rice (Mrs. J. J.).....	120 Spring St., Davenport, Iowa
Richardson, Frances Curry Pierce (Mrs. F. L.).....	2712 Harrison St., Evanston, Ill.
Richardson, Harriet Fyfe (Mrs. E. L.).....	578 Bradford Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Richardson, Ida D. Pritchett (Mrs. D.).....	1832 Fairbanks St., Tacoma, Wash.
Richardson, Jessie Palmer (Mrs. James).....	3408 Irving Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Richardson, Jennie M.....	317 W. Main St., Illon, N. Y.
Richardson, Lydia A.....	40 Austin St., Newtonville, Mass.
Richardson, Mary Cleaves.....	808 Lincoln Pl., Spokane, Wash.
Richardson, Ora Brown (Mrs. W.).....	220 Moore Theatre Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Richardson, Ruby E.....	147 Wallis Ave., W., Detroit, Mich.
Richardson, Sara Hanks (Mrs. W. M.).....	180 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Richeson, Virginia C.....	305 Dover St., St. Louis, Mo.
Richmond, Grace Pierce (Mrs. R. W.).....	3191 Pawtucket Ave., East Providence, R. I.
Richmond, Ollie.....	401 Normal Ave., Normal, Ill.
Riddell, Agnes Rutherford.....	College of Emporia, Emporia, Kan.
Ridenour, Ethel B.....	3826 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Rider, Grace Godfrey (Mrs. F.).....	South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.
Ridgway, Dorothy W.....	245 Lark St., Albany, N. Y.
Riebel, Vera A.....	680 Bluff St., Beloit, Wis.
Rieth, Pauline K.....	733 E. 13th St., Davenport, Iowa
Riggs, Henrietta Sanford.....	181 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Riggs, Sarah M.....	1003 Washington St., Cedar Falls, Ia.
Richter, Eva Foster (Mrs. W. L.).....	211 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.
Riley, Lottie Brand (Mrs. F. B.).....	61 Lucretia St., Portland, Ore.
Rinaldo, Jeannette.....	..... Huett Apts., Boise, Idaho
Rinehart, Ruth.....	The Colonial, 38th and Farnam, Omaha, Neb.
Ripley, Edith Wheeler (Mrs. E. P.).....	..... Weston, Mass.
Rising, Rosalia Watson (Mrs. G. H.).....	3126 Roberts St., Kansas City, Mo.
Rittenour, Marietta Gould (Mrs. F. I.).....	..... Calexico, Cal.
Robbins, Abby Frances Whitcomb (Mrs. H. H.).....	R. F. D. No. 3, Eugene, Ore.
Robbins, Helen Hyde Mossman (Mrs. E. C.).....	241 E. 13th Ave., Eugene, Ore.
Robbins, Harriet Chase.....	421 W. 14th St., Riverside, Cal.
Robbins, Harriet Mary Silliman (Mrs. J. M.).....	6200 University Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Robbins, Jean Wilson (Mrs. P. E.).....	Care P. E. Robbins, Globe Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Robbins, Louise Henrietta Falk (Mrs. W. W.).....	820 Peterson St., Fort Collins, Col.
Robbins, Margaret Stewart (Mrs. H. E.).....	6919 Bonalls Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Robbins, Vivian Pauline.....	2817 Rutland Ave., Des Moines, Ia.
Roberts, Abyrall Esther.....	548 Division St., Portland, Ore.
Roberts, Edith Christine Swan (Mrs. F. M.).....	1249 20th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Roberts, Elizabeth May.....	..... Glenolden, Del. Co., Pa.
Roberts, Helen Chambers (Mrs. E. T.).....	162 Liberty Place., Titusville, Pa.
Roberts, Helen Estelle.....	137 W. Goodare St., Columbus, O.
Roberts, Hilda Marston.....	229 Mathews Ave., Utica, N. Y.
Roberts, Henrietta Hendrecksen (Mrs. H. A.).....	1423 New York St., Lawrence, Kan.
Roberts, Lillian Estelle.....	1211 22nd Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Roberts, Louise Loving (Mrs. A. C.).....	348 E. Grove St., Galesburg, Ill.
Roberts, Myrtle.....	3625 S. 24th St., Omaha, Neb.
Robertson, Alice.....	Tower Court, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Robertson, Cora Moore Halsey (Mrs. J. A.).....	13223 Forest Hill Ave., East Cleveland, O.
Robertson, Edith I. (Mrs. A. W.).....	2121 Hollister Ave., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Robertson, Elizabeth Wells.....	3129 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
Robertson, Harriet M.....	1806 Fremont Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Robertson, Grace Burrett (Mrs. W. W.).....	100 N. Naches St., North Yakima, Wash.
Robertson, Mildred Lauderdale (Mrs. G. W.).....	226 W. 34th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Robertson, Nelson E.....	1806 Fremont Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Robertson, Virginia E.....	4316 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Robie, Lora Hieronymus (Mrs. L. H.).....	1017 W. Edwards St., Springfield, Ill.
Robins, Helen J.....	23 Gowen St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Robinson, Carolyn Lauter (Mrs. F. P.)	3854 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.
Robinson, Clara	1401 William Blvd., Springfield, Ill.
Robinson, Edith Porter	543 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Robinson, Eliza	The Sillman, Spokane, Wash.
Robinson, Elizabeth	903 Mathews St., Fort Collins, Colo.
Robinson, Ethel Blackwell (Mrs. A. B.)	Vreeland Park, Paterson, N. J.
Robinson, E. Marie Neiffer (Mrs. C. D.)	2039 Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale, Mass.
Robinson, Ethel Margaret	1021 6th St., Santa Monica, Cal.
Robinson, Frances L. Fuller (Mrs. D. O.)	Imperial, Cal.
Robinson, Jane Bancroft (Mrs. G. O.)	425 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Robinson, Loretta Elder (Mrs. A. F.)	166 N. Scoville Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
Robinson, Lois de Moss	220 Canner St., New Haven, Conn.
Robinson, Marlon Goodnow (Mrs. D. L.)	95 Clark St., Houghton, Mich.
Robinson, Sarah S.	1916 Colfax Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Robinson, Winifred Josephine	Women's College of Delaware, Newark, Del.
Robison, Cora A.	216 S. 5th Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Robson, Antoinette C. Cable (Mrs. G. A.)	East Lansing, Mich.
Robson, Frances Shattuck (Mrs. F. T.)	2220 Milvia St., Berkeley, Cal.
Rockwell, Mary	1004 W. 32nd St., Kansas City, Mo.
Rockwood, Carrie Fletcher (Mrs. C. J.)	1700 Thomas Pl., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rockwood, Edith	1700 Thomas Pl., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rockwood, E. Ruth	Virginia Hall, Portland, Ore.
Rodda, Ruth Robbins Loomis (Mrs. F. C.)	2512 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rodemaker, Dora	1011 E. John St., Seattle, Wash.
Rodman, Macy Durfee	Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis.
Roe, Josephine Robinson (Mrs. E. D.)	105 W. Ostrander Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Roessler, Jennie R.	Black Rock, Bridgeport, Conn.
Rodmion, Ethel May	Y. W. C. A., Springfield, O.
Rogers, Carolyn	R. F. D. No. 6, Bexley, O.
Rogers, Elma Mastin (Mrs. W. C.)	453 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Rogers, Mabel L. Flumerfelt (Mrs. F. E.)	37 Emerson St., New Haven, Conn.
Rogers, Harriet Comstock (Mrs. J. F.)	414 George St., New Haven, Conn.
Rogers, Helen Speakman (Mrs. W. L.)	510 S. Highland Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Rogers, Laura Mary	Phenix, R. I.
Rogers, Mabel L. Goss (Mrs. E. F.)	1533 De la Vina St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Rogers, Nellie Belle	R. F. D. No. 1, Binghamton, N. Y.
Rogers, Rose Humann (Mrs. C. G.)	268 Forest St., Oberlin, O.
Rogers, Vesta Triplett (Mrs. O. F.)	Bloomington, Ind.
Rolfe, Deete	601 John St., Champaign, Ill.
Rolfe, Dorothy E.	73 South Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Rolfe, M. Katherine	73 South Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Rolfe, Mary	601 E. John St., Champaign, Ill.
Rollins, Glendora McCord (Mrs.)	1701 Arlington Ave., Des Moines, Ia.
Rollman, Hilda Z.	3446 Shenandoah Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Ronzoni, Ethel	814 Virginia Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Root, Alice Nairn (Mrs. G. F.)	719 Front Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Root, Anna Mayo Metcalf (Mrs.)	150 N. Professor St., Oberlin, O.
Root, Helen M.	1005 S. 29th St., Omaha, Neb.
Root, Mabel Virginia	Catskill, N. Y.
Roper, Gertrude L.	408 Hubbard Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Rore, Anne Howe	Christian College, Columbia, Mo.
Roripaugh, Calle Cary	Banning, Cal.
Rosa, Grace Lillian Chamberlin (Mrs. C. D.)	903 Park Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Rose, Flora	Dept. of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Rose, Winifred H. (Mrs. C. R.)	2410 Eunice St., Berkeley, Cal.
Roseburgh, Marie Lounsbury Penwell (Mrs. R. M.)	2425 S. State St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Rosen, Goldie	103 Larch Ave., Muskegon, Mich.
Rosenau, Myra Frank (Mrs. M. J.)	65 Naples Road, Brookline, Mass.
Rosenberg, Claire J.	69 Merriman St., Rochester, N. Y.
Rosenberg, Fannie L.	703 Park Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Rosenberg, Pauline	The Barnard, Apt. 10, Omaha, Neb.
Rosencrantz, Esther	729 Jones St., San Francisco, Cal.
Rosenfeld, Lella	539 Maryland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Ross, Elizabeth	1868 E. 89th St., Cleveland, O.
Ross, Gertrude Clark	531 Stowell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Ross, Louise H.	Annin Hotel, Evanston, Ill.
Ross, Mae	1518 18th St., Superior, Wis.
Ross, Margaret Barbara	3024 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Ross, Mary	2217 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Rossiter, Maida	Reed College, Portland, Ore.
Rossman, Floy Adele	North Yakima, Wash.
Rost, Elizabeth Nadjy	487 E. North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Roth, Louise	4914 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Roth, Nathalie	2825 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Roth, Stella Rosa	730 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Rothermel, Elizabeth	University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Rothman, Alice Eleanor	Geddes Heights, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Rothrock, Helena Grace Shirley (Mrs. D. A.)	Bloomington, Ind.
Rothwell, Henrietta Goodrich (Mrs. B. J.)	North Hill, Needham, Mass.
Rott, Anna G. Cravens (Mrs. O.)	611 N. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Rounds, Edna Elizabeth	708 16th St., Des Moines, Ia.
Rounds, Helen Elizabeth	175 Sherman Ave., New Haven, Conn.

Round, Ona M.	96 S. 10th St., San Jose, Cal.
Rowell, Carolyn Stoner (Mrs. C. S.)	2931 E. 28th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Rowell, Gertrude Francis	222 S. Priest St., San Jose, Cal.
Rowell, Isabel	222 S. 14th St., San Jose, Cal.
Rowell, Lillian Bridges (Mrs. W. E.)	96 Saunders St., Lawrence, Mass.
Rowell, Teresina Peck (Mrs. W. A.)	743 College St., Beloit, Wis.
Rowland, Amytace F.	Alta House, Mayfield Road, Cleveland, O.
Rowland, Eleanor	Reed College, Portland, Ore.
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Rowntree, Jessy E.	Rochester, Wis.
Royce, Nellie Etter (Mrs. A. M.)	1826 Hughitt Ave., Superior, Wis.
Royce, Sarah Grace	510 W. 123rd St., New York, N. Y.
Ruddock, Catharine E. Wilson (Mrs. P. H.)	1150 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
Rudin, M. Ada Barr (Mrs. J.)	9315 Winchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Rue, Emma Jenkins (Mrs. E. F.)	1914 9th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Rue, Mabel	1914 9th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
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Runge, Lulu	1527 M St., Lincoln, Neb.
Runner, Emma Avalyn	Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Runyon, Laura L.	123 South St., Warrensburg, Mo.
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Rushforth, Mabel Mattern (Mrs. A. W.)	2549 Benvenue Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
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Russell, Marcia S.	811 Arizona St., El Paso, Tex.
Russell, Margaret Helen	53 Ella St., Portland, Ore.
Rutherford, Lela Jean Howard (Mrs. W.)	Lock Springs, Mo.
Ruthven, Florence Hagie (Mrs. A.)	1110 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ruutz-Rees, Caroline	Rosemary Cottage, Greenwich, Conn.
Ryan, Anna A.	Greenwich, Conn.
Ryan, Genevieve	1909 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Ryan, Margaret S. McChesney (Mrs. L. R.)	22 E. Valerio St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Ryan, Marie	1534 N. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Ryan, Marion Eva	511 Grant St., Wausaw, Wis.
Ryan, May C.	1909 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Ryan, Nellie M.	3857 Seward St., Omaha, Neb.
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Ryder, Marguerite	1399 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Ryman, Rachel E. Sinclair (Mrs. D. E.)	8 Severn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

## S

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Sabin, Frances E.	419 Sterling Pl., Madison, Wis.
Sabin, Lillian	555 E. Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.
Sabin, Mary Esther	1914 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Sabin, Mary S.	730 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.
Saby, Anna Gunihilla	College Park, Va.
Sage, Edith V.	4216 Linden Hills Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sahm, Marie A.	114 E. Mintah St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Sailor, Queenie Horton (Mrs. R. W.)	Ithaca, N. Y.
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St. George, Ida	105 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
St. John, Martha Everett (Mrs. C. E.)	32 S. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sallberg, Millcent C.	1025 W. 9th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Salmon, Lucy Maynard	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Salter, Mary	Hunter's Park, Minn.
Samuelson, Marjorie Haas (Mrs. D.)	2904 12th Ave., Moline, Ill.
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Sander, Marie R.	308 N. 2nd St., North Yakima, Wash.
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Sanders, Claire Mabel	107 Boston Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
Sanders, Effie Stark	508 S. 7th St., Springfield, Ill.
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Sanford, Florence Bartling (Mrs. E. C.)	160 Woodland St., Worcester, Mass.
Sanford, Georgiana	407 W. 6th St., Spokane, Wash.
Sanford, Helen Hall (Mrs. W. W.)	2432 E. First St., Duluth, Minn.
Sanford, Mary R.	90 Grove St., New York, N. Y.
Sargeant, Charlotte Hale	131 Delaware Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Sargent, Florence Gertrude	The Misses Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Sargent, Helen Gordon	2447 Aldrich Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sargent, Martha A.	25 Wallace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Sargent, Ruth Dana Eddy (Mrs. A. M.)	Knoll Road, Redlands, Cal.
Sater, Mary Lyon (Mrs. J. E.)	114 Buttes Ave., Columbus, O.
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Saunders, Alta Gwinn (Mrs. T. E.)	806 Goodwin Ave., Urbana, Ill.
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Saunders, Louise Brownell (Mrs. A. P.)	Clinton, N. Y.
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Savage, Rachel Hoge (Mrs. F.)	719 Linwood, St. Paul, Minn.
Sawtelle, Mary Anna	Hartford High School, Hartford, Conn.
Sawyer, Carrie Elizabeth	700 University Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Sawyer, Frances Georgina Case (Mrs. W. H.)	Marble Cliff, O.
Sawyer, Eleanor Ecob (Mrs. H. L.)	743 Everett St., Portland, Ore.
Sawyer, Grace J.	305 Park Hill Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Sawyer, Harriet Price (Mrs.)	Public Library, 14th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Sawyer, Lillian Smith (Mrs. F. D.)	96 Jason St., Arlington, Mass.
Sawyer, M. Louise	839 Church St., Beloit, Wis.
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Saxton, Dorothy	Slingerlands, N. Y.
Saxton, Edith Clifford (Mrs. J. A.)	5530 Clemens Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Schaberg, Lena Copley (Mrs. M.)	121 Monroe St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Schacht, Lucie Hammond (Mrs. F.)	117 E. Randall St., Downers Grove, Ill.
Schaefer, Henrietta Reeb (Mrs. H.)	127 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Schaff, Emilie	1722 Vine St., Chicago, Ill.
Schaffner, Charlotte A. Forbes (Mrs. D. C.)	826 Rural St., Emporia, Kan.
Schaffner, Marion	3957 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Schalble, Clara Katherine	724 4th Ave., N. Great Falls, Mont.
Schaper, Harriet E. Mackowen (Mrs. W. A.)	625 Fulton St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Schauffer, Gertrude W.	3837 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
Schell, Ernestine Mergler (Mrs. J. W.)	718 N. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Schell, Mabel H.	801 N. 18th St., Boise, Idaho
Schelling, Dorothea Derbyshire	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Schellschmidt, Olga	2402 Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Ind.
Schenck, Eugenie	1610 Oxford St., Berkeley, Cal.
Schenck, Martha	3015 Lowell Blvd., Denver, Colo.
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Schevender, Sara	17 Vick Park A., Rochester, N. Y.
Schevill, Elizabeth Meier (Mrs. W. V.)	44 W. 77th St., New York, N. Y.
Scheyer, Bell Krollk (Mrs. D.)	25 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.
Schiff, Mary Burch (Mrs. C.)	22 Lowndes Sq., W. S., London, England
Schillinger, Josephine	423 8th St., Moline, Ill.
Schirmer, Mariele	270 14th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Schlesinger, Alma C.	222 Ogden Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Schlesinger, Elizabeth Bancroft (Mrs. A. M.)	1806 N. High St., Columbus, O.
Schlottorbeck, Eda M. Clark (Mrs. J. V.)	907 Lincoln Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Schmidt, Edna V.	582 1st Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Schmidt, Marie L.	719 Michigan St., Toledo, O.
Schmidt, Pauline	1012 17th Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.
Schmidt, Violet Jayne (Mrs. E. C.)	903 W. California Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Schneider, Bertha M.	1404 Wesley Ave., Columbus, O.
Schneider, Elizabeth	261 Broadway, Methuen, Mass.
Schneider, Emma Venetia	2934 West St., Oakland, Cal.
Schneider, Fay C.	229 Rockingham St., Toledo, O.
Schneider, Marion	260 Hamilton Ave., Portland, Ore.
Schoch, Caroline	Chicago, Ill.
Schoedinger, Florence Peters (Mrs. F.)	891 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.
Schoedinger, Helen M.	347 Kendal Pl., Columbus, O.
Schoenleber, Gretchen B.	266 10th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Schofield, Lura Stockton (Mrs. J. R.)	808 W. Mountain Ave., Fort Collins, Colo.
Schoff, Amy Lawrence	847 Oak St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.
Scholes, Bonnie E.	Normal School, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Schoiz, Jeannette	1507 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Schoismaker, Helen M. Taylor (Mrs.)	1015 W. Kalamazoo Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Schoomaker, Edith	22 William St., Ansonia, Conn.
Schottenfels, Gertrude Ruth	1516 Hays St., Boise, Idaho
Schneidt, Helen Donald (Mrs. L.)	4512 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
Schreibler, Edith Rogers (Mrs. R. E.)	1500 Farwell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Schroeder, M. Keturah Paul (Mrs. J. S. Jr.)	Box 383, Peabody, Kan.
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Schureman, Mabel L.	Saybrook, Ill.
Schuyler, Aلسنا Shepard (Mrs. K. C.)	657 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo.
Schwendener, Elizabeth K. Harvey (Mrs. C. M.)	580 48th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Scotfield, Sarah Coates	Mountain Terrace, Kerrville, Tex.
Scoon, Helen L.	1905 Hammond Ave., Superior, Wis.
Scott, Eleanor Bryce	1617 11th Ave., Rock Island, Ill.
Scott, Ellen Dodge (Mrs. E. H.)	3623 Jackson St., Omaha, Neb.
Scott, Florence Bevier	Bala, Pa.
Scott, Isadore Thompson (Mrs. F. N.)	1351 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Scott, Martha	57 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Scott, Mary E.	135 E. 52nd St., New York City
Scott, Nancy Elnora	Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.
Scott, (Helen) Arlene Hasson (Mrs. T. S.)	Valdez, Alaska
Scott, Cornelia Leland (Mrs. R.)	Butternut Lodge, Williamstown, Mass.
Scott, Frances Gage (Mrs. D. Z.)	2125 E. First St., Duluth, Minn.
Scott, Jane Nellie	927 Ravenna Blvd., Seattle, Wash.



Scott, Mabel Crabbe (Mrs. O. E.)	5211 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
Scott, Margaretta Morris (Mrs. S. B.)	124 Highland Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Scott, Mary Stapleton Nye (Mrs. W.)	S. 711 Cedar St., Spokane, Wash.
Scott, Ruth	123 W. Bancroft St., Toledo, O.
Scovell, Nancy Davis (Mrs. M. A.)	324 6th Ave., LaGrange, Ill.
Scoville, Myrtle Genevieve	3037 Fruitvale Ave., Fruitvale, Cal.
Scribner, Dora Anne	Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Scribner, Ethel C.	Women's League Building, Seattle, Wash.
Scribner, Helen C. Annan (Mrs. A. H.)	597 5th Ave., New York
Scripture, Bertha	Lincoln, Mass.
Scriven, Helen	603 River Road, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Scriven, Ruth A. M. Wingate (Mrs. A.)	2905 43rd Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Seager, Anna Luella	311 N. Huron St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Seagrave, Florence Carter	Slaterville, R. I.
Seagrave, Mabel	510 Cobb Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Sealey, Grace A.	601 S. Fell Ave., Normal, Ill.
Seaman, Louise H.	43 Livingston St., New Haven, Conn.
Seaman, Margaret J. Laurie (Mrs. W. H.)	Box 466, Glen Cove, Nassau Co., N. Y.
Seaman, Ruth Gordon	2312 Harper Ave., Norwood, O.
Seamer, Bloomie Crook (Mrs. D. B.)	105 Rockland Ave., Malden, Mass.
Searle, Carolyn Mae	90 Whitmarsh St., Providence, R. I.
Searle, Harriet Richardson (Mrs. W. D.)	1810 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.
Searle, Mary	Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va.
Searle, Susan Annette	Kobe College, Kobe, Japan
Sears, Alice (Mrs. W. H.)	944 Kentucky St., Lawrence, Kan.
Sears, Isabel	Glendale, Hamilton Co., O.
Sears, Ruby	Glendale, Hamilton Co., O.
Seasongood, Agnes Senior (Mrs. N.)	3711 Washington Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Seaton, Sara	1943 E. 86th St., Cleveland, O.
Seaver, Harriet F.	43 Prince St., West Newton, Mass.
Seavey, Evelyn Rose	5208 Bellevue Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Seavey, Josephine	170 Liberty St., San Francisco, Cal.
Sebring, Marjorie	2519 S. Emerson St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Secrest, Bessie Gay	1025 West St., Emporia, Kan.
Sedgwick, Myrna Pauline	1727 S. 22nd St., Lincoln, Neb.
Seeley, Bertha Warner	600 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Seeley, Esther	215 N. School St., Normal, Ill.
Seeley, Mayannah Woodward (Mrs. B.)	740 Patton Road, Portland, Ore.
Seely, Florence C.	126 Joslyn Pl., Rochester, N. Y.
Seeyers, Zoe A. Williams (Mrs.)	1237 22nd St., Des Moines, Iowa
Seltz, Elsie	211 S. Pine St., Lansing, Mich.
Selkirk, Harriet Connolly	113 S. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Sell, Martha E.	29 E. Wilson St., Madison, Wis.
Sellers, Helen Jackson (Mrs. C., Jr.)	3301 Baring St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Selover, Edith V. Phillips (Mrs. G. H.)	1770 Knox Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sembower, Lois Alta Brunt (Mrs. C. J.)	708 N. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Serkeant, Caroline B.	Hawthorne Road, Brookline, Mass.
Serling, Mary Marilla Johnson (Mrs. J. C.)	60 Myrtle St., Redlands, Cal.
Sessions, Juliette	416 W. 122nd St., New York, N. Y.
Severance, Lena Hill (Mrs. F. H.)	150 Jewett Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Severance, Mary Harriman (Mrs. C. A.)	St. Paul Park, St. Paul, Minn.
Sewall, Kate Strong (Mrs. C. G.)	73 Willett St., Albany, N. Y.
Sewall, May Wright (Mrs. T. L.)	1401 Hyde St., San Francisco, Cal.
Sewell, Grace	222 Stanley Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Sexton, Gertrude	2321 Blaisdell Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Seymour, Mary Fries (Mrs. A. R.)	909 Nevada St., Urbana, Ill.
Shackell, Bessie	663 S. 34th St., Omaha, Neb.
Shafer, Jeannette Frances	3249 Encinal Ave., Alameda, Cal.
Shafer, Margaret M. F.	721 7th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Shafor, Esther Gordon (Mrs. C. M.)	
Shannon, Audry Brown (Mrs. A. M.)	583 E. 24th St., N., Portland, Ore.
Shannon, Ellen Poppleton (Mrs. W. C.)	Winona Apts., Omaha, Neb.
Shannon, K. Elizabeth	11 Cherry St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Shantz, Henrietta Herman (Mrs. H. L.)	23 Walling Court, Davenport, Ia.
Shapleigh, Amelia	West Lebanon, Me.
Sharp, Mary Nathalie	320 Clinton Pl., Kansas City, Mo.
Sharpe, Sara Fleming (Mrs. J. W.)	Chambersburg, Pa.
Shattuck, Edith Mary Cole (Mrs. A. C.)	4007 Floral Ave., South Normal, O.
Shattuck, Edna Wensley (Mrs.)	412 Seward St., Rochester, N. Y.
Shattuck, Maud A.	124 Winter St., Norwood, Mass.
Shaw, Bessie Newman (Mrs. F. C.)	1840 Gaylord St., Denver, Colo.
Shaw, Caroline Barnard	25 Sacramento St., Cambridge, Mass.
Shaw, Edith Whitney	32 Ferry Ave., W., Detroit, Mich.
Shea, Grace M.	715 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.
Shearer, Margaret Edith	119 E. 3rd St., Duluth, Minn.
Shedd, Agnes Jeffrey (Mrs. F.)	1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.
Sheehan, Genevieve Martha	Niles, Mich.
Sheehan, Geraldine	1430 John R St., Detroit, Mich.
Sheehan, Sarah E. (Mrs.)	613 S. 5th St., Springfield, Ill.
Sheffield, Edna Marie Cassebeer (Mrs. H. J.)	Frankfort, N. Y.
Sheffield, Flora Matteson (Mrs. B. B.)	909 Elmwood Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Shehan, Dorothea	2212 Ogden Ave., Superior, Wis.

# List of Members

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Sheldon, Caroline.....	927 High St., Grinnell, Iowa
Sheldon, Edith Dudley.....	3312 Hamilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheldon, Edna Stevens (Mrs. J. M.).....	Glencoe, Ill.
Sheldon, Margaret E. Thompson (Mrs. A. E.).....	1319 S. 23rd St., Lincoln, Neb.
Sheldon, Miriam.....	The Dalles, Ore.
Sheldon, Sarah M.....	1129 37th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Shellabarger, Elsie.....	2310 Bellaire St., Denver, Colo.
Shellman, Ethel Claire Dunn (Mrs. J. C.).....	1954 Rothlyn Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Shelow, Elizabeth.....	3741 Elsmere Ave., Norwood, O.
Shepard, Angie M. H. Cobb (Mrs. S.).....	60 Brunswick St., Rochester, N. Y.
Shepard, Florence Bernice Barnes (Mrs. J. F.).....	908 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Shepard, Harriet Ohlen (Mrs. E. M.).....	1403 Benton Ave., Springfield, Mo.
Shepard, Ida Adams (Mrs. J. W.).....	111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Shepard, Kate Leona Abbott (Mrs. E. D.).....	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.
Shepard, Ophelia Robinson (Mrs. N. H.).....	R. F. D. No. 4, Columbia, Mo.
Shepherd, Florence Dornbey.....	4 Castleton Park, New Brighton, Staten Island
Shepherd, Mary Louise.....	965 Bryden Road, Columbus, O.
Sheppard, Alice Rachel.....	38 Congdon St., Providence, R. I.
Sheppard, Harriet White.....	26 Westview Ave., Germantown, Pa.
Sheppard, Louise Patteson.....	Penn Yan, N. Y.
Sheridan, Susan Smith.....	519 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
Sherk, Bertha Doane (Mrs. W. H.).....	367 W. Delavan Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Sherman, Ethel.....	472 Walnut St., Newtonville, Mass.
Sherman, Gertrude.....	176 Mason St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Sherman, Helen.....	176 Mason St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Sherman, Laura.....	3041 Dupont Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sherman, Lillie Margaret.....	2328 Warring St., Berkeley, Cal.
Sherman, Lisette Frances Jones (Mrs. M. M.).....	Sherman Ranch, Crawford, Kan.
Sherman, Martha E. Rost (Mrs. L.).....	487 E. North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Sherman, Pearl Sheffield (Mrs. P. D.).....	25 College Pl., Oberlin, O.
Sherman, Ruth Mears (Mrs. S. P.).....	1016 Nevada St., Urbana, Ill.
Sherrill, Jennie Bentley.....	State Normal School, Whitewater, Wis.
Sherrod, Elizabeth Nofsinger (Mrs. J. T.).....	4501 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo.
Sherwin, Belle.....	Windan Farm, Willoughby, O.
Sherwood, Grace M.....	324 Laurel Hill Ave., Providence, R. I.
Sherzer, Jane Belle.....	The Arundel, Baltimore, Md.
Shields, Zora I.....	Oxford College for Women, Oxford, Ohio
Shiley, Annie Laurie.....	4919 Davenport St., Omaha, Neb.
Shimer, Alma.....	Dumbarton Court, Washington, D. C.
Shinn, Anne O'Hagan (Mrs. F. A.).....	238 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Shinn, Florence Mayhew (Mrs. J. C.).....	158 Waverly Pl., New York, N. Y.
Shinn, Millicent Washburn.....	Niles, Cal.
Shinstrom, Helen Waldron Roberts (Mrs. C.).....	Niles, Cal.
Shipley, Antoinette Cary (Mrs. F. W.).....	Redmond, Wash.
Shipley, Harriet.....	539 Hanley Road, Clayton, Mo.
Shipley, Katharine Morris.....	1022 S. College Ave., Fort Collins, Colo.
Shire, Ann Matilda.....	The Misses Shipley School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Shockley, May Bradford (Mrs. W. H.).....	Lynhurst, Kansas City, Mo.
Shoemaker, Helen R.....	959 Waverly St., Palo Alto, Cal.
Shoemaker, Jessica Berry (Mrs. J. C.).....	1802 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shoemaker, Mary Craig (Mrs. I. H.).....	1221 44th St., Des Moines, Iowa
Shorey, Emma Gilbert (Mrs. P.).....	29 S. Pine Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Short, Jessie M.....	5516 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Shoults, Imogene Shade (Mrs. C. A.).....	Beecher Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Shoup, Samantha Chloe Whipple (Mrs.).....	742 14th Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Showerman, Zilpha Vernon (Mrs. G.).....	1936 Ruckle St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Shuey, Sarah Isabelle.....	410 N. Butler St., Madison, Wis.
Shull, Margaret Jeffrey Buckley (Mrs. A. F.).....	1829 Adeline St., Oakland, Cal.
Shumway, Florence Snow (Mrs. E. S.).....	520 Linden St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Shute, Josephine Hodgdon (Mrs.).....	472 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sibley, Mary J. O'Bryon (Mrs. H. O.).....	Esparto, Yolo Co., Cal.
Sickels, Lois K.....	773 Irving Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Sickler, Alma Leota.....	399 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.
Sidwell, Frances Haldeman (Mrs. T. W.).....	220 E. 11th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Siebert, Anne Morris.....	3901 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Siegel, Margaret.....	813 Bryden Road, Columbus, O.
Sikes, Madeleine Wallin (Mrs. G. C.).....	3530 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.
Sill, Anna M.....	311 N. Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sill, Josephine Compton Bray (Mrs. H. F.).....	Windsor, Conn.
Sill, Katherine W.....	Dumar Apts., Columbia, Mo.
Silverson, Katherine Taney (Mrs. C.).....	451 George St., New Haven, Conn.
Sim, Keturah E.....	1916 Irving Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Simkhovitch, Mary Kingsbury (Mrs. V. G.).....	6225 Greenwood Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Simmons, Adeline Gertrude.....	28 Jones St., New York, N. Y.
Simmons, Blanche.....	141 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
Simmons, Gertrude R.....	7553 Stewart Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Simmons, Lucretia VanTuyt.....	Janesville, Wis.
Simmons, Mary Elizabeth.....	312 W. College Ave., State College, Pa.
Simon, Helen Louise Head (Mrs. E. M.).....	920 High St., Grinnell, Iowa
Simonds, Fanny Goodman (Mrs. P.).....	2041 15th St., Moline, Ill.
Simons, Eleanor May Wood (Mrs. A.).....	40th and Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
	921 Bartlett Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Simons, Ella Post (Mrs. T. A.)	Worthington, O.
Simons, Grace Churchyard (Mrs. S. A.)	1107 Buena Vista St., South Pasadena, Cal.
Simons, Sarah Emma	1528 Corcoran St., Washington, D. C.
Simonson, Caro Halstead	1524 Alameda Ave., Alameda, Cal.
Simpson, Anne Taylor (Mrs. F. H.)	2010 Huntington Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Simpson, Frances	904 S. Bussey Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Simpson, Josephine Sarles (Mrs. D. F.)	1508 Harmon Pl., Minneapolis, Minn.
Simpson, Kathrine Woodford (Mrs. L. W.)	708 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Simpson, Mary	724 4th Ave., N., Great Falls, Mont.
Simrall, Josephine Price	4 Hedgerow Lane, Clifton, Cincinnati, O.
Sinclair, Marguerite A. (Mrs. L. D.)	7 Barton Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sinclair, Mary Emily	4 Randolph Road, Worcester, Mass.
Sinex, Mary McClelland, 2nd	Edgewater Park, N. J.
Sinabheimer, Estelle	5135 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Sipes, Gail Johnston	1001 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.
Sisam, Cora Hutton (Mrs. C. H.)	1304 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.
Skeffington, Florence V.	835 7th St., Charleston, Ill.
Skerrett, Dorothy Wentworth	3940 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Skilton, Alice Thomas	The Coolidge Hotel, Brookline, Mass.
Skinner, Bertha Louise	South Swansea, Mass.
Skinner, Dora Davis (Mrs. H. H.)	806 N. 2nd St., North Yakima, Wash.
Skinner, Julia Faith	Woman's Med. Col., 21st St. and N. College Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Skinner, Marian Esther	550 8th St., San Bernardino, Cal.
Skinner, Ruth I., 2nd	208 Elm St., Holyoke, Mass.
Slack, Edith	2224 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Slack, Katherine Woolsey (Mrs. C. W.)	2224 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Slagle, Virginia	Pullman, Wash.
Slamm, Nannie Braden (Mrs. J. A.)	718 Cherry St., Seattle, Wash.
Slate, Ella Hard DeWolfe (Mrs. F.)	2231 College Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Slater, Ora M. L.	1111 Terrace St., El Paso, Tex.
Slatter, Frances	1526 K St., Fresno, Cal.
Sleeper, Florence E. Weissert (Mrs. L. C.)	101 18th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Slaney, Margaret I.	394 Ashland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Sloan, Adelia Churchill (Mrs. A. L.)	1082 Arrowhead Ave., San Bernardino, Cal.
Sloane, Edith Clara	153 S. 14th St., San Jose, Cal.
Slocum, Gertrude E. Smith (Mrs. A. L.)	335 37th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Slocumb, Adelaide W. Williamson (Mrs. E. C.)	4150 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Slotes, Edna Hopkins (Mrs. M. C.)	608 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Sly, Gertrude Beryl	123-133 W. 5th St., Y. W. C. A., St. Paul, Minn.
Small, Frances Clyde	414 Winthrop Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Small, Nellie G.	204 Hudson St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Smalley, Harriet M.	298 Hibbard Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Smallwood, Mabel S. Coon (Mrs. W. M.)	615 Euclid Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Smart, Carol Mary	868 Washington St., Michigan City, Ind.
Smart, Lucy Allen (Mrs. G.)	10608 Massie Ave., Cleveland, O.
Smead, Annie E.	624 Nessler St., Toledo, O.
Smith, A. Marguerite	805 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Smith, Addie M.	27 S. 21st Ave., E., Duluth, Minn.
Smith, Adelaide	2237 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Smith, Adele Bennett (Mrs. A. W.)	475 10th St., Portland, Ore.
Smith, Agnes E. Wallace (Mrs. F. O.)	Missoula, Mont.
Smith, Alice May	Parkview Ave., Bixley, O.
Smith, Alice Orme	501 University St., Normal, Ill.
Smith, Anna Dawson	75 Brunswick St., Rochester, N. Y.
Smith, Anna M.	2902 Calhoun Beach, Minneapolis, Minn.
Smith, Bertha C. Richardson (Mrs. H. T.)	Frothingham St., Milton, Mass.
Smith, Charlotte Lois	501 S. University St., Normal, Ill.
Smith, Clara M. Coleman (Mrs. D. B.)	711 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Smith, Cora Frances Smith (Mrs. G. O.)	1837 C St., Lincoln, Neb.
Smith, Cora Welch (Mrs. D. S.)	755 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Smith, Della Alden	24 St. Andrews St., Duluth, Minn.
Smith, Dorothy	3 Elemecrest Terrace, Norwalk, Conn.
Smith, Dorothy Ingalls	4725 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Smith, Edna Elmer (Mrs. E. S.)	722 E. 17th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Smith, Edith Seymour (Mrs. R. B.)	356 14th Ave., Columbus, O.
Smith, Elberta Thalla	710 S. 6th St., Springfield, Ill.
Smith, Elida Louisa	710 S. 6th St., Springfield, Ill.
Smith, Elizabeth A.	Biology Building, Madison, Wis.
Smith, Elizabeth Marley	264 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.
Smith, Elizabeth Mitchell Scupham (Mrs. B. J.)	671 Vernon St., Oakland, Cal.
Smith, Elizabeth Nowell (Mrs. T.)	1713 Mississippi St., Lawrence, Kan.
Smith, Ella Knowles, c/o Albert Teachers' Agency	623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Smith, Elsie Finch Rowell (Mrs. F. E. B.)	1243 16th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Smith, Emily	2459 Collingwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Smith, Emily D.	R. F. D. 14, Box 44-B, Los Gatos, Cal.
Smith, Emily Ritchie (Mrs. S. C.)	2440 Oregon St., Berkeley, Cal.
Smith, Estelle Frances	Fredericksburg, Tex.
Smith, Esther	505 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Smith, Esther Anna	404 S. 5th Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Smith, Eunice Cole	Elm Ridge, Alton, Ill.
Smith, Eunice Hunt	711 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Smith, Frances Albee	197 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

# List of Members

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Smith, Frances C.	1515 Arch St., Berkeley, Cal.
Smith, Gertrude Dietrich (Mrs. H. K.)	Farmington, Conn.
Smith, Grace	433 Campbell Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Smith, Hallie Matilda Cobb (Mrs. C. H.)	5517 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Smith, Helen	624 E. 19th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Smith, Helen Angell (Mrs.)	704 River St., Missoula, Mont.
Smith, Helen Louise Pierce (Mrs. D. F.)	1013 9th Ave., S., Great Falls, Mont.
Smith, Ina Chipman (Mrs. G. W.)	1463 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Smith, Isabel Seymour	Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.
Smith, Jennie Elizabeth Gilbert (Mrs. E. R.)	118 Dell St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Smith, Johnnie Wilson Rutland (Mrs. H. L.)	Apt. 211, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
Smith, Josephine M.	145 Woodland Ave., Oberlin, O.
Smith, Lillian S.	Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.
Smith, Lola Jane	314 N. Washington St., Bloomington, Ind.
Smith, Louise	620 S. 1st St., Tacoma, Wash.
Smith, Lucia Luffkin	501 S. University St., Normal, Ill.
Smith, Lulu E. Cass (Mrs. E. R.)	State College, Pa.
Smith, Lucy Ellen	49 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.
Smith, M. Louise Durst (Mrs. Norman)	3037 Humboldt Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Smith, Marian Bernardine	501 S. University St., Normal, Ill.
Smith, Marie L.	201 22nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Smith, Marion Parris (Mrs. W. R.)	Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Smith, Mary A. Reichel (Mrs. H. A.)	984 Harvard St., Rochester, N. Y.
Smith, Mary C.	2433 Girard Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Smith, Mary Cecilia	175 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.
Smith, Mary Dibble (Mrs. E.)	1533 18th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Smith, Mary Gertrude Jones (Mrs. F. E.)	1531 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Smith, Mary Fraser	Wellesley, Mass.
Smith, Mary Harris (Mrs. C. B.)	402 Euclid Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Smith, Mary Louise	Lock Box 73, Centerville, Alameda Co., Cal.
Smith, Mary Morgan	R. F. D., Box 44-B, Los Gatos, Cal.
Smith, Mary Shannon	Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C.
Smith, Maud M.	4115 Dodge, Omaha, Neb.
Smith, May B.	118 Pueblo St., Boise, Idaho
Smith, Mildred Catharine	536 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Smith, Myra V.	1235 Elmdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Smith, Olivia	804 Pine St., Texarkana, Tex.
Smith, Phoebe Ellison (Mrs. W. D.)	1825 Fairmount Blvd., Eugene, Ore.
Smith, Rebecca	649 Harrison Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Smith, Rose F.	1200 Wilson Ave., South Pasadena, Cal.
Smith, Ruth Annette Warren (Mrs. E. F.)	1474 Belmont St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Smith, Ruth Peet	1832 E. 90th St., Cleveland, O.
Smith, Sarah Bixby (Mrs. A. M.)	2730 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Smith, Sara Browne (Mrs. S. W.)	1706 S. University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Smith, Stella M.	900 Plymouth Ave., Fall River, Mass.
Smith, Viola F. Pfaff (Mrs. G. E.)	3414 Whitfield Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati, O.
Smith, Virginia Jeffrey	123 Troup St., Rochester, N. Y.
Smith, Winifred R.	908 N. Kansas St., El Paso, Tex.
Smith, Zella Anne	Ormsby Hall, Appleton, Wis.
Smyser, Katherine Peet (Mrs. S. F.)	802 S. 5th Ave., North Yakima, Wash.
Smyther, Mary Winslow	54 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.
Snelder, Helen Belle	2348 Robinwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Snell, Ada L. F.	708 S. University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Snell, Cora Nell (Mrs. A. C.)	1 Highland Heights, Highland Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Snow, Ellnor Bruce (Mrs. W. B.)	106 Elm St., Stoneham, Mass.
Snow, Florence Homer	College Hall, Northampton, Mass.
Snow, Jenny Helen	1326 E. 58th St., Chicago, Ill.
Snow, Julia W.	11 Arnold Ave., Northampton, Mass.
Snow, Letitia Morris	6 Norfolk Terrace, Wellesley, Mass.
Snow, Rachel P.	115 Russell Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Snyder, Elizabeth	9 Wyoming Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
Snyder, Eva Anna Smith (Mrs. C. E.)	403 Church St., Herkimer, N. Y.
Snyder, Myrtilla L. Heaver (Mrs. C. H.)	4 Roosevelt St., Rochester, N. Y.
Sohrbeck, Henrietta	952 17th St., Moline, Ill.
Solenberger, Pearl Hood (Mrs. H. M.)	833 South West Grand Ave., Springfield, Ill.
Solomon, Frieda Viola	4729 Forrestville Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Soltan, Grace B. Zimmerman (Mrs. D. L.)	1315 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Somers, May	3224 Pacific St., Omaha, Neb.
Soper, Cora Emily	1113 Summit Pl., Utica, N. Y.
Sorenson, Helen B.	3338 Hanney St., Omaha, Neb.
Soule, Marjorie M.	1212 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo.
Sours, Lulu Admura	330 S. 5th St., San Jose, Cal.
Souther, Mary Genevieve	
Souther, Natalie B.	Listman Mill Co., LaCrosse, Wis.
Southworth, Eva	c/o Mrs. L. B. Hapgood, Jamestown, N. Y.
Sowers, Ethel	9412 Hough Ave., Cleveland, O.
Spaeth, Bertha L. Fischer (Mrs. C. F.)	410 Elm St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Spaeth, Edith T. Taussig (Mrs. R. A.)	150 Bishop St., New Haven, Conn.
Spaulding, Eme Almira Southworth (Mrs. V. M.)	Loma Linda, Cal.
Spaulding, Jane McCormick	184 N. Gates Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Spalding, Kate Dunn (Mrs. W.)	1005 Harrison St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Spalding, Sarah Griswold	1830 18th St., Washington, D. C.
Spangler, Kathryn E.	Clinton, Mo.
Spangler, Lena Margaret Norton (Mrs. A. M.)	164 7th Ave., W., Eugene, Ore.
Sparks, Alberta Creswell (Mrs. J. W.)	4028 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.
Sparks, Marion E.	1205 W. Springfield Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Spaulding, Edna G.	2224 N St., Washington, D. C.
Spaulding, Evelyn Watson (Mrs. E. L.)	38 N. Ballou St., Woonsocket, R. I.
Spaulding, Mary E. Trow (Mrs. L. E.)	1915 James St., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Spayd, Barbara Grace	2124 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Spear, Daisy Hindle	590 E. 27th St., Paterson, N. J.
Spear, Helen Mahlon	538 Hudson Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Speare, Dorothy Simmons (Mrs. E. R.)	61 Montvale Road, Newton Center, Mass.
Speers, Mary Alline	1206 S. Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Spence, Leslie	205 N. Pinckney St., Madison, Wis.
Spencer, Christianna	The Wintonia, Seattle, Wash.
Spencer, Cornelia Thomson Powell (Mrs. H. R.)	518 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.
Spencer, Esther Jean	3231 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
Spencer, Grace Ione	111 Oneida St., Utica, N. Y.
Spencer, Jessie Spencer (Mrs. H. R.)	5935 Oneida St., Duluth, Minn.
Spencer, Mary C.	Newcomb College, New Orleans, La.
Spencer, Mildred Auten (Mrs. F. E.)	5319 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Spencer, Pauline Wolcott	3421 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sperling, Mary Swett (Mrs. I. D.)	5328 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Spicer, Inez	509 S. 6th St., Columbia, Mo.
Spinks, Virginia Nelson (Mrs. C. H.)	2912 Benvenue Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Spooner, Lucia C.	1611 Ogden Ave., Superior, Wis.
Sprague, Florence	734 Superior St., Toledo, O.
Sprague, Frances R.	Pembroke Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Spring, Helen Starr	Columbia St., Newton Lower Falls, Mass.
Springer, Mary Thompson (Mrs.)	41 Mt. Union St., East Cleveland, O.
Springsted, Clara Belle	675 Hudson Ave., Albany, N. Y.
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Squires, Grace Elizabeth	1619 W. 20th St., Smith Villa, Sioux City, Ia.
Staadecker, Henrietta	38 13th St., Toledo, O.
Stacy, Elizabeth	1023 Mt. Curve Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Stacy, Mary M. Raymond (Mrs. W. K.)	1325 Nettleton St., Spokane, Wash.
Stadler, Babetta	1024 Constitution St., Emporia, Kan.
Stadtmuller, Ellen Smith	819 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.
Stadtmuller, Henrietta L.	819 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.
Staetler, Mildred B. Gullford (Mrs.)	428 W. Liberty St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
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Stahl, Sarah Starr	1203 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill.
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Stalnaker, Elizabeth	422 11th St., Huntington, W. Va.
Stamm, Frieda	697 Goodrich Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
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Stauberg, May Weakley (Mrs. F.)	1108 22nd St., Rock Island, Ill.
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Stanley, Grace Chandler Mrs. P. D.)	13 Terracina Blvd., Redlands, Cal.
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Stanley, Louise	1312 Rosemary Lane, Columbia, Mo.
Stanwood, Cornelia McKinne (Mrs. E. B.)	Marysville, Cal.
Starch, Amy Hopson (Mrs. D.)	911 University Ave., Madison, Wis.
Starlin, Rosamond Dorothy	628 George St., New Haven, Conn.
Stark, Clara Marion	122 Palm Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
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Stark, Evelline Muriel	503 Monroe St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
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Stark, May Shepard	221 Mathilda St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Starr, Helen Knowlton	304 The Ontario, Washington, D. C.
Starrett, Greita	Gray & Union, Des Moines, Ia.
Starzenski, Hilda Sprague-Smith (Mrs. V.)	135 Parkwood Blvd., Schenectady, N. Y.
Stastney, Olga Sndilek (Mrs.)	522 World Herald Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
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Statt, Grace Adele	Whiting Hall, Galesburg, Ill.
Stearns, Anna	37 Orange St., Nashua, N. H.
Stearns, Bertha May Green (Mrs. C. H.)	703 Rose St., S., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Stebbins, Emma M. Long (Mrs. E. W.)	108 59th St., Oakland, Cal.
Stebbins, Eunice M.	1230 Park Wilde Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Stebbins, Gana Balanbanoff (Mrs. A. K.)	4118 N. Stevens St., Tacoma, Wash.
Stebbins, Lucy Ward	2731 Durant Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Stebbins, May Louise Prentiss (Mrs. J.)	1013 Nevada St., Urbana, Ill.
Stedman, Edith Gratia	179 Cedar St., Braintree, Mass.
Steel, Evelyn Agnes	2926 Wheeler St., Berkeley, Cal.
Steele, Elda Stout (Mrs. T. M.)	90 Avon St., New Haven, Conn.
Steenia, Mrs.	1008 E. 14th St., Davenport, Iowa
Steenland, Florence Vernon (Mrs. H. S.)	804 Ostrum Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Steele, Elizabeth B.	R. R. 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Steele, Florence Esther Trueblood (Mrs. J. M.)	Walnut Lane, Haverford, Pa.
Steele, Sophia M.	St. Katharine's School, Davenport, Iowa
Stegner, Adele Jeanne Bentley (Mrs. C. M.)	3455 Cornell Pl., Clifton, Cincinnati, O.

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Stagner, Mabel J.	414 11th St., Portland, Ore.
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Steinbeck, Grace Clare	260 S. 14th St., San Jose, Cal.
Steiner, Maude Emma Stalger (Mrs. E.)	511 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.
Steingester, Hermine J.	210 Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Stellwagon, Mary	Wayne, Mich.
Stemple, Myrtle Emmert (Mrs. G. H.)	400 E. 2nd St., Bloomington, Ind.
Stenhouse, Eva	Burlington, Wis.
Stenhouse, Mae	6 Ayrault St., Newport, R. I.
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Stephens, Blanche Howard	1216 Hudson Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Stephens, Eleanor S.	1630 14th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Stephenson, Agnes Ross Reynolds (Mrs. H. S.)	806 Park Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
Stephenson, Elizabeth Margaret Cutler (Mrs. L. H.)	Oxford, Ohio
Stephenson, Florence Tyler (Mrs. J. P.)	1331 Harrison Ave., Des Moines, Iowa
Sterling, Susan Adelaide	109 W. Washington Ave., Madison, Wis.
Stern, Renee B.	6035 St. Lawrence Ave., Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.
Stern, Saldee	Columbia, Mo.
Stern, Sybil Cohen (Mrs. S.)	3805 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.
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Stevens, Kate L. Sabin (Mrs. E. R.)	1908 Arlington Pl., Madison, Wis.
Stevens, Lydia Day (Mrs. F. H.)	Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Stevens, Madge Arthur	3829 N. 43rd Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Stevens, Mary G.	362 E. Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass.
Stevens, Mary Thompson (Mrs. R. H.)	23 Pingree Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Stevenson, Olla	Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.
Steward, Maud H.	471 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stewart, Bessie Jean	429 S. Dunn St., Bloomington, Ind.
Stewart, Caroline T.	Dumas Apts., Columbia, Mo.
Stewart, Ella Seass (Mrs. O. W.)	5464 Jefferson Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Stewart, F. Constance	71 Canner St., New Haven, Conn.
Stewart, Gwendolyn	Stanford University, Cal.
Stewart, Helen Quale (Mrs. V. T.)	Holyoke, Mass.
Stewart, Helen Wile (Mrs. A.)	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 92, Pittsford, N. Y.
Stewart, Lucy Shelton	2110 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Stewart, Mabel Leta Eaton (Mrs. W. A.)	1390 Washington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Stewart, Margaret	3621 Dawson Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Stewart, Marjory	1111 Terrace St., El Paso, Tex.
Stewart, S. Elizabeth	Gloversville, N. Y.
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Stickney, Louise Burnett	Yeatman High School, St. Louis, Mo.
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Stiles, Margaret	Spokane Bridge, Wash.
Stillman, Ada Latimer (Mrs. L. S.)	Greenwich, Conn.
Stillman, Minna	Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.
Stimmel, Sarah Elizabeth	169 Rhodes Ave., Akron, O.
Stites, Sarah Henry	Simmons College, The Fenway, Boston, Mass.
Stitt, Grace Edith Moore	1733 Boylston Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Stock, Alma	1720 Hughitt Ave., Superior, Wis.
Stock, Stella Prince (Mrs. S. M.)	1014 E. 2nd St., Duluth, Minn.
Stockham, Rae	1230 32nd St., Des Moines, Iowa
Stockwell, Marie Louise	Trinity Court, Boston, Mass.
Stoddard, Lillian N.	Cheshire, Conn.
Stoddard, Yvonne	197 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Stoddard, Clara Coburn Cook (Mrs. C. W.)	263 Pugh St., State College, Pa.
Stoddard, Mary M.	1533 Franklin Park, S. Columbus, O.
Stoeltzing, Alice	1021 N. Eye St., Tacoma, Wash.
Stolle, Helen	1382 5th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Stone, Alice Stratton (Mrs. A. P.)	613 Pleasant St., Belmont, Mass.
Stone, Amy Wentworth (Mrs. S. H.)	12 Emmons Road, West Roxbury, Mass.
Stone, Charlotte Hall Walker (Mrs. W. J.)	2444 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Stone, Edith Moulton Webb (Mrs. R. B.)	307 Russell St., West Lafayette, Ind.
Stone, Edna Andrews (Mrs. J. F.)	Station A, Route 5, R. F. D., Columbus, O.
Stone, Ellen Appleton	280 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.
Stone, Elsa Wellington	488 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Stone, Esther	280 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.
Stone, Isabelle	3403 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Stone, Mabel A.	14 Abbott St., Wellesley, Mass.
Stone, Marion Slater	Boston State Hospital, Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass.
Stone, Maudie Lorena	525 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stoner, Mabel I.	169 Mariner St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Storer, Frances Louise	2249 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Storie, Agnes G.	305 North St., Normal, Ill.

Storms, Helen Alice	3000 Newton St., Denver, Colo.
Stouffer, Anna L. Shepard (Mrs. E. B.)	1525 New Hampshire St., Lawrence, Kan.
Stoughton, Linda Richardson (Mrs. H. C.)	High St., Thomaston, Conn.
Stout, Frances Mabel Blodgett (Mrs. S. E.)	1100 E. 2nd St., Bloomington, Ind.
Stout, Helen	The Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Stout, Villa Sprague (Mrs. J. P.)	Chatham, Ill.
Stowell, Grace Raymond (Mrs. R. S.)	182 Warwick Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Strachan, Dorothy	Tietan, Wash.
Strahn, Vivian	1808 Barker St., Lawrence, Kan.
Strang, Laura Pratt (Mrs. S. B.)	4335 Clay St., Denver, Colo.
Stratton, Helen Anna	183 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Street, Florence MacDonald (Mrs. C. W.)	Calexico, Cal.
Street, Emeline A.	60 Thompson Ave., East Haven, Conn.
Street, Grace H.	60 Thompson Ave., East Haven, Conn.
Street, Ida Maria	52 Huffman Ave., Dayton, Ohio
Streeter, Nina	Williams Wharf, Va.
Strehlow, Elizabeth	Y. W. C. A., Sioux City, Iowa
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Strong, Susan Evans (Mrs. W. M.)	175 Ridgewood Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
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Strootman, Bertha J.	504 Massachusetts Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
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Stuart, Edith Crosby Brown (Mrs. K. E.)	Box 31, Overbrook, Pa.
Stuart, Helen Amelia	124 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
Stuff, Freda Naomi	434 S. 28th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Sturgeon, Jennie Bradshaw	1043 19th St., Rock Island, Ill.
Sturges, Marchie	857 Tappan Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Sturley, Ruth E.	515 S. Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Sturm, Alice Kerr	106 Palmer Ave., E., Detroit, Mich.
Sturtevant, Saidee Martha	648 E. 17th St., Oakland, Cal.
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Sullivan, Helen Louise	60 Pelham St., Newport, R. I.
Sullivan, Margaret Carroll	320 Hamilton Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Sullivan, Marie Fleming (Mrs. F. M.)	87 Claremont Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
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Summers, Edith H.	269 S. Clarkson St., Denver, Colo.
Summers, Elizabeth Reed Ferris (Mrs. J. S.)	1108 E. 40th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Sumner, Bertha Cleora	1 Harrington Ave., Worcester, Mass.
Sumner, Louise M.	667 E. Town St., Columbus, O.
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Sunderland, Florence Erford (Mrs. E. M.)	4914 Webster St., Omaha, Neb.
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Sutcliffe, Grace Wade	Polson, Mont.
Suter, Martha Winkley	New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Sutermelster, Louise Morey (Mrs. O.)	3842 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
Sutherland, Natalie	25 Emmons Apt., Huntington, W. Va.
Sutherland, Olive M.	38 Vancouver Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Suttie, Edith Hewitt (Mrs. R. H.)	52 Beers St., New Haven, Conn.
Sutliff, Phebe I.	234 High St., Warren, O.
Swain, Ethel	267 S. 8th St., San Jose, Cal.
Swain, Ethel Louise Rice (Mrs. G. R.)	1230 Woodlawn Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Swain, Frances Lucy	412 E. Kirkwood Ave., Bloomington, Ind.
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Swan, Ethel Elliott (Mrs. J. G.)	2216 Kenwood Parkway, Minneapolis, Minn.
Swan, Frances L. House (Mrs. T. C.)	44 Mason St., Rochester, N. Y.
Swan, Frances Walker	284 Mill St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Swan, Hannah Dana (Mrs. F. H.)	125 Medway St., Providence, R. I.
Swanger, Luella Stone (Mrs. A. B.)	583 Wallsworth Ave., Alameda, Cal.
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Sweet, Joyeuse Fullerton (Mrs. W. E.)	1075 Humboldt St., Denver, Colo.
Sweet, Louise	32 Onelda St., Utica, N. Y.
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Swett, Ruth Isabel	2409 Oregon St., Berkeley, Cal.
Sweszy, Olive	2515 Vine St., Berkeley, Cal.
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Swift, Frances Damon	2320 E. First St., Duluth, Minn.
Swift, Helen McKelvey	339 Lincoln Ave., Fall River, Mass.
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## T

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 Thomas, Carmel Mercedes Ostrom (Mrs. C. O.)...43 Parker Ave., San Francisco, Cal.



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Thomas, Sarah Jane	5714 Washington Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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Thompson, Agnes	1100 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kan.
Thompson, Bertha Emogene	322 Evergreen Ave., East Lansing, Mich.
Thompson, Carrie L. Hague (Mrs. J. Q.)	1514 11th St., Des Moines, Ia.
Thompson, Crystal	520 E. Jefferson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Thompson, Della McCurdy (Mrs.)	Shortlidge High School, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thompson, Edna M.	419 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Thompson, Elizabeth	635 Waverly St., Palo Alto, Cal.
Thompson, Grace	407 S. Grant St., Bloomington, Ind.
Thompson, Helen Elizabeth	45 Elm St., Northampton, Mass.
Thompson, Isabel McKenzie (Mrs. N. A.)	638 East 16th Ave., No. 6, Denver, Colo.
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Thompson, Marion Ellis Mureau (Mrs. C. T.)	46 E. 52nd St., Kansas City, Mo.
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Thompson, Mary Thaw Mrs. W. R.)	Sparkhill, N. Y.
Thompson, Mildred H.	537 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Thompson, Miriam Richmond	529 High St., Fall River, Mass.
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Thomsen, Harriet W.	796 Kincaid St., Eugene, Ore.
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Tishe, Mary V. Donellan (Mrs. P. M.)	48 Lincoln Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.
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Tilley, Laura E. Sawin (Mrs. C. E.)	9 Elton St., Providence, R. I.
Tilson, Marguerite North (Mrs. J. Q.)	3 Loomis Pl., New Haven, Conn.
Tilton, Annie Eugenia	45 Highland St., Cambridge, Mass.
Tilton, Olive Northrup Fobes (Mrs. H. O.)	6 Chalmers Road, Worcester, Mass.
Timberman, Emily H. Hilton (Mrs. E. C.)	2930 Webster St., Oakland, Cal.
Timm, Rene Gertrude Hubinger (Mrs. A. B.)	827 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.
Timm, Vera Clara	106 York Sq., New Haven, Conn.
Tinker, Vera Alice	461 Rodney Ave., Portland, Ore.
Tirrell, Gertrude Rust (Mrs. J. M.)	2311 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Tische, Myrtle A. Hunt (Mrs. F. F.)	1809 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Titterington, Beryl L.	22nd St., Rock Island, Ill.
Titus, Alice W.	275 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Titus, Frances Pond (Mrs. W. S.)	1016 Eastman St., Boise, Idaho
Tobin, Julia T. O'Brien (Mrs. M. F.)	1127 Sunset Ave., Attica, N. Y.
Tobiska, Irma Herman (Mrs. J. W.)	328 W. Laurel St., Fort Collins, Colo.
Todd, Alice Adele	82 Munroe St., Somerville, Mass.
Todd, Nellie Hopkins (Mrs.)	1 Mead Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Tolman, Julia R.	5554 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Tonks, Eliza	1831 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
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Torr, Mary Dykeman	25 Willis Ave., E., Detroit, Mich.
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Toulouse, Besse Wayne	1353 14th St., Des Moines, Iowa
Tousey, Sue E. Taylor (Mrs. T. G.)	573 Grand Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
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Towie, Alice Buswell (Mrs. H. P.)	453 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Towie, Elizabeth Williams	The Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Towles, Caroline Montgomery	1910 S. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Townsend, Emily Allison	137 Wall St., New Haven, Conn.
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Townsend, Vera	1820 H St., Sacramento, Cal.
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Trablicox, Lizzie	310 Hamilton St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Tracy, Elizabeth Blakeslee (Mrs. J. C.)	845 Winthrop Ave., New Haven, Conn.
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Treadwell, Stella C.	1111 Terrace St., El Paso, Tex.
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Trevvett, Lily Frances	1715 Park Ave., Richmond, Va.
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True, Helen E.	Los Gatos, Cal.
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Tucker, Lena L.	Earlham Court, Tacoma, Wash.
Tucker, Mary Ann	116 N. 5th St., Alhambra, Cal.
Tuckerman, Florence Sophia	5507 Jackson St., Pittsburg, Pa.
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Tufts, Edith Souther	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
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Tullis, Florence Q.	Denver, Colo.
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Turner, Mary B. Aborn (Mrs. E. S.)	921 Calle Wright, Manila, P. I.
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Turner, Ethel Louise Totman (Mrs. C. F.)	Calxico, Cal.
Turner, H. Velma	407 St. David's Road, Wayne, Pa.
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Turner, Mary Louise	252 W. Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
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Turvill, Helen	Turvillwood, R. F. D. No. 4, Madison, Wis.
Tuttle, Kate Seelye (Mrs. A. H.)	University Pl., University, Va.
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Tyler, Emily W.	39 Gray Cliff Road, Newton Centre, Mass.
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Underhill, Adelaide	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Underhill, Emily R.	The Shippen School, Lancaster, Pa.
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Walker, Alma E.	Macon, Mo.
Walker, Amy	72 Hunter Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Walker, Clara Rosanna	39 E. 32d St., New York, N. Y.
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Walker, Henrietta E.	2200 Jefferson St., Detroit, Mich.
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Walsh, Mary B.	130 W. 3rd Ave., Denver, Colo.
Walsh, Marion Wright (Mrs. T.)	904 Colonial Bldg., Boston, Mass.
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Ward, Kate Morgan	136 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ward, Mabel Lucy	1001 University Ave., Madison, Wis.
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Ware, Amy Robbins (Mrs. J. R.)	Robbinsdale, Minn.
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Warner, Fanny	Windsor, Wis.
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Warner, Margaret	Tryon, N. C.
Warner, Martha Spooner	74 Pitcher St., Detroit, Mich.

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Watt, Isabella Rightmayer	176 Medbury Ave., Detroit, Mich.
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Watts, Jennie C.	6 Exeter Park, Cambridge, Mass.
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Wead, Mary Eunice	The Northumberland, Washington, D. C.
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Weaver, Emma Angeline	183 Lupton Ave., San Jose, Cal.
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Weaver, Sarah Minier Sanborn (Mrs. G. W.)	Alice, Tex.
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Wentz, Zella	620 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Wepton, Bonnie Ella Jewett (Mrs. H. G.)	1407 Woodland Ave., Des Moines, Ia.
Wergedahl, Wilhelmine Beyer (Mrs. E. O.)	976 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Wescott, Florence A.	130 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass.
Were, C. Agnes Streibert (Mrs. A. E.)	60 S. Swan St., Albany, N. Y.
Wesson, Cynthia M.	330 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.
West, Bessie Anderson	4954 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.
West, Eva	Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.
West, Lillian Florence Bayne (Mrs. F. H.)	18 W. Gilman St., Madison, Wis.
West, Marion Lesley	422 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.
West, Mildred Warburton (Mrs. R.)	6209 California St., Omaha, Neb.
West, Rachel	Calxico, Cal.
West, Ruth	The Breslin Apts., Spokane, Wash.
West, Ruth Elizabeth	1103 2nd Ave., Rock Island, Ill.
Westbrook, Elizabeth Barney (Mrs. D. M.)	2015 Lakeview Drive, Hunter's Park, Minn.
Westcott, Ethel Gertrude	303 Massachusetts Ave., Providence, R. I.
Westcott, Sophia L. Burnham (Mrs. W. R.)	Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Westermann, Mary Whiting (Mrs. T.)	31 Kraft Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.
Westfall, Fredericka Kees (Mrs. W. D. A.)	309 Hicks Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Westhold, Amanda	Lincoln High School, Seattle, Wash.
Weter, Helen Bush (Mrs. J. P.)	1221 22nd Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Wetzler, Adelaide	2634 Lakeview Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Wetzler, Marion B. Ullman (Mrs. F. S.)	538 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Wey, Frances Liggett (Mrs. H. B.)	125 Elizabeth St., Atlanta, Ga.
Weyerhaeuser, Elizabeth S.	509 N. Yakima Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Whedon, Sarah	1320 Forest St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Wheeler, Adele Graves (Mrs. L. C.)	59 Watson St., Wauwatosa, Wis.
Wheeler, Cleora Clark	1376 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Wheeler, Dora Emerson (Mrs. W. M.)	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Wheeler, Elizabeth Cheever (Mrs. L.)	12 Chestnut St., Worcester, Mass.
Wheeler, Hattie Shepard	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Wheeler, Jessie F.	Troy Public Library, Troy, N. Y.
Wheeler, Lillian D.	1408 W. Yakima Ave., North Yakima, Wash.
Wheeler, Mary F.	2323 Dahlia St., Denver, Colo.
Wheeler, Ruth	808 W. Oregon St., Urbana, Ill.
Wheelock, Adaline Caswell	412 W. 115th St., New York, N. Y.
Wheelock, Beatrice Neumuelier (Mrs. D. L.)	3911 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.
Wethed, Ruth Elvira	147 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
Whicher, Lillian H. Faislie (Mrs. G. M.)	435 W. 119th St., New York, N. Y.
Whipple, Florence Brandenburg (Mrs. C.)	348 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I.
Whistler, (Mrs. John)	Cornwall Apts. 921 E. 13 Ave., Denver, Col.
Whitaker, Hazel	1246 Junata St., Chicago, Ill.
Whitaker, Mina Kellogg (Mrs. O. R. W.)	1531 Steele St., Denver, Colo.
Whitbeck, Alice G. (Mrs. J. L.)	Library Office, Martinez, Cal.
Whitcomb, Bess Hyde (Mrs. W. D.)	529 Clifton St., Portland, Ore.
White, Bertha M.	1010 Park Ave., Omaha, Neb.
White, Bertha Maude	2829 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
White, Caroline S.	340 Edwards St., New Haven, Conn.
White, Clarissa Elizabeth	347 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.
White, Cecile Woodard	703 E. 7th St., Bloomington, Ind.
White, E. Ruth	616 E. 36th St., Kansas City, Mo.
White, Edna Noble	Hayes Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
White, Eleanor Schnell (Mrs. F. D.)	2614 Grand Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
White, Elizabeth	Pa. College for Women, Pittsburg, Pa.
White, Elizabeth Cassidy (Mrs. B.)	309 Dayton Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
White, Ethelyn Binkley (Mrs. A. L.)	2123 First St., Spokane, Wash.
White, Florence P. Plummer (Mrs. H. A.)	Highland, Ill.
White, Frances M.	Cardington, Pa.
White, Georgia Laura	East Lansing, Mich.
White, Grace Grosvenor	319 Tappan St., Brookline, Mass.
White, Helen Magill (Mrs. A. D.)	27 East Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.
White, Ines M.	409 Grand Ave., Price Hill, Cincinnati, O.
White, Jennie Bethany	117 E. 2nd St., Duluth, Minn.
White, Jessie Bradshaw (Mrs. H. R.)	707 Michigan Ave., Evanston, Ill.
White, Jessie Dodge	750 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
White, Laura A.	Laramie, Wyo.
White, Laura R.	211 N. 3rd St., Danville, Ky.
White, Lela Florence	163 Queen Lane, Germantown, Pa.
White, Lizzie Davis	202 Huntington, Ave., Boston, Mass.
White, Margaret	11 Highland St., Cambridge, Mass.
White, Marguerite Dutton	110 Virginia Ave., Detroit, Mich.
White, Marion Ballantyne	1108 Ohio St., Lawrence, Kan.
White, Mary Andrews Bickel (Mrs. F. M.)	1815 Summit Ave., Madison, Wis.
White, Mary Avery	319 Tappan St., Brookline, Mass.
White, Maude L.	312 Woodward Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
White, Myra Nichols (Mrs. Frank O.)	97 Sewall Ave., Brookline, Mass.
White, Nana Strickler (Mrs. W. E.)	Bentonville, Ark.

White, Nellie Mae Dunlap (Mrs. E. A.)	4318 N. Cheyenne St., Tacoma, Wash.
White, Rhoda Mabel	Stevens Hall, Pullman, Wash.
White, Willge Anderson (Mrs. F. H.)	936 11th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Whitehead, Virginia	571 33rd St., Oakland, Cal.
Whitehead, Rachelle Douglas	571 33rd St., Oakland, Cal.
Whitfield, Laura Moriarty (Mrs. W. R.)	83 S. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Whitford, Anna Terry (Mrs. N. E.)	864 Lancaster St., Albany, N. Y.
Whitley, Anne	Keystone Apts., San Francisco, Cal.
Whitman, Alice Miller (Mrs. R.)	1334 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Whitman, Edith Randall Moore (Mrs. F. E.)	947 Portland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Whitman, Margaret Stockbridge	93 Main St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Whitmarsh, Mabel J. Fuller (Mrs. H. D.)	122 Oak St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Whitmore, Elizabeth M. Gardiner (Mrs. C. E.)	83 Sumner St., Newton Centre, Mass.
Whitmore, Stella Rennie Eldred (Mrs. W. W.)	1103 Fell St., Bloomington, Ill.
Whitney, Anna M.	R. D. No. 3, N. Yakima, Wash.
Whitney, Charlotte Anita	2121 Webster St., Oakland, Cal.
Whitney, Elizabeth Fay	800 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Whitney, Helen	424 4th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Whitney, Lura I.	2217 Whitney St., Toledo, O.
Whitney, Marion P.	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Whitney, Mary Alice	827 Market St., Emporia, Kan.
Whitney, Mary W.	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Whiton, Mary D.	Riverdale Ave., Near 52nd, New York, N. Y.
Whittemore, J. Mabel	1133 W. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Whittlesey, Della Taylor (Mrs. L. G.)	1951 14th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.
Whittlesey, Mary Eastman (Mrs. C. W.)	6 Everett St., New Haven, Conn.
Whittatt, Rena Lucas (Mrs. H. W.)	1725 11th Ave., Moline, Ill.
Whitworth, Edith Busser (Mrs. H. W.)	1601 Wellington St., Oakland, Cal.
Wickham, Eloise Carpenter (Mrs. R. S.)	129 Murray St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Wickham, Fannie Chastina Thompson (Mrs. H. F.)	911 Iowa Ave., Iowa City, Iowa
Wicks, Louise	413 Cadillac Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Wicks, Ruth E.	124 Jewett Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Wieand, Irma Clarissa	4440 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wies, Pauline	
Wiese, Helen Dinmore (Mrs. O.)	1316 Thornburg, Laramie, Wyo.
Wiggins, Sarah Estella Gamble (Mrs. E. R.)	1325 12th St., Moline, Ill.
Wight, Clara Martin (Mrs. O.)	899 Melinda Ave., Portland, Ore.
Wilbur, Alice Heustis (Mrs. R.)	780 Lovejoy St., Portland, Ore.
Wilbur, Etta Rhoda	733 Seymour St., Lansing, Mich.
Wilcox, Helen	Millford, Conn.
Wilcox, Ida L. Saxtor (Mrs. A. H.)	224 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.
Wilcox, Inez Mathews (Mrs. C. C.)	429 Park Pl., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Wilcox, Mary Simpson (Mrs. E. A.)	80 N. 11th St., San Jose, Cal.
Wilcox, Mina Marvin (Mrs. A. M.)	1605 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kan.
Wilcox, Myra Arlen (Mrs.)	S. 3 21st St., Spokane, Wash.
Wilcox, Susan Wade	502 S. State St., Springfield, Ill.
Wilder, Anne Cornelia	3831 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
Wilder, Constance P.	53 Fairmont Ave., Newton, Mass.
Wilder, Margaret Guild	53 Fairmont Ave., Newton, Mass.
Wile, Ruth Josephine	4927 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Wiles, Alice Bradford (Mrs. R. H.)	Riverside, Ill.
Wiley, Florence N. Cohn (Mrs. J.)	171 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y.
Wilkins, Frances Hickman (Mrs. W. M.)	12 Cleveland Pl., Buffalo, N. Y.
Wiley, Geneva Gwynn (Mrs. O. M.)	1700 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Wilkin, Mattilda J. Campbell (Mrs. G. F.)	601 6th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Wilkin, Laura Gould (Mrs. J. W.)	2190 Carter Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Wilkins, Lydia K.	1414 Girard St., Washington, D. C.
Wilkinson, Edith	Y. W. C. A., Spokane, Wash.
Wilkinson, Helen	1055 Richwood Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Wilkinson, Ivy	South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal.
Wilkinson, Nellie	1524 John Ave., Superior, Wis.
Wilkinson, Ruth Dean	142 Main St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Willard, Abby Gregory	Colchester, Conn.
Willard, Blanche Ellis Snider (Mrs. W. A.)	4012 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.
Willard, Mary Bannister (Mrs. Oliver A.)	Briarcliff, N. Y.
Willard, Mary Frances	1526 Fargo Ave., Rogers Park, Chicago, Ill.
Willard, Mary Hazeltime Ela (Mrs. W. W.)	372 S. 13th St., San Jose, Cal.
Willcox, Alice R. Woodruff (Mrs. D. W.)	97 Linden St., New Haven, Conn.
Willcox, Ella Goodenow	63 Oakwood Road, Newtonville, Mass.
Willetts, Eliza Keese	"Homewood," Roslyn, L. I.
Willetts, Martha	Harrison, N. Y.
Willey, Ruth M.	3453 Whitfield Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Williams, Alice	Weedsport, N. Y.
Williams, Anne	988 Hazue Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Williams, Bertha Downes (Mrs. R. S.)	160 Magazine St., Cambridge, Mass.
Williams, Charlotte Perne	198 Broadway, Providence, R. I.
Williams, Clara Robinson (Mrs. D. D.)	183 Commonwealth Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Williams, Cora Lenore	2401 Channing Wav, Berkeley, Cal.
Williams, Della A. Lathrop (Mrs.)	62 S. Liberty St., Delaware, O.
Williams, Edith Hammond (Mrs. C. H.)	41 5th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Williams, Elizabeth Giddings (Mrs. F. A.)	133 Prospect St., Ashtabula, O.
Williams, Elizabeth MacCrellish (Mrs. C. V.)	1128 Bryden Road, Columbus, O.

Williams, Elizabeth Sprague.....	85 Rivington St., New York, N. Y.
Williams, Ella A. Mehlum (Mrs. S. R.).....	260 Oak St., Oberlin, O.
Williams, Elsie M. Frederiksen (Mrs. P. B.).....	Room 721 20 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
Williams, Ethelberta.....	51 Union Ave., N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Williams, Fannie West (Mrs. G. P.).....	117 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Williams, Florence A.....	19 Arch St., Providence, R. I.
Williams, Frances Edna.....	Vera, Wash.
Williams, Frieda Katharine.....	Burlington, Ind.
Williams, Hazel Vera.....	443 Diamond Ave., Hillyard, Wash.
Williams, Helen Agnes.....	117 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Williams, Helen Elizabeth.....	Jenkintown, Pa.
Williams, Jessie Isabelle Monroe (Mrs. J. H.).....	55 Brentwood Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
Williams, Juanita.....	214 12th Ave., E., Duluth, Minn.
Williams, Katherine Barnes (Mrs. S. M., Jr.).....	118 N. 18th St., Fort Smith, Ark.
Williams, M. Edith Clarke (Mrs. F. L.).....	2312 Pillsbury Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Williams, Mabel Clare.....	Iowa City, Iowa
Williams, Marguerite Brooks (Mrs. W. R.).....	1618 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.
Williams, Marguerite F.....	428 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
Williams, Marjory.....	134 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Williams, Mary Bailey (Mrs. Seth).....	Farragut Apts., Washington, D. C.
Williams, Mary Floyd.....	969 Brush St., Oakland, Cal.
Williams, Mary Gilmore.....	Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Williams, Pearle R.....	Los Gatos, Cal.
Williamson, Clara R.....	Hotel Beaconsfield, Brookline, Mass.
Williamson, Helen Ely (Mrs. H. M.).....	126 26th St., Portland, Ore.
Williamson, Marianne.....	2020 E. 2nd St., Duluth, Minn.
Williston, Alice B.....	390 E. 6th St., San Jose, Cal.
Williston, Edith Holmes.....	201 Wellington Ave., Auburn, R. I.
Williston, Ruth.....	Oak Park High School, Oak Park, Ill.
Willits, Alice Platt.....	Syosset, Nassau Co., N. Y.
Willson, Isabelle.....	Manual Arts High School, Los Angeles, Cal.
Wilbur, Leda Edmonds Pinkham (Mrs.).....	525 18th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Wilmanns, Elsa A.....	231 25th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Wilmarth, Ida Maude Warren (Mrs. W. L.).....	46 Duncan Ave., Providence, R. I.
Wilson, Ada Louise Miller (Mrs. C. S.).....	101 Manning Blvd., Albany, N. Y.
Wilson, Alice Campbell (Mrs. F. A.).....	Nahant, Mass.
Wilson, Amey Lemoline.....	88 Congdon St., Providence, R. I.
Wilson, Alma Virginia Leslie (Mrs.).....	3344 Rhodes Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Wilson, Anna Beatrice Levi (Mrs. T. W.).....	Hotel DuPont, Wilmington, Del.
Wilson, Edna Thurston.....	375 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.
Wilson, Elizabeth.....	31 Forest Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Wilson, Emily May.....	4821 Holywood Blvd., Holywood, Cal.
Wilson, Emma Parks (Mrs. H. H.).....	1928 E St., Lincoln, Neb.
Wilson, Ethel Louise Lambe (Mrs. D. N.).....	212 11th St., Great Falls, Mont.
Wilson, Jane.....	161 N. 23rd St., Portland, Ore.
Wilson, Jean Watson.....	495 Virginia Park, Detroit, Mich.
Wilson, Jessie.....	10 Newman Ave., Rumford, R. I.
Wilson, Lella.....	343 S. 4th Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Wilson, Lucy L. Williams (Mrs.).....	640 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilson, Marlon Ramon.....	1242 Taylor St., San Francisco, Cal.
Wilson, Martha.....	1450 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Wilson, Mary Anna.....	Y. W. C. A., Champaign, Ill.
Wilson, Mary E.....	2538 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Wilson, Mildred W.....	640 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilson, Olive Plymouth.....	1174 W. 39th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Wilson, Ruth.....	Milton, Wis.
Wilson, Ruth.....	2610 Irving Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Wilson, Ruth Colvin (Mrs. R. E.).....	2015 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Wilson, Winifred Warren (Mrs. G. A.).....	805 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Wilt, Clara McCarty (Mrs. C. M.).....	3612 N. 33rd St., Tacoma, Wash.
Windate, Ida Montemer.....	Western College, Oxford, O.
Winder, Helen Adelle Dobbs (Mrs. A. H.).....	489 Pepper St., Riverside, Cal.
Windsor, Sarah Sweet.....	391 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Wing, Alice M. Townsend (Mrs. C. M.).....	231 W. 10th Ave., Columbus, O.
Wing, Alice Townsend.....	231 W. 10th Ave., Columbus, O.
Wing, Ethel Hequembourg (Mrs. F. K.).....	592 W. Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Wing, Margaret Mary.....	115 E. Fairchild St., Iowa City, Iowa
Winger, Alice B. McDonald (Mrs. R. M.).....	967 Patterson St., Eugene, Ore.
Winger, Alice V.....	828 S. Limestone St., Springfield, O.
Winger, Helen.....	828 S. Limestone St., Springfield, O.
Winkler, Clemence Hamilton (Mrs. M.).....	1520 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Winkler, Rosalie M.....	131 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Winn, Beatrix.....	604 N. 8th St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Winn, Clara Morse (Mrs. F. N.).....	1325 Adams St., Denver, Colo.
Winship, Edith A.....	19 East 57th St., New York City
Winship, Rachel Mammen (Mrs. R.).....	303 E. Chestnut St., Bloomington, Ill.
Winslow, Catharine.....	818 S. 4th St., Tacoma, Wash.
Winslow, Florence.....	529 Woodward Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Winstead, Anna B. Skinner (Mrs. C. E.).....	710 Hayes St., Boise, Idaho
Winston, Alice.....	1703 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.
Winterbotham, Lydia Sharp (Mrs. T.).....	1105 W. Johnson St., Madison, Wis.
Winterfield, Gertrude Bowne (Mrs. O. S.).....	487 Oakland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.



Winters, Lora Leonard (Mrs. G. P.)	720 Race St., Denver, Colo.
Wise, Cora V. Booth (Mrs. R. D.)	902 Woodlawn Ave., Springfield, O.
Wisher, Catharine Amelia	434 W. 20th St., New York City
Wiswall, Clara Carlotta	1 Mount Warren, Roxbury, Mass.
Witham, Rose A.	15 Westport Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Withrow, Beulah I. Buckley (Mrs. J. E.)	Kalama, Wash.
Withy, Mabel Edna Shaw (Mrs. G. T.)	1978 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Witkowski, Esther	4818 Grand Blvd., Hyde Park Sta., Chicago, Ill.
Wiltale, Katherine D.	65 Hendric St., Detroit, Mich.
Woessner, Anna L.	607 Hill St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Wolbach, Anna F. Wellington (Mrs. S. B.)	420 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Wolcott, Helen Libby	Wethersfield, Conn.
Wolf, Almee Wakefield (Mrs. R. B.)	311 E. Platt Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Wolf, Ruth E. Levi (Mrs. H. J.)	987 Harvard St., Rochester, N. Y.
Wolfender, Katharine	Redwood City, Cal.
Wolf, Adele Merwin (Mrs. F. A.)	773 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Wolf, Annalee Weiskopp (Mrs. M.)	3034 Knox Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Wolf, Katharine	229 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wolfson, Anna Estelle	3032 Flora St., Kansas City, Mo.
Wolstenholme, Caroline B. Cox (Mrs. H.)	Cynwyd, Pa.
Wolter, Mabel Florence	624 Appleton St., Appleton, Wis.
Wood, Alice I. P.	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Wood, Caroline Rollit (Mrs. G. A.)	Saratoga, Cal.
Wood, Edith Elmer (Mrs. A. N.)	70 W. 11th St., New York City
Wood, Elizabeth Houston	617 John St., Appleton, Wis.
Wood, Elsie M.	Saratoga, Cal.
Wood, Frances Fisher (Mrs. W. B.)	33 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y.
Wood, Harriet A.	497 E. 15th St., N., Portland, Ore.
Wood, Helen Underhill (Mrs. G. H.)	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
Wood, Isabel Warnick Bliss (Mrs. M. R.)	5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.
Wood, Jeannette McCoy (Mrs. J. P.)	255 E. College St., Oberlin, O.
Wood, Jessie C. Wedge (Mrs. F. A.)	Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
Wood, Mabel Luise	255 Warren Ave., E., Detroit, Mich.
Wood, Maude Emily	Hillside School, Norwalk, Conn.
Woodard, Elean	1022 State St., Boise, Idaho
Woodard, Helen Dryer (Mrs. L. A.)	342 Nold Ave., Wooster, O.
Woodbridge, Lydia Dudley	Ashtabula, Apt. E., Duluth, Minn.
Woodbury, Mabel Blanche	516 4th St., Redlands, Cal.
Woodbury, Mary Hale	9 Northey St., Salem, Mass.
Woodcock, Gertrude Mary	1712 Summit Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Woodelton, Grace A.	Elkins Park, Pa.
Woodelton, Mary R.	Elkins Park, Pa.
Woodhams, Ethel May Tood (Mrs.)	Metha, Mich.
Woodhull, Theckla Kahn (Mrs. W. S.)	3221 Scranton Road, Cleveland, O.
Woodley, Agnes Hayden (Mrs. G. N.)	568 Montgomery Drive, Portland, Ore.
Woodman, Marguerite Verbeck	14 Higashi Torizaka, Azabu, Tokyo, Japan
Woodress, Jessie Smith (Mrs.)	710 Clark Ave., Webster Grove, Mo.
Woodrow, Genevieve Derby (Mrs. T. R.)	2337 Ash St., Denver, Colo.
Woodruff, Helen Lucy	Mt. Carmel, Conn.
Woodruff, Nona Young (Mrs. J. B.)	513 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Woods, Charlotte Goodrich (Mrs. J. P.)	Corner 9th St. and 9th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
Woods, Nelle Cochrane (Mrs. F. H.)	Sheridan Blvd., Lincoln, Neb.
Woodsmall, Ruth	717 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Woodward, Ada Nellie Morton (Mrs. G. S.)	4311 Floral Ave., Norwood, Cincinnati, O.
Woodward, Agnes Y.	1823 N. Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Woodworth, Caroline Rodgers (Mrs. J. R.)	215 W. 53rd Terrace, Kansas City Mo.
Woodworth, Margaret Deane	30 Pickney St., Boston, Mass.
Woodworth, Mary Angeline Parker (Mrs. A. B.)	39 Rumford St., Concord, N. H.
Woolley, Helen Thompson (Mrs. Paul)	343 Bryant Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Woolley, Mary E.	Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Woolverton, Mary E.	Abilene, Kan.
Wopat, Anna F. MacKay (Mrs. J. W.)	3628 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo.
Worcester, Mary Greenman (Mrs. E. S.)	122 Union St., Norwich, Conn.
Worden, Edith Locke (Mrs. E. P.)	58 Franklin Pl., Montclair, N. J.
Worrell, Anna	Ogden, Del. Co., Pa.
Worthen, Xenia Woolman (Mrs. E. L.)	State College, Pa.
Worthern, Jeannette L.	1643 LeClaire St., Davenport, Iowa
Worthington, Irene Valanche Starks (Mrs. G. E.)	W. 2011 1st Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Woy, Maud	1331 E. 14th Ave., Denver, Colo.
Wrentmore, Margaret McFarland (Mrs. C. G.)	878-A Mabini, Manila, P. I.
Wright, Alice L.	128 York St., New Haven, Conn.
Wright, Annie Lyman Catlin (Mrs. C. A.)	204 S. 5th St., Laramie, Wyo.
Wright, Bertha M. Fisher (Mrs. W. R.)	1220 E. Washington St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Wright, Colla B.	1207 Kemble St., Utica, N. Y.
Wright, Della Smith (Mrs. R. C.)	1870 E. Alder St., Portland, Ore.
Wright, Emma Mead (Mrs. G. S.)	63 Garfield St., Watertown, Mass.
Wright, Florence Peirce (Mrs. H. H. P.)	18 Harrison St., Winchester, Mass.
Wright, Grace Anna	1231 E. Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Wright, Helen	150 Elm St., Northampton, Mass.
Wright, Helen Ethel	230 Oneida St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Wright, Jessie Waite (Mrs. G. H.)	Forest Glen, Md.
Wright, Josephine Hayward (Mrs. H. B.)	143 York St., New Haven, Conn.
Wright, Luella M.	405 E. D St., North Yakima, Wash.
Wright, Mabel Hyde Kingsbury (Mrs. T. G.)	345 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
Wright, Mary	Great Barrington, Mass.
Wright, Nora Olvalda	400 Plainfield St., Olneyville, R. I.
Wunderbaldinger, Suzanne Amelia	41 Belford St., Dorchester, Mass.
Wyllie, Ethel Earle	4247 Terrace St., Oakland, Cal.
Wyllie, Laura Johnson	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Wyman, Anne Southworth (Mrs. H. A.)	93 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.
Wyman, Eleanor M.	409 W. Valerio St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Wyman, Harriet M.	628 N. 25th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Wythe, Alice Belle	4231 Terrace St., Oakland, Cal.

## Y

Yarnall, Florence I. Pearson (Mrs. D. G.)	Wallingford, Pa.
Yeaton, Lila W. Espy (Mrs. H. T.)	3225 Calhoun Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.
Yeaw, Fannie Josephine	50 Greenbriar St., Dorchester, Mass.
Yerxa, Elizabeth	608 7th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Yerxa, Sarah	37 Lancaster St., Cambridge, Mass.
Yokam, Annie Thayer (Mrs. M. K.)	2023 O St., Washington, D. C.
Young, Dorothy K.	3524 E. 93rd St., Cleveland, O.
Young, Edna E.	1617 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.
Young, Estelle May	827 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.
Young, Florence Packard	599 9th Ave., E., Eugene, Ore.
Young, Frances Speed Graham (Mrs. L. J.)	528 Walnut St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Young, Josephine S. Edmonds (Mrs. O. D.)	Riverside, Conn.
Young, Lucy Harriet	226 W. Magnolia St., Fort Collins, Colo.
Young, Margaret Smith (Mrs. J. D.)	Windsor Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Young, Mary C.	2102 Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Young, Maude Aline	Yalesville, Conn.
Young, Wayman Atterbury (Mrs. G. J.)	2620 Le Conte Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Youngman, Anna Prichett	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Youse, Lucy	431 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Yust, Florence French (Mrs. W. F.)	338 Frank St., Rochester, N. Y.

## Z

Zacher, Madolln Russ	Branford, Conn.
Zartman, Laura L. Black (Mrs.)	451 Stoddart Ave., Columbus, O.
Zehner, Winifred H. Taylor (Mrs. H.)	1216 W. 11th St., Spokane, Wash.
Zellman, Anna Barbara	Lincoln Centre, Chicago, Ill.
Zench, Dorothy	2 Temple Lane, Davenport, Iowa
Zepp, Mary Faulkner (Mrs. C. W.)	321 S. Sherwood St., Fort Collins, Colo.
Ziegler, Augusta G.	George, Iowa
Zimmerhackel, Rosina Vaughan (Mrs. H.)	630 Gilpin St., Denver, Colo.
Zimmerman, Elizabeth T.	723 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Zimmerman, Margaret Louise	127 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Zimmerman, Mary	4167 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Zirkle, Mina	357 Lincoln St., Denver, Colo.
Zollinger, Blanche Eckert (Mrs. M. A.)	1225 Tillamook, Portland, Ore.
Zook, Ruth Slack (Mrs. E.)	527 Petahuna Ave., San Rafael, Cal.
Zorn, Freda E.	Gibsonburg, O.
Zus, Clara M. Stearns (Mrs. G. H.)	35 N. Main St., Hanover, N. H.
Zumwinkel, Alwine	1109 G St., Lincoln, Neb.
Zumwinkel, Charlotte	1109 G St., Lincoln, Neb.
Zurmehly, Jane	201 W. 11th Ave., Columbus, O.

### COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WHOSE ALUMNAE ARE ELIGIBLE TO MEMBERSHIP

Women holding the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science or any higher non-professional degree from any of the following institutions in the United States are eligible for admission to the Association:

Barnard College  
Beloit College  
Boston University  
Women's College in Brown University  
Bryn Mawr College  
University of California  
Carleton College  
University of Chicago  
University of Cincinnati

Colorado College  
University of Colorado  
Cornell University  
De Pauw University  
Drake University  
Earlham College  
Elmira College  
Goucher College  
Grinnell College

University of Illinois  
 Indiana University  
 The State University of Iowa  
 University of Kansas  
 Knox College  
 Lake Forest College  
 Lawrence College  
 Leland Stanford Jr. University  
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
 University of Michigan  
 University of Minnesota  
 University of Missouri  
 Mount Holyoke College  
 The University of Nebraska  
 University of North Dakota  
 Northwestern University  
 Oberlin College

Ohio State University  
 Ohio Wesleyan University  
 Pomona College  
 Purdue University  
 Radcliffe College  
 University of Rochester  
 Smith College  
 Swarthmore College  
 Syracuse University  
 Trinity College  
 Vassar College  
 Washington University (in St. Louis)  
 University of Washington (in Seattle)  
 Wells College  
 Wellesley College  
 Western Reserve University  
 University of Wisconsin

Women holding higher non-professional degrees from any of the following American or foreign universities are also eligible:

**America :**

Clark University  
 Columbia University  
 Johns Hopkins University  
 McGill University

University of Pennsylvania  
 University of Toronto  
 Yale University

**Great Britain**

London  
 Durham  
 Manchester  
 Birmingham  
 Liverpool  
 Sheffield  
 Leeds

Bristol  
 Glasgow  
 Aberdeen  
 St. Andrews  
 Edinburgh  
 Wales

**Ireland :**

Dublin (Trinity College)  
 Belfast

National University of Ireland

**Holland :**

Amsterdam  
 Groningen

Leiden  
 Utrecht

**Belgium :**

Brussels  
 Ghent

Louvain  
 Liege

**Scandinavia :**

Copenhagen  
 Upsala

Christiania  
 Lund

**Switzerland :**

Basle  
 Berne  
 Fribourg

Geneva  
 Lausanne  
 Zürich

**Germany :**

Berlin  
 Bonn  
 Breslau  
 Göttingen  
 Greifswald  
 Halle  
 Kiel  
 Königsberg  
 Jena  
 Rostock  
 Heidelberg

Strassburg  
 Freiburg  
 Tübingen  
 Marburg  
 Münster  
 Munich  
 Erlangen  
 Würzburg  
 Leipzig  
 Giessen

**France :**

Paris  
 Lyons  
 Lille  
 Bordeaux  
 Toulouse  
 Dijon  
 Montpellier  
 Caen

Grenoble  
 Aix  
 Marseilles  
 Rennes  
 Nancy  
 Clermont-Ferrand  
 Besançon  
 Poitiers

# Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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VOL. X — NO. 3

NOVEMBER, 1916

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## THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE COLLEGE

MARTHA FOOTE CROW

The new American attitude toward our brothers of other races who have come to join us on this continent in creating a great republic, calls upon all educationists to know more of the efforts these Newcomers are making to survive the fierce attritions they find here, to retain what they most treasure in their own racial character while eagerly striving to gain the objects that lured them hither.

Among those who are making a supreme struggle to accomplish this, stands that most interesting people, the Polish nation; and their effort is embodied in an institution that should command our intense interest and sympathy, the Polish National Alliance College.

Halfway, as the crow flies, between New York and Chicago, in the hilly country northward of the Alleghanies and almost within sight of the smoke columns of Pittsburg and Erie factories, in which labor thousands of our own Polish Newcomers, stands the town of Cambridge Springs to which three thousand people annually resort to drink from the health-giving waters, and which builds many convenient hotels for the accommodation of these guests. Among these hotels one of great proportions and of considerable architectural charm overstepped expectations in its outlay, and in a slack season lay unused. This was soon discovered by our Polish brethren as an available place for a school; and here, in September, 1912, under the benign patronage of President Taft, they began the career of their college.

This institution for our Polish citizens is carried on by the direct support of the National Polish Alliance, a society that has its headquarters at 1,406 West Division Street, Chicago. The Alliance has some 120,000 members in the United States, and it

is the duty of each member to pay four cents monthly toward the support of their College. They give also one cent a month for the Polish Immigrant Home in New York City, five for the Polish war sufferers, three for the Polish weekly paper, the *Zgoda* (which means harmony), and two for the general running expenses of the Alliance. This statement of accounts shows how the Polish New-comers treasure their educational institution among their varied benefactions; and, incidentally how our Poles cling together, and how, in their close association they hold high their traditional character and ideals.

Each student of the College pays one hundred dollars yearly for his educational fee, a sum which covers about all expenses of living and tuition. In the coming year this sum will be increased by forty dollars. There are also a few small scholarships. The "Department of Enlightenment" of the Polish Alliance, which sometimes loans to students without interest, also offers six scholarships amounting in all to one hundred and fifty dollars; the Polish Educational Commission of Milwaukee gives two scholarships of one hundred dollars each; the "Halka Singing Society" of Pittsburgh pays all expenses of one student, and several other scholarships of like value are given by societies or individuals.

The College building is situated on rising ground in the very heart of Cambridge Springs and commands a fine landscape in every direction. The approach to the College is very impressive. You climb a long slow incline unmodulated by bush or tree. Parallel cement walks and staircases lead to the central entrance which stands on a wide balcony like a series of pavilions. The building has a main part six stories high with a tower with wings and upper balconies on either side. Entering the central hall one is surrounded by spacious pillared audience alcoves with here and there a fountain of lithia or iron mineral water. We drink the water and find it excellent as we peer into the busy offices and read the bulletins of official announcements and of students' musical or literary associations; and we look at the framed photographs of past classes and honored members of faculty.

From this central room open the library and reading room where four thousand perfectly catalogued books are found; the charming dining-room; a theatrical hall, with comfortable seats for four hundred people; and various recitation and lecture rooms. There are also rooms for baths and a swimming pool. The upper floors are occupied as residential rooms for students and faculty. On the fourth floor are the rooms for physical, chemical, and bio-

logical laboratories and mineralogical collections. In the basement are placed the rooms for gymnastic exercise, for laundry and storage, for the printing press, the electric generating room, the bowling alley, and the billiard room. All is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The steam and heating plant are in a separate building, as is also the hall for basket-ball. There is a roof garden and an observatory.

The property of the college covers 135 acres of varied country, wooded and cultivated, with ponds and streams, ravines and bowers. A well-stocked farm and carefully cultivated gardens supply the needs of the college kitchen. There are a thousand chickens, four hundred hogs, eighteen cows, and five horses. Our Polish students are not likely to lack good things to eat.

A faculty of sixteen well-equipped men carry on the courses of study. The Rector of the College, Mr. Romuald G. Piatkowski, is a graduate of the University of Vienna; Mr. Andryej, of the Latin and Greek department, is from the University of Cracow; Mr. J. I. Harrington, teacher of English, is from the University of Michigan. By other members of the Faculty, Johns Hopkins, Allegheny College, the University of Pittsburg, and Northwestern University are represented.

The scope of the teaching in this school for strangers in a strange land, includes, besides the college some small classes for boys in the seventh and eighth grades and a full-fledged High School, with College Preparatory, Technical, and Commercial departments. Last year some twenty young men were graduated from the High School, and now form a regular Freshman class in the college. This will be a leading and distinguished class from 1920 on, and will be followed, let us hope, by a long procession of class groups. At some later time, young women are also to be admitted—this is a part of the plan for the future.

It remains for the college graduates to show what a group of highly educated Poles can stand for in our republic, what they can contribute that will represent their national personality, and whether they can unite with and sustain American ideals. The faculty declare at present that their great desire is to create loyal, responsible American citizens. They bend their efforts to this in all the classes in history, civics, and ethics.

Both the Polish and the English languages are used in the classroom—mathematics and the sciences are taught exclusively in English. The History of Poland and the Polish Literature are taught in Polish. The classes in the English language and Litera-

ture are taught exactly as in American schools. Many graduates have gone from the Polish High School into American colleges and have excelled there. The University of Michigan and the University of Chicago, the Jefferson College Medical Department, the Philadelphia Medical, and the Carnegie Institute, are among the institutions that have received these graduates.

One of the most important features of the work is the Trade School. This department is well supplied with apparatus for training machinists and tool and die makers, for training in pattern making, for steam and electrical engineering, for electric wiring, for brick laying and concrete work, for carpentry, plumbing, and pipe fitting, and for painting, decorating and panelling, and other phases of industry.

Music will be a contribution of the Polish group. Four hours a week are required for every student for musical instruction at the college. There are choral classes and a school orchestra; pianos and other instruments are available for practice.

Special courses are provided by lecturers from other institutions. Last year such a course was given by Professor Gwiazdowski of the University of Toledo on the "Development of Human Thought." Others were given on mechanics; one on the classification of machines, the use of water power and allied themes; one on adulteration of foods, digestion, nerves, and civic biology; and one on "The Most General Ideals of Life."

The discipline of the College is effected through a self-governing association called "Loyal Sons of Poland." A sudden dismissal for infraction of regulations is quite possible. Under this regime the temperamental quality of the Polish nation is brought into leash and so the problem of living in a foreign land under conditions likely to intensify clan spirit is solved. The result is that the college has become a welcome and valued part of the community. The Chamber of Commerce of Cambridge Springs testified to this in unmistakable terms in a testimonial sent to Rector Piatkowski last summer, in which they congratulated the institution on "bringing to our city so courteous and unassuming a class of young men as the boys of the Polish College. Their courteous, gentlemanly appearance upon the streets and their friendly association with our fellow citizens merit an acknowledgment. We welcome them to the haunts of Cambridge Springs—and with all our hearts we hope the future has much in store for the institution." Conversation with various members of the community

elicits the same expression of loyal support for the work and ideals of the Polish College.

Of the students in this American college last year but six were American born. The rest were born in Russian, in Austrian, or in Prussian Poland. Yet they were recorded as coming from sixteen different states in America, Pennsylvania sending the largest number and Illinois coming next. The average age is about eighteen years. The largest number have been iron and wood work factory workers before entering the school: there are also miners, weavers, clerks, farmers, barbers, etc.

The day when Paderewski visited the school must have been a wonderful occasion. That was in July of 1916. With the voice of Poland in his ear, and the face of Poland looking up to him from a crowded audience of young Polish students, he addressed himself to the "illustrious School Board, honorable Guests, respected Professors, and you, Polish youth," calling upon them never to forget the historic greatness, and above all, the sufferings of Poland. "O Youth of Poland," he cried, "you will not follow the voice of those who scorn Poland, who speak wrong of Poland.—'Then whose call should we listen to,' you will ask, dear youth. The answer is ready—the voice of your fathers . . . Your fathers wish to see you good citizens of this country, but they do not want you to forget about Poland! Love this country for its freedom, its hospitality, for its laws with justice to the people and protection to all; but love Poland; for Poland is a country worthy of being loved . . . do not forget about the ensign of Poland, the white eagle, for there is not an eagle purer than the white . . . Polish youth, you leave today for the long highway; for pain, for strain, for broil, for toil, for strife, for life. Go in the name of Poland! Go in the name of God! and you will conquer. The Eternal Land of your Fathers blesses you! Let God bless you!"

With quiet and almost solemn emphasis Rector Piatkowski said, "Paderewski is a great musician, but a far greater man." "Do you Poles entertain hope of being soon released to become a real nation again?" the Rector was asked. "It must be! it must be! We believe it *will* be!" he answered.

The writer of this article received an altogether favorable impression of the Polish National Alliance College and would like to commend it to our twenty new munition-millionaires as one of the opportunities for benefaction that the Great American People now expect them eagerly to adopt.



## THE PAGEANT OF YALE

Celebrating the Bi-Centennial of the Moving of Yale College from  
Saybrook to New Haven

MARJORIE BARSTOW

More than once the Yale Bowl has demonstrated its fitness for uses other than those of football. But never had a great dramatic spectacle been prepared especially for the Bowl, until, on Saturday, October 21, the citizens of New Haven and the members of the University united to do honor to their common history in the beautiful Pageant of Yale—certainly the most brilliant and significant academic celebration of this year.

The material of the Pageant was much like that of any other New England pageant. It was a review of the history of New Haven and of Yale from the coming of the first settlers and their treaty with the Indians, through the stirring periods of the Revolution and the Civil War, to the present; and it included all the usual figures of Indians, colonial dames, Puritans, Revolutionary soldiers, hoop-skirted ladies of 1860, and the white-haired veterans of the Civil War. The crowds of inquisitive and irreverent students mingling in every scene, and some episodes devoted especially to Yale, did indeed give the pageant a quality of its own. But, after all, the real individuality and artistic significance of the celebration lay in its special adaptation to the character of the Bowl.

At first glance the Bowl might seem a most unpromising stage. Much that has contributed to the success of other pageants, such as the graceful out-of-door stage at Vassar, or the magnificent natural background of hills and water in the Pageant of Newburgh, was here lacking. Indians could not steal slyly on the scene in canoes; glittering horsemen could not suddenly gallop over some nearby ridge; maidens and fairies could not dance beneath woodland trees. There was no background save the sea of faces of the spectators, and no entrance save the long prosaic lines of steps through the midst of the audience. Moreover the almost fatal roominess of the Bowl constituted another serious problem. It was almost impossible to make individual dramatic figures stand out in a group of actors foreshortened for an audience which viewed them from above, and single forms shrank to insignificance on a stage which even the 8,000 participants in the Pageant, poured into the Bowl for the Finale, could not fill.

Hence Mr. Markoe, the Master of the Pageant, did almost the only thing that could be done under the circumstances when he made the effectiveness of the spectacle depend almost entirely upon the drama that lies in formal ceremony, rather than in the conflict of individual personalities, and upon the beauty of immense masses and patterns of moving color. In general, the impressiveness of the individual episodes was in proportion to their formality. Single dramatic figures like Benedict Arnold demanding the key to the Powder House at the beginning of the Revolution, or Beecher preaching to the assembled multitudes of 1850, were usually lost on the audience. But when Nathan Hale, a proud, lonely, soldier in the Continental blue, crossed the scene between troops of flashing redcoats, or when Washington on horseback rode into New Haven in triumph, between beves of maidens in white and pink waving festoons of flowers, and gay crowds of citizens and students gathered to do him reverence, the distinct groups of figures around the chief actor, the definite form and ceremony, made the whole episode intelligible and beautiful to the beholder. Moreover, such scenes gave an opportunity for an arrangement of color which alone compensated for all that the Pageant lacked in naturalistic background and accessories.

But even where this opportunity for gay color did not exist, the tragic and comic possibilities of ceremony were recognized and skilfully utilized. Few of those who witnessed the Pageant will soon forget the bare and quiet solemnity of the surrender by the Confederate troops of the body of Theodore Winthrop, a graduate of Yale and the first Northern officer to fall in the Civil War. The whole action was reproduced just as it might have occurred. There was no ceremony save the simple and harsh ceremony of war, no addition of color or music. But when, after a salute by the gray-coated troops, the long wooden coffin was silently borne to the lines where two hundred veterans of the G.A.R. received it with a single salute, and the audience arose as one man and stood with bowed heads while the troops marched quietly off with their dead, without any accompaniment of muffled drums or music, no one remembered any longer that this was but a "tinsel pageant." It seemed the sad reality of life itself.

But there is a comedy as well as a tragedy of ceremony; and this, too, had not been forgotten by the makers of the Pageant. Scenes like the surrender of the body of Winthrop alternated with such laughable performances as the fantastic Burial of Euclid, an ancient college custom, with its hobby horses and clowns and

obviously masculine ballet girls, bearing abandoned triangles, and defunct quadrilaterals, and *Q.E.D.s* which had outlived their usefulness, to their last long rest.

Yet it was the allegorical interludes between the main episodes which really gave the makers of the Pageant the best opportunity to develop the beauty of mathematical form and the drama and poetry of ceremony. Two of the most beautiful scenes in the whole performance were the first and second interludes. In the first interlude, managed and acted by the Connecticut Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, 2,000 little school children dressed in blue and green and purple to represent the waves of the sea were poured into the Bowl from every portal. As they danced and circled around the blue-clad figure of the infant Yale, held high in a bowl in the centre, stately figures in Grecian draperies of soft orange and mahogany brown, representing the Arts and Sciences, came gliding through the waves in golden boats to do honor to the infant college. This represented the bringing of the arts and sciences over the sea from the old world to the new. There was something striking and impressive in the pattern of color made by the brilliant Yale blue of the child in the gray bowl in the centre, surrounded by the changeful sea-colors of the great oval full of moving children, and the converging golden lines of the Arts and Sciences—all within the greater Bowl with its outer rim made by the faces of the spectators themselves.

Still more impressive was the second interlude, the Interlude of War and Peace, written by Mr. Markoe himself. Here the drama and poetry of ceremony, the beauty of mass and color, reached its height. The slow entrance of the veiled mothers in gray each bringing her two little flame-clad sons to offer on the dreadful altar of war in the centre of the Bowl; the glad dramatic entrance of the golden-clad Peace, flashing and glittering in the sunlight; unloosing of flocks of doves that circled around and around in the blue sky above during the rest of the scene, gleaming like silver with the sun on their wings; and then the beautiful descent of the long rainbow lines of the maidens of Peace through the oval circle of the audience, like colored spokes in a great wheel,—all made a wonderfully touching spectacle. In it the moving masses of color had a kind of rhythmical and musical quality, and a dramatic climax of their own; and the Bowl itself, the background formed by the faces of the spectators, became an integral part of the beautiful pattern.

Many pageants end in an anti-climax, because the present is

necessarily less wonderful and beautiful to us than the past. When the third interlude of the gay hoop-skirt Prom at Yale followed the splendid interlude of War and Peace, and the familiar brown figures of the Yale Battery began to perform their familiar evolutions where the heroic figure of Nathan Hale had marched, many of the spectators feared an anti-climax in this pageant also. But they were happily disappointed. The last picture left in the memory of the spectators was indeed the true climax of the Pageant; and many will rejoice to recall again and again the vision of the eight thousand participants in the Pageant kneeling in the last rays of the sun, in great shining masses, around the symbolical form of Yale in the centre of the Bowl, while stately figures in cloth of gold, bearing miniatures of the colleges founded by Yale, entered at every portal; and the great chorus lifted up its voice in a benedictory hymn of thanksgiving for the past and hope for the future.

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Stephen Herbert Langdon, who has become curator of the Babylonian section of the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has been Shillito reader of Assyriology and comparative Semitic philology at Oxford University. He is a native of Michigan and a graduate of the state university and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. He specialized in Oriental languages and literatures, won fellowships at Columbia University, and was sent to England and to France to study. While abroad he was elected reader in Assyriology at Oxford, and in 1910 he was made an honorary M.A. In 1913 he became a British subject. He is one of the leading authorities on the Sumerian literature and civilization, and, in his new position, will have an opportunity to make known the contents of the very valuable collection owned by the University of Pennsylvania.

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Jews will enjoy greater educational advantages in Russia in the future. A series of high schools and technical schools exclusively for Jewish students is to be established, and greater freedom will be accorded with respect to their entry into the universities.

# NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

## BUREAUES OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. II

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1916

Nos. 7 & 8

### WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

#### APPOINTMENT BUREAU

MISS FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

Persons interested and equipped to do investigation and research work in Boston seem to find little opportunity just now, while plain ordinary bookkeepers are extremely scarce and in demand.

For the months of June, July and August, the Bureau reports 169 placements.

Placements of interest for August and September include the following: the organizer and principal of a small new private school in the Middle West; the manager of the lunch-room of a Women's City Club in a large city also in the Middle West; assistant in a scientific laboratory; headworker at Children's House (a settlement in the North End of Boston); a secretary to the Manager of the Animal Rescue League; stenographer in the office of a well-known denominational paper; substitute for the secretary of the Meriden Bird Club (N. H.); director and assistant director of the Social Work Department of the Union.

The Library of the union is always ready to give assistance to those interested in vocations for women and will be glad to answer inquiries (Miss Ethel M. Johnson, librarian).

The director, Miss Florence Jackson, will make as in recent years monthly visits to Smith and Mt. Holyoke, as vocational adviser to the students, and

will go once a week to Wellesley. Tufts College also has just completed a plan for visits similar to those to Mt. Holyoke and Smith.

In conjunction with the conference of the North Atlantic Section of the A.C.A. on Friday, Oct. 20, Miss Jackson as national chairman of the Vocational Opportunities committees called a meeting at the W. E. & I. Union of her committee of the Boston Branch, together with delegates from the Mohawk Valley, Eastern and Western New York, Pennsylvania, Fall River and Connecticut branches. Mrs. Martin, secretary of the A.C.A. was present, also Mrs. McCollester, president of the Boston Branch.

On Saturday, October 21st, at the Union there was held the regular fall meeting of the College Advisory committee of the Appointment Bureau followed by a luncheon. In addition to the officers of the Bureau and the Executive Secretary of the A.C.A. there were present Dean Arnold of Simmons College, Dean King of the Woman's College in Brown, Dean Comstock of Smith, President Woolley of Mount Holyoke, and President Pendleton of Wellesley. Interesting reports of the work of the Bureau during the last half year were presented. The tabulation below shows the growth of the work of the Bureau since October, 1912. The apparent decrease in the volume of the Bureau's work at the close of 1913 was due to the fact that after that year the Bureau declined to register nursery governesses, mothers' helpers, and other workers of similar limited training.

## SUMMARY

OCTOBER 1, 1912-OCTOBER 1, 1916

	Orders from Employers	Orders filled	% orders filled	Employees registered	% employees placed	Interviews
1913	971	683	70.34	953	71.69	470
1914	756	514	67.98	754	68.1	489
1915	809	574	70.95	777	73.87	610
1916	901	662	73.47	865	76.53	839

INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF  
OCCUPATIONS

130 East 22d Street, New York

FRANCES W. CUMMINGS, MANAGER

A comparison with the "labor market" during the past summer shows that the Bureau's work has accurately reflected general conditions. Employers seeking workers have far outnumbered candidates seeking work. Five hundred and seven persons registered and 659 positions were referred to the Bureau, including the figures for the Department for Social Workers. The actual discrepancy was even greater than the figures indicate because most of the positions must be filled at once with trained people, whereas many of the registrants were untrained and wanted work in the future. By the way, we have just coined the word "registrant" to avoid using the word "applicant" which, especially among social workers, has an unpleasant implication.

The number of placements during the four months ending October 1st was 258 in the Central Office and eighty-three in the Department for Social Workers. In the Central Office the successful placements were nearly 60 per cent more than in the corresponding months of last year.

Among the unusual opportunities for secretaries were one with the president of a mining company; two others with a conservatory of music and an opera company; several in the political headquarters and suffrage organizations, due to the stress of their respective campaigns; one with a psychologist and neurologist; one with a physician whose specialty is psycho-therapy; and one with a French professor, who required a native born French woman as an expert stenographer. Perhaps the most notable achievement was the filling of a secretarial position in a school in Honolulu. A graduate of Syracuse University received the appointment. In the course of the negotiations the Bureau had a cable address recorded for future use.

In our Department for Social Workers sixty-seven positions were filled during the three months ending August 31st. Fifty-three were for women and fourteen were for men. Among the women placed was a nurse for a large manufacturing plant in Arizona, a policewoman for a city in Iowa to look after court cases, several agents for the women's relief organization which cares for national guardsmen's families in New York City, a field worker to make the psychological and genealogical studies in a large State reformatory for girls, and a head-resident for two settlements in Colorado.

Among the miscellaneous positions were one for a woman with journalistic experience to read and summarize two thousand news clippings daily; an advertising writer with a department store; two assistants for efficiency experts; a dietitian in a large sanatorium in the South; a matron for a State university in the far west; several assistants in cafeterias for employees in a telephone company, and an editor of a domestic science column in a New York daily newspaper.

The Bureau has recently decided to

eliminate from its placement work certain types of positions which are relatively unimportant and which consume a disproportionate amount of time. Hereafter we shall not place tutors, governesses or mothers' helpers in resident positions in families. We shall also discriminate against those types of clerical work which seem to offer no value as training or which are temporary or casual. Hereafter no positions less than \$10 per week will be registered unless they may be considered apprentice positions and offer a good professional future. Our rules for registrants will also be modified in accordance with the demands made in certain professions for a higher grade of candidates. For example, those applying for dietitians' positions and librarians' positions must be either college graduates or trained in an approved technical school. In other words, we shall no longer register those who have had extended experience in these two fields, but who have not had the technical training offered by the best institutions. These changes are in accordance with our general policy of studying each field of work and the conditions controlling the supply of candidates.

A generous financial contribution from the Women's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association of New York, added to a special contribution by the Bureau, has made it possible to undertake a study of women in the civil service positions of New York City. This study is being made by a former Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss Fannie M. Witherspoon. The study will include an examination of the duties of the respective positions and the qualifications demanded for them and the chances of appointment and promotion. Salary tables will make it possible to rate the financial returns, and it is hoped that sufficient data may be obtained to venture some comparison of salaries in similar work in private

employment. Attention will also be given to hours, vacations, and to the demands of the position upon the health of the worker. The purpose of the study is to throw as much light as possible on the occupational opportunities for women in this kind of public service, and to contribute toward estimating its value especially for the type of trained women in whom the Intercollegiate Employment Bureaus are most interested.

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#### CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Room 1002 Stevens Building, 16 North  
Wabash Avenue, Chicago

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

It is very gratifying to this Bureau to realize our contact with the live questions of the day. We have sent two assistants to the office of the National Prohibition party, a publicity manager to the National Headquarters of the Democratic Women, two publicity agents, one secretary and two speakers to the Republican Women's National Headquarters, two secretaries to the National Service Training School of the Navy League, and three executives to the American Red Cross Society. We have also sent a manager and several office assistants to the shop maintained in Chicago for the American Fund for the French Wounded. The interest in suffrage in this state where women may vote for the first time for President is widespread. We find that candidates who have had suffrage experience are much in demand for organizing and executive openings, and we would urge more and more competent women to obtain training and experience in this field. It is encouraging to see women coming into their own in the affairs of the day, and it seems that our Bureaus

have a very real office to perform in linking trained women with these vital events.

The banner month of this Bureau was August when we registered more candidates, received more calls, made more placements, and took in more money in commissions and registrations than in any preceding month. The stimulus to our business continued in September which showed an increase of 79 per cent in calls, 57 per cent in placements, and 97 per cent in commissions over September of last year. Although these figures indicate a very satisfactory growth the office force feels that the real reason for our being lies behind such figures in the problems solved and the problems still to be solved.

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#### THE COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU

510 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

#### September

The month of September of this year does not show so marked an increase over the work of the summer months as did September of 1915. The Pittsburgh Bureau has found that July brought the largest number of placements thus far. It would seem to us that business conditions have been so good all the summer that there was not the usual increase in the Fall. It is impossible to secure stenographers for positions paying moderate salaries. In one case where we needed a young woman immediately for a \$75 secretaryship, there were but two candidates who could take an immediate opening, and neither could be reached.

The Bureau is trying to live up to the reputation given it during its first year. One applicant called it a heaven-sent institution; many others have commented favorably, if in less striking terms, about the success of the work and the

need which it is meeting, and several employers have appreciated our services to the extent of expressing a wish to pay for the services rendered.

We were glad to have as a visitor this month a member of the committee of the Detroit Bureau.

#### October

The Fall brings before the Advisory Committee of the Pittsburgh Bureau the plans for new subscription lists for the support of the Bureau, and also the problem of the College Night, which was so successful last year. The college women of the city are looking forward to this as a social event, and, although the Committee on Ways and Means has not yet decided upon the play to be given, it is expected that the benefit will be as great a financial success as was the one last year. The Director hopes that the publicity, which will be brought to the work through the College Night, will be equally as helpful in the development of the Bureau's activities.

A Committee from the Pittsburgh Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae is planning to give talks on vocational subjects at High Schools in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The Director will be one of the speakers. It is the hope of the committee to bring to the attention of school girls the fact that there are opportunities ahead of them aside from stenography and school teaching, and also that college education is an invaluable asset, whatever they intend taking up afterwards. The need of these talks to High School girls has been brought home to the Director in many conferences with candidates, who had not been told soon enough of opportunities for women in vocations other than teaching.

The placement work of the Bureau has been most satisfactory. September registered twenty-one new calls and ten placements; from Oct. 11 to Oct. 17,



twenty-one new calls and twelve placements. If the last two weeks of the month keep up the volume of business of the first two, October will be a record month. The income of the last two months has also been encouraging, although we are still far from self-supporting.

Applicants interviewed in August numbered forty-five; in September fifty-six, and so far in October, sixty-three. The increase in October is directly due to advertising in the daily papers by the insertion of a notice for employers, which served, however, for applicants as well. Over half of the October applicants have filled out the application card, showing that the larger number of women were eligible.

The month has brought no new types of work and no positions with exceptional salaries, but we have felt satisfaction in the placement of several applicants in positions suited to their needs. Business firms, institutions, settlement houses, schools, colleges, Y.W.C.A. branches, the Associated Charities, and individuals have applied to us for direction to candidates during the month, a large number of them among our former employers, with a sufficient number of new calls to indicate growth.

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**THE KANSAS CITY COLLEGIATE  
ALUMNAE VOCATIONAL  
BUREAU**

Co-operating with Federal and State  
Departments of Labor

804 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. WILLIAM E. CRAMER, CHAIRMAN

On the 10th of September, the Vocational Bureau began its active co-operation with the Federal and State Departments of Labor. As we now have a central business office, the Bureau is actively engaged in a publicity campaign. This is being done by a system of feature stories in the leading newspapers,

straight news items, personal calls by the Manager on the big employers of trained women, and by short talks before the various business clubs for women.

It is found that employees are more numerous than employers, and that the problem is to bring together the right employer and the most skillful employee. There is a tendency on the part of the employers in Kansas City to consider a college education a hindrance rather than a help, so we have to be very careful to place serious and earnest college women, who are willing to prove that the more education they have the better business risks they are, in the best positions. We have been most fortunate thus far. Out of thirty-nine applicants for the month ending Oct. 10th, we have placed fifteen. Among them are an advertiser with an initial salary of \$30 per week; and a private secretary to the Superintendent of Public Schools. We had our first call today for a college girl who would solicit automobile insurance on a straight salary basis; so far, we have no one to fill the place.

We are trying to devise a means by which we may reach the employers in Oklahoma and Kansas. We feel that this field is particularly rich in prospects. Have the other Bureaus more experienced than we, any suggestions?

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**COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCU-  
PATIONS**

1114 Kresge Building, Detroit

JOSEPHINE S. DAVIS, MANAGER

We have little to report new or interesting, though to us the problems of daily routine are full of interest. We feel that our first three months have been very successful not so much in the number of placements made as in the fact that the summer's work proved that our services are really needed, not only in the ordinary capacity of an em-

ployment bureau but especially as a center to which women may come for advice and practical help along vocational lines.

We are arranging a series of talks to be given before the Womens' Clubs and graduating classes of the high and private schools and groups of young women in the nearby colleges. We are also trying to work out an advertising campaign that shall make us better known to the business of Detroit. We would welcome any suggestions the older bureaus may have for us.

#### BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

1302 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

The Bureau of Occupations is planning a series of five vocational conferences to take place from December to April under the auspices of the Bureau of Occupations, the College Club, the Philadelphia Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and other women's clubs and organizations in Philadelphia. The subjects will be as follows:

Business Opportunities for Women  
Arts and Handicrafts  
Journalism, Magazine Writing and  
Publishing House Work  
The Drama and Moving Picture  
Productions  
Landscape Architecture, Gardening  
and Farming.

At the October meeting of the Executive Committee plans were made to enlarge the Bureau's work by forming four committees,—Finance, Publicity, College Affiliations, Club Affiliations. The chairmen of these committees are members of the Executive Committee but will have the privilege of choosing assistants from other sources.

Miss Jeannette Keim, Wellesley, 1909, who has helped in the publicity work and investigating for the Bureau, and has edited the recent reports and voca-

tional articles, will not be with us this winter except as a member of the Executive Committee. She is doing additional graduate work in Economics and Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. Miss Elizabeth Roop, Wellesley, 1915, will come to the Bureau for part time volunteer work.

#### VIRGINIA BUREAU OF VOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

6-8 N. Sixth St., Richmond, Va.

ORA L. HATCHER, MANAGER

The Virginia Bureau of Vocations has begun its educational work for the year by bringing together for an initial conference all those engaged in training stenographers and those concerned in finding them work. The suggestion of co-operation was warmly received and monthly conferences in the office of the Bureau of Vocations were arranged. Those present included the heads of business colleges, the director of the City Employment Bureau, director of high school business courses and of the employment bureaus of the Underwood and Remington Typewriter Companies, etc. A rapid survey was made of questions needing careful study. Some of the questions proposed were as follows:

(1) Is a uniform standard in general educational requirement and special training in English practicable for stenographers?

(2) Is it practicable to give a preliminary test of general intelligence before a student is admitted to the study of stenography?

(3) Is there any justification for the half competent or incompetent stenographer, and what is the relation here of low salaries to inefficiency?

(4) What specializations in secretarial work are desirable and what training do they require?

(5) What are we doing to meet the increasing demand for highly equipped secretaries?

## CONFERENCES

## CONFERENCE OF THE BRANCHES OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC SECTION

A highly successful conference of the Branches of the North Atlantic Section of the Association was held in Boston on October 20th and 21st. The conference was called by the Boston Branch, which invited the fifteen other branches of the section to send three delegates each who were to be the guests of the Boston Branch for the two days. Nine out of the fifteen branches accepted the invitation. There were present also besides the Vice-President of the North Atlantic Section, Miss Humphrey, the President of the Association; the executive secretary; the chairman of the national committee on vocational opportunities for women; the chairman of the national committee on volunteer service; and a number of members who have been prominently identified with the work of the Association from the early days. Every meeting was replete with interest. From the moment the conference opened on Friday afternoon at Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, until it closed on Saturday afternoon with a luncheon at the College Club in Boston, the delegates found themselves busily occupied with questions of interest and importance, and the only regret expressed was that time could not be found for more extended discussion of the topics presented.

At the opening meeting after a brief but cordial address of welcome from Mrs. McColleston, president of the Boston Branch, short reports were presented by the delegates, giving a rapid survey of the activities in which their branches are engaged. The reports were vivid and interesting records of a vigorous life in the branches. It was most interesting to see the single purpose animating all these branches—the purpose of widening educational opportunity—clothing itself in a variety of forms to meet local conditions.

The Connecticut Branch, for example, is just now concerned with the problem of providing living accommodations for the women in the Graduate School at Yale University and is co-operating with other organizations to that end. Its educational committee through a sub-committee on vocational guidance is endeavoring by means of lectures, expeditions to industrial plants, and the distribution of printed leaflets on vocational subjects to meet another community need; while another sub-committee on recreation is at work on still another. It has also an active committee on educational legislation.

How much the Boston Branch is concerned with problems of this sort can be read in the names of its committees,—a committee on the needs of women's colleges; an education committee, which has been investigating the activities of college women in the state; a committee on vocations, which has been active in vocational guidance work; a committee on social service; a committee on a graduate fellowship. This last undertaking deserves special mention. The Boston Branch, having enlisted the co-operation of the Boston Alumnae clubs of Smith, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Boston University and the Radcliffe Alumnae Association, is now offering a graduate fellowship of five hundred dollars. This is the only graduate fellowship awarded by the Association, the funds for which have been secured through the efforts of a single branch. It is to be hoped that in time all our larger branches will support such fellowships.

The Eastern New York Branch, with its center at Albany, has turned its geographical location to good account by assigning to its educational legislation committee the task of keeping track of all proposed legislation that seems likely to affect education in the state either for good or for evil and reporting such proposals to the other branches of the state. This is a service that might well be performed by other branch committees similarly located. The branch has also a vocational committee and a committee on volunteer service. The last named committee, under unusually competent leadership, has been especially effective. The branch also maintains a loan fund to assist college students.

The Fall River Branch has carried on two main lines of activity—one the work of interesting girls in going to college; the other the maintenance of a day nursery, which has met a real community need and has been a genuine success.

The Mohawk Valley Branch, though it has existed only two and a half years, has a membership of about one hundred, scattered through half a dozen towns in the Mohawk Valley. So far it has devoted itself principally to meeting the need of its members for social intercourse, though it has made a beginning toward serious educational work by initiating a movement for better moving pictures.

The New York City Branch, like many of the branches in large cities, finds itself able to accomplish comparatively little by working on local problems. It is coming to believe that the large city branch can accomplish most by co-operating with the national

committees of the Association in A.C.A. work, and leaving its members free to join forces with larger and more powerful organizations for local betterment purposes.

The Pittsburgh Branch, though but small in numbers, since so few of the colleges in the vicinity are eligible to membership, has become a power in the community. It very early saw the need of a Bureau of Occupations similar to the one in New York, but it could not hope to secure the necessary funds for such an undertaking without the co-operation of other college women. It therefore itself organized a college club and assisted the larger organization in financing the now highly successful Pittsburgh Bureau of Occupations. Besides the support of the Bureau the other principal work of the Branch has been the effort to interest the high and other preparatory school girls of Pittsburgh and vicinity in going to college. The receptions heretofore given to the fourth year girls have been very successful, but the branch has come to feel that the girls should be reached earlier in the course. Two receptions are to be given this year, therefore, one to the second year girls being added. Other undertakings planned for the year are to bring the matter of providing scholarships for Central and South American students before the Chamber of Commerce; to help the Vocational Bureau in furnishing speakers for high schools; and to furnish articles on college and college women to the newspapers. The Branch does not yet feel ready to take up the volunteer social service work actively, but will study city conditions this winter for a better knowledge of just what and how the A.C.A. can add to present effort.

The Rhode Island Branch has carried on the work of interesting high school girls in college, not only by the usual reception and talks, but has sent a paid speaker into the high schools. It also maintains a scholarship for a girl in the Woman's College in Brown University. Probably its most interesting pieces of work, however, are the work of its volunteer placement committee; the work of its educational legislation committee on the so-called "job" bill, in which it co-operated with the Consumer's League; and its work on the moving picture problem, in which it co-operated with the Mothers' Congress. This last undertaking was fully described in an article in the Survey some time since.

The Western New York Branch, instead of working through small committees as heretofore, has divided itself into four working sections in at least one of which every member of the branch finds her place. These sections are the membership section, the scholar-

ship section, the vocational section and the educational section. The plan is working admirably. The branch is assisting three girls in college this year by means of scholarships.

Following the reports of the branches Mrs. Huddleston, President of the New York City Branch, discussed the Pros and Cons of the Gary System in New York; Miss Corwin, President of the Connecticut Branch, gave an interesting account of the Beginning of the Connecticut College for Women; Mrs. Milton J. Rosenau of Boston, speaking on the subject of "A New Democracy at Bryn Mawr," described the recently effected administrative arrangement at Bryn Mawr, by which the Faculty is given representation and effective voice in the control of the institution; and Miss Helen P. Margesson, ex-president of the Boston College Club, and Mrs. J. B. Croff, President of the Western New York Branch, discussed the Relation between A.C.A. Branches and College Clubs. Since this last subject is a matter of no little importance to many of our branches, it has seemed wise to print elsewhere in this issue (see p. 218) the greater portion of these two papers.

On Friday evening at the home of the College Club on Commonwealth Avenue, was held a joint meeting of the Conference and the Boston Branch. The introductory address by Miss Humphrey on the Policies and Aims of the A.C.A. was admirable, and it is hoped that Miss Humphrey, who spoke quite *ex tempore*, can be induced to put her address into written form for a later issue of the Journal. Then followed a delightful symposium by President Pendleton of Wellesley, President Briggs of Radcliffe and President Woolley of Mt. Holyoke on the subject "How Can an Alumnae Association best Serve its College?"

The closing meeting of the Conference was held on Saturday morning in one of the beautiful new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was devoted to the consideration of some responsibilities of the A.C.A. The responsibility of the A.C.A. toward the food problem in colleges was discussed by Dr. Joel E. Goldthwaite of Boston and Miss Helen F. Greene of the Colonial Lunch Room in Boston; its responsibility towards the readjustment of the curriculum to meet vocational demands, by Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Dean of Simmons College and Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, Executive Secretary of the Association; towards the alleged extravagance of college girls, by Miss Ada Comstock, Dean of Smith College; and towards helping the young graduate to find her place in the community life, by Miss Florence Jackson, Director of the Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Indus-

trial Union and by Mrs. Martin Lowenberg, Chairman of the Volunteer Service Committee of the Association. The closing topic was The Function of the College and the Private School in Teaching Good Manners, presented by Miss Bertha Bailey, Principal of Abbot Academy.

To present these papers by title only in this way is much like reading a menu to a hungry person, but the exigencies of space compel it for the present. The Journal hopes to be able to publish most of them in full or in abstract in a later issue.

#### CONFERENCE OF THE NORTHWEST CENTRAL SECTION

A conference of the Northwest Central Section of the Association was called for Wednesday afternoon, November 1, at the Hotel St. Paul, Minn. The Conference occurs too late to make it possible to obtain a report of it for this month's *Journal* but it is hoped that a full report may be published next month.

The conference will entertain two discussions—one on Educational Legislation, to be led by Mrs. Margaret Evans Huntington; and the other on Some Problems of Deans of Women, to be led by Miss Anna M. Klingenhagen, Dean of Women of the University of Iowa. Delegates are requested to assist in the informal discussions of these questions. Branches are asked for suggestions relative to the advisability of a continuance of the sectional conference plan.

#### THE RECREATION CONGRESS AT GRAND RAPIDS

"Future wars, we hope, will be fought, not from trenches, but on football fields," said a speaker at the opening session of the Recreation Congress at Grand Rapids, Michigan, October 2 to 6 inclusive. This speaker described the internationalizing, civilizing influences of American games in China, India, the Philippines, South America and among five million dis-spirited men in the prison war camps of Europe. The Congress discussed athletics, games and play as the best means of building character and efficiency—whether for peace or for war.

Anyone who thinks of "play" as merely child-like, soft, amusing, unimportant, would have been surprised at the hundreds of powerful, earnest men and women assembled at Grand Rapids,

intent upon the invigoration of American life through wholesome use of leisure hours of all the people.

Community centers in the public schools were emphasized, with their varied activities—dramatics, games, civic discussions, music, library centers, dancing, sometimes pool tables, always clubs, classes and serious study groups. Milwaukee's wider use of her school buildings is making that city famous for something other than its bottled products.

Great, yet growing, powers were represented at this Leisure-time Congress. One delegate is superintendent of playgrounds, sports and multitudinous recreational activities in Chicago's South Side Parks—a life-building plant worth \$144,000,000. Another delegate represents the leisure-time activities in Detroit's Art Museum, in her schools, parks, public and private properties which it would cost fifty million dollars to replace. From Kalamazoo, Michigan, a town of about 45,000 population, there came to the Congress fifteen of the eighteen paid playleaders employed by the public schools. From Virginia, Minnesota, came the public librarian, president of the Minnesota Association of Librarians. From several large industries came representatives who are developing industrial recreation. Altogether, it was evident that the 7,500 employed playleaders of America command enormous, yet increasing, social forces.

Many delegates came from great distances, at large personal sacrifices of time and money—from Dallas, Winnipeg, San Diego, Providence, and from scores of towns and cities in between, with a sprinkling of leaders from other countries, even Uruguay.

Five sectional meetings went on busily at the same time, from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., with large, eager groups in each, exchanging experiences and working out answers for the 272 question-problems submitted in preparation for this Congress. Four or more simultaneous luncheon conferences continued the discussions. Afternoons were devoted to demonstrations of recreational activities. At supper conferences specialized groups thrashed out their problems. There were also two general sessions, when we all got together, at 11:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Technical discussions characterized this more than previous Congresses. "What games to play?" "How reach all the children all the year?" "Rural life, how make it more attractive?" "Methods of re-creating industrial power killed by monotonous tasks." "Can politicians be shown that efficient playgrounds are good politics?" "Whence shall adequate public funds be secured?" "Ap-



paratus." "Accidents." "Laying out playgrounds." "Recreation Buildings." Upon such themes as these the delegates got down from orations to brass tacks.

Never before has there been a Recreation Congress with so large an attendance. Equally unique were the preparations for this gathering—including advance letters from ten State Governors, from Secretary Baker, Cardinal Gibbons, Congressman Kent, Senator Wadsworth and other national leaders. Advance agents canvassed personally seventy-five towns in Michigan and many elsewhere. After the Congress vigorous follow-up work will extend its influences into many communities.

"What right have we to hold a Recreation Congress?" asked one speaker, "when Europe is aflame, when America is struggling through political, economic, social changes of grave moment? Is Recreation statesman-like? It is one of the great socializing forces of the day? Can Play be a Nation-builder?"

One answer suggested at the Congress was that the Recreation Movement represents the greatest un-worked mine of power in every community. Four Million hours of leisure every week in Grand Rapids; three billion leisure hours weekly in the United States. Any great advances in civilization must be developed out of this margin, this slack, this unworked mine. Recreation changes leisure hours from liabilities to assets.

For the invigoration of American life this Congress united the advocates and the opponents of military training. Nine-tenths of military training nowadays is trench digging, outdoor life, obedience, hardihood, courage. These essentials are best developed, not by gun drill, but by games, athletics, physical education. Wellington said, "The battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton and Harrow."

To the 7,500 employed playleaders of America represented at this Congress came the call to formulate programs which shall stimulate and guide all our colleges and schools, all park forces, libraries, city and town governments—uniting them in effective efforts for the strengthening of American life. These forces are strong enough, if vitalized, to bring about an AMERICAN RENAISSANCE.

"What delays us?" asked one speaker. "Provincialism," was the answer. "America does not yet exist as a unified ideal. A tragic war would rouse us into genuine nationalism. Disasters like that at San Francisco show how great groups of people may be lifted out of narrowness into idealism and fraternal action. But,

ordinarily, an American lives only for his own nearby community. He may contribute to playgrounds at home, but not to a national movement, not to the up-building of boys and girls outside his own narrow range of vision."

"To Re-create America, playleaders must have such vision, such broad, deep, religious fervor as will lead into united action, in every community, all the wets and dries; the Protestants, Catholics, Lutherans, Jews and Gentiles; all school, park and city forces; the politicians and idealists; and all the fifty-seven varieties of common humanity."

Most hopeful in this direction was the manifestation at this Congress of a larger spirit than previous conventions have attained. Through our rousing chorus singing, in the games we have played together, in the hearty tributes to our modest Secretary, in the cordial give and take of earnest discussions, in the modest way in which delegates gave to their colleagues the fruits of years of costly effort, in the marked absence of factional spirit—"all in honor preferring one another"—there was evidenced at this greatest of all Recreation Congresses an illuminated spirit of social service.

From Uruguay came the report of \$50,000 appropriated annually for physical education and playgrounds under the leadership of a trained man from Kansas. From the Arts related to Recreation—from Music, Dancing, and Dramatics, vital contributions were made through this Congress. Enlistment and training for this "New Profession" of Playleadership were discussed. "Rural Problems" engaged attention more than ever before. "Recreation in Industries" was one of the newer outlooks emphasized by the presence of business men who are planning playgrounds and recreational activities for factories and stores. Governmental Departments and Prison Reform contributed their quota.

In Warden Osborn's work, in transforming Sing Sing prison and its inmates, in reducing from sixty-five to 3 per cent the number of re-commitments, Recreation was shown to have had a vital share. The daily hour of play in the open air, team games, dramatics, self-conducting schools, the play spirit or spirit of interested self-expression installed into the shops, the whole "game" of self-government—of "playing square" with your fellow prisoners and with your community—all these were described to the Congress as Recreational ideals and methods.

Joseph Lee, President of the Recreation Congress and of the Playground and Recreation Association of America sent out, from Grand Rapids two special letters to friends of the movement. Pre-

ceding paragraphs of this review are taken largely from these official letters describing the Congress. In conclusion I quote the final paragraph of Mr. Lee's second letter:

"Our farewell message to you is this: Follow the reports of this Recreation Congress as they appear monthly in our magazine, 'The Playground.' Continue—and if possible increase—your personal contributions of thought and service to this movement. Help us to develop such virile Americanism as shall also be fully in harmony with Internationalism and with the spirit of Universal Brotherhood."

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### NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

**Barnard.**—Much interest is taken in the new "co-operative dormitory" which has been opened at Barnard this year under the auspices of the Associate Alumnae. For some time the need of additional dormitory accommodations, at a lower rate than is possible in Brooks Hall, has been seriously felt. At the request of the college, the alumnae investigated the problem last winter, making a survey of the boarding houses in the neighborhood and looking into the methods in use in other colleges. They finally decided to try the experiment of co-operative apartments on a small scale this fall. Two apartments with rooms for fifteen girls were rented at 99 Claremont Avenue, one block from the college, and these were furnished by the alumnae. Professor Ida H. Ogilvie of the Department of Geology, who lives in the same building, will have general supervision of the apartments. By undertaking a part of the work of the household the students will reduce their expenses for board and lodging to \$7.25 a week. The fact that many who could not be accommodated applied for rooms shows the need of such a dormitory. It is hoped that the experiment may prove successful enough to warrant the enlargement of the undertaking another year.

This is not the first time that the Barnard alumnae have helped the college out of a difficulty in connection with its residence halls. When Fiske Hall had been given over to classroom uses in 1902 and the college had been for some years without a dormitory it was the alumnae who organized, financed, and managed a "temporary dormitory" in a neighbor-

ing apartment house until Brooks, the new hall of residence, was ready for occupancy.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Dean Gildersleeve by Rutgers College at the celebration of its 150th anniversary on October 14.

**Boston University** begins the new year with the largest enrolment in its history. The total registration for the year will probably exceed 3,000. The number of students in the University has doubled since the inauguration of President Murlin, five years ago.

The newest department of the University is the College of Business Administration, which in the three years of its existence has reached an enrolment of over 1,100. A secretarial course was established this September. Of the students taking this course, fifty are young women.

Hitherto the work of the College of Business Administration has been confined to the evening hours, beginning at 7:30. In September a day course covering four full years of work was added. The entering class in this course numbers 200. To secure accommodations for the 1,100 students of this department, the trustees have acquired the Walker Building, formerly occupied by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the summer the building was remodelled, and was ready for occupancy by the College of Business Administration in September.

The Women Graduates' Club of Boston University has a total enrolment of 263 members, including 15 from the School of Law, 32 from the School of Medicine, and 216 from the College of Liberal Arts.

At a meeting of the trustees of the University on Wednesday, October 4, Mrs. Ida Davis Ripley, a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University in 1889, was elected to membership in the board. Mrs. Ripley is the wife of Professor W. Z. Ripley, of Harvard University.

Professor Emil Carl Wilm will give lectures at Wellesley College during the absence of Professor Mary W. Calkins, of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, who has gone to the University of California as Mills Lecturer. Miss Calkins is expected to resume her work at Wellesley after Christmas.

Several of the students who have taken courses in Journalism in the College of Business Administration are now engaged

in active newspaper work. Among these is Miss Elizabeth Jeffery, who edits the Women's Page for the Lawrence Telegram.

At the annual meeting of the Boston University Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, held at the College of Liberal Arts last May, thirteen women and two men of the senior class of that department were elected to membership.

**Bryn Mawr College.**—Professor Florence Bascom has returned to Bryn Mawr after a year's leave of absence and taken up her work as head of the Department of Geology. Professor Bascom spent her sabbatical year in Washington, D.C., in research work.

Professor Lucy Martin Donnelly has resumed her work in the English Department after a sabbatical year spent in Japan and China.

Dr. Eunice Morgan Schenck, Bryn Mawr, 1907, who has been Associate in the French Department, has been appointed Dean of the College to take the place of Miss Marion Reilly, Bryn Mawr, 1901, who resigned in January, 1916.

Dr. Olive C. Hazlett has been appointed Associate in Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College. Dr. Hazlett took her A.B. degree at Radcliffe in 1912; her M.S. at Chicago in 1913; her Ph.D. at Chicago in 1915. She was appointed Alice Freeman Palmer fellow by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for the year 1915-16 and again for 1916-17.

Four foreign scholars have been appointed in the graduate school for the present year—Dorothy Everett and Mabel Kitson from Great Britain, Helene Belart from Switzerland, and Marie Alexandra Stappert from Germany.

**Carleton College.**—The entering class at Carleton this year is the largest in the history of the institution. It numbers 177 about equally divided between men and women.

A new men's dormitory accommodating 115 men with dining room capacity for 300 has just been opened and excavations are rapidly going forward for a new woman's dormitory. The latter building will be ready for occupancy in September, 1917.

The faculty has been increased as follows: James Howard Robinson, Ph.D. (Columbia), Professor of History; Nuba M. Fletcher, Ph.D. (Columbia), Assistant Professor of History

and Commercial Geography; Elbert M. Stevens, M.A. (Yale), Acting Professor of Psychology and Education; Gertrude E. Campbell, Ph.D. (Bryn Mawr), Instructor in English; Arthur Decker Keator, B.A. (Amherst), B.L.S. (New York State Library School), Associate Librarian and Instructor in Library Science; Carl Paige Wood, M.A. (Harvard), F.A.G.O. College Organist, and Assistant Professor of Organ, Theory, and Appreciation; Mabel L. Ruehe, Mus.B. (University of Illinois), Instructor in Public School Music, and Voice.

During the week of October 8-15 the college celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The anniversary exercises opened on Sunday with the dedication of the beautiful new chapel, the gift of Mrs. M. W. Skinner, the widow of a former trustee of the college. At a fine organ recital given on the following evening by Mr. W. Lynwood Farnam of Boston, the community learned for the first time that Mrs. Skinner was also the donor of the wonderful new organ.

In connection with the celebration notable addresses were delivered by President Woolley of Mount Holyoke, President King of Oberlin, President Vincent of Minnesota, President Burton of Smith, President Slocum of Colorado College, and President Lowell of Harvard University. Four honorary degrees were conferred upon the four earliest living members of the faculty. Professor Goodhue, the first teacher in Carleton College, who came in 1867 and remained in active service for forty-one years received the degree of Doctor of The More Humane Letters; Professor William Payne who was appointed to a position in Carleton College in 1871, and who as instructor, acting dean, professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and as Director of the Goodsell Observatory, served the institution for thirty-seven years, received the degree of Doctor of Science; Mrs. Margaret Evans Huntington, who came to Carleton College in 1874 and who for thirty-four years served as Professor of English Literature and as Dean of Women, received the degree of Doctor of The More Humane Letters; Professor Lucian W. Cheney, a graduate of Carleton College in the class of 1878, who was appointed to the faculty of Carleton in 1882 and was a member of the college until his resignation in 1908, received the degree of Doctor of Science. Perhaps there was no event in the whole week which gave greater satisfaction to the alumni of the college.

On Saturday morning, postponed on account of rain, came

the historical pageant. The October day was warm and bright and the pageant had the opportunity of an excellent setting. Four hundred people of the town and college participated in it while there were between two and three hundred spectators. The pageant consisted of the following episodes:

- I. The Vanishing Indian.
- II. Early Days in Northfield.
- III. The Early Years of the College.
- IV. Symbolic Procession Representing Some of the Academic Branches of the Present College Curriculum.
- V. Student Life and Activities.
- VI. Symbolic Representation of the Financial Campaigns and the Greater Carleton of the Future.

**Colorado College** opened September 13th with the largest attendance in its history. The Women's residences are filled to their utmost capacity and many applicants could not be received.

The Department of History has been strengthened by the addition of Miss Mabel Parish to the teaching staff. Miss Parish has had the A.B. and A.M. degrees from the State University of Colorado where she was an assistant in the Department of History.

Miss Frances Plummer has been appointed Secretary to the Dean of Women and entered upon the duties of her office the first of September. For three years she had been connected with the department of Hygiene in Wellesley College, the latter part of the time as Recorder.

Dr. Mary Riggs Noble is giving a course of lectures to all new students on the general subject of personal health and wholesome living. At the close of this course the Dean of Women, Miss Loomis, will give a series of addresses pertaining to the academic and social welfare of women while in College and in preparation for their subsequent community or vocational activities.

The first meeting of the Southern Colorado Branch of the A.C.A. for the year was held in Bemis Hall, the main College residence for women, on the afternoon of the twentieth. After a short business meeting there was a reception for High School girls, when brief addresses were made, presenting various lines of work open to women and designed for enlightenment in a forward life view.

**Goucher College.**—The department of Social Sciences at Goucher College has been enabled to extend its scope very considerably by the appointment of Dr. Clarence Blachly, former superintendent of the Bureau of Social Surveys in Chicago's Department of Public Welfare. Dr. Blachly has also been a special student of immigration and industrial employment in the great cities of Europe and his aim in reorganizing the department is to bring the students into direct contact with every phase of municipal welfare work in the City of Baltimore. The situation of the College in a city possessing extraordinary advantages for observation and constructive study along several lines of supreme interest to women renders it a natural laboratory for such a department of Social Science. Not only social work in its philanthropic aspects, but also the problems of municipal housekeeping can be advantageously studied in all their interrelations.

The elective courses in the practical phases of the subject will be based upon the broad theoretical courses in economics and sociology which each year have attracted a larger and larger proportion of the student body.

The American Historical Association has recently issued a volume entitled "Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy, 1815-1915" by Dr. Mary Wilhelmine Williams, Assistant Professor of History in Goucher College. In 1914 this monograph was awarded the Justin Winsor Prize in American History annually offered by the Association and it is designated by the publishers as "the only exhaustive and scholarly study of a subject of great contemporary interest and a contribution of permanent value to the diplomatic history of the United States."

**Knox College.**—Two women on the faculty of Knox College have received promotion this year. Miss Jean Neville Campbell, formerly Instructor in French, is now Professor of Romance Languages; while Miss Helen D. Painter, formerly Instructor in English, has been appointed Assistant Professor of English.

At the Triennial Meeting of the Council of United Chapters of  $\Phi$  B K held September 13 at Philadelphia, the application of Knox for a chapter was granted.

**University of Michigan.**—Work on the new University Library is under way. A large wing is being built out from



each side of the present building. When these are completed, sometime during the winter, the books and offices are to be moved into them, and the present building is to be torn down and replaced by the main part of the new structure. Albert Kahn of Detroit, who was the architect for Hill Auditorium and the new Natural Science Building, has made the plans. The material is to be art brick and Bedford stone.

The girls' Athletic Association is working very hard to raise \$5,000 for a club house to be built on Palmer field. The house will contain lockers, shower baths, and a comfortable club room.

While the University hospital most kindly does everything in its power for the university girls who are ill, it has neither the space nor the equipment, as a state teaching hospital, to give the girls the particular nursing and attention they should have. The Ann Arbor A.C.A., therefore, is trying to raise \$1,500 toward the furnishing of a much hoped for separate infirmary building for the care of the girls.

Dr. Elsie Seelye Pratt of the University Women's Health Service has begun her series of talks on hygiene to the women and girls of Michigan towns. The demand for the talks, which were ten in number last year, has grown out of the extensive tours Dr. Warthin has made in the last two years to talk to men and boys.

A system of Junior advisers for the assistance of freshmen has been instituted. During the spring of the Sophomore year a hundred of the best girls of that class are chosen to act as advisers. As soon as a freshman matriculates she is assigned to a Junior, each upper class girl having two or three freshmen "advisees." Each Junior is urged to write to her "advisees" but is cautioned in regard to the character of the letter she writes. At the opening of college during registration these Juniors are regularly organized, ten working at a time, to help freshmen in registering, taking them to the Elections Committee, to the Physical Director's office, and teaching them where their recitation buildings are. On the Friday after the opening of college the Junior advisers give a supper in the Barbour Gymnasium for all of the freshmen girls, where short speeches are made upon college activities and different phases of campus life.

**University of Minnesota.**—The department of Physical Education for Women, under the direction of Dr. Anna Norris,

offers this year for the first time a Teachers' Training Course to prepare young women for giving the work in high schools.

Dean Margaret Sweeney offers a new seminar course in Critical Theory, beginning with the early history of criticism.

Miss Ruth Shepard Phelps of the department of Romance Languages has a new Italian Grammar published by Ginn & Company, which will be ready the current semester. Miss Phelps has been promoted from an instructor to an assistant professor.

Miss Helen Whitney of the Rhetoric department has been promoted from an instructor to an assistant professor. Two young women, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Ph.D., Radcliffe, and Miss Elizabeth Hawthorne, M.A., Radcliffe, have been appointed instructors in the department of Rhetoric.

The University of Missouri began its seventy-fifth year's work September 18th. Women have been admitted to all departments of the University since 1872. They had been admitted to the Normal Department in 1869, and the Board of Curators "seeing," as a history of The University by W. F. Switzer somewhat quaintly puts it, "that the young women did no manner of harm in the Normal Department, approached with cautious and doubting steps (for it was considered a bold and hazardous undertaking) the question of throwing the doors of the entire University open to young women."

Among the new faculty appointments Dr. Vivian Bresnehan has been made instructor in English, Miss Emma Cauthorn in Latin, and Miss Mary Stewart in Physical Training. Of the 289 names appearing in the official directory for 1916-17 forty-one are women. No woman holds the rank of full professor. Two are associate professors, two assistant professors, seven instructors, and twelve assistants. The other women whose names are listed are connected with the library, hospital, training school, or hold clerical positions.

The University of Missouri has chosen November 3d and 4th for home-coming days. The Central Missouri Branch of A.C.A. has sent out personal invitations to representative alumnae. The Branch is also using its influence to secure a woman's building from the next legislature. Letters have been sent to all the federated clubs of the State and to other organizations of women, and a publicity campaign is in progress.

**University of Nebraska.**—Miss Woolman of the Manhattan Trade School of New York City is to visit the University this fall. She is to give a number of addresses in the West, coming to Nebraska under the auspices of the Home Economics Department.

Professor Louise Pound of the Department of English Language and Literature has been asked to appear on the program of the New York State Association of Teachers of English at its next meeting. It is to meet in Buffalo on November the twenty-eighth. The Nebraska professor has also been invited to read a paper before the Central Division of Modern Language which meets in Chicago during the Christmas holidays. Earlier in the Fall Professor Pound was appointed a member of the Committee on American Speech by the National Council of English Teachers. This committee consists of college and high school professors, actors, teachers of dramatics, singers and editors. It has for its object the improvement of speech in America.

Miss Elizabeth Atkins, who did her graduate work at Nebraska and at Radcliffe, is assisting this year in the rhetoric department. She is a well known writer of poems and translator of Hindoo literature.

Professor Sarka Hrbkova of the Department of Slavonic gave an address at the general evening session at the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs which met in Hastings the week of October the second. Her theme was the hope and necessity of bringing the foreign born immigrant women in touch with the best that America has to offer. Her subject as given was *Bridging the Atlantic*.

The School of Fine Arts has been very fortunate in procuring the services of Miss Blanche C. Grant as an instructor in the Department this year. Miss Grant is a graduate of Vassar and was a student at both the Boston and the Pennsylvania Academies of Fine Arts. She is also very proficient as an illustrator.

In addition to the courses offered previously a new one is announced on the history and appreciation of painting. It deals with the main movements of the nineteenth century and is intended to assist the student in the intelligent criticism of modern art.

**Oberlin College.**—At Oberlin College an Advisory Com-

mittee of women was organized in February, 1912. It includes all the women who are on the teaching staff of any department under the chairmanship of the Dean of College Women. Its purpose is to study the needs of the women students and to promote their interests in any possible way. The committee as a whole has three regular meetings during the year to determine its lines of work and to hear the reports of sub-committees, through which the actual work is carried on.

There have been eight sub-committees during the history of the organization. One committee studied the opening of vocational opportunities to women, and their work resulted in the appointment by the faculty of a Vocational Secretary, who has office hours for consultation, and who in co-operation with the student Women's League has arranged for vocational conferences. Another committee was instrumental in the organization of a local branch of the A.C.A., still another studied the problem of improving the speech of students, and a fourth is working on the question of providing more wholesome and significant amusements and recreation. The committee on curriculum is interested in possible courses especially adapted to women's needs and future work and is preparing to make recommendations to the faculty along this line. The committee on self-supporting students works with the employment committee of the Y.W.C.A. in finding opportunities to earn for young women desiring them. They, also, make a careful study of the homes in which students live and investigate all complaints from either the employer or the employee. From the beginning there have been standing committees on health conditions and on social life and training. The former has provided lectures and has brought the matter of caring for the students' health to the attention of the general faculty so that now we have a small infirmary, a visiting nurse and a careful record of all cases of illness among the young women. The social committee has not only studied the problem of social training and provided a list of suitable chaperons, but has also held informal gatherings for representative groups of students and has encouraged the wives of faculty members to open their homes on certain afternoons to any students who may wish to call.

The Advisory Committee has thus relieved the Deans of Women on many sides of their work, and has also awakened on the part of the women teachers a larger interest in the general problems of the students.

**Ohio State University.**—Caroline M. Breyfogle, Dean of Women at Ohio State University, has made an interesting statistical study of Ohio College women. A part of her investigation concerned itself with the proportion of boys and girls attending the high schools and the proportion of men to women students in the colleges of the state. She found that the number of girls entering the high schools is far greater than that of the boys and the number graduating is even larger proportionately. In the colleges, however, these proportions are reversed. Nevertheless, the proportion of women in the Ohio colleges is steadily rising, so that in 1914 men formed 58.5 per cent and women 41.5 per cent of the student body in all the co-educational colleges of the state; and 59.6 per cent and 40.3 per cent respectively in the nine largest co-educational colleges. In Ohio State University itself, while the proportion of women has increased during the last twenty-five years, the increase has not been steadily maintained nor nearly so marked as in the colleges generally. This is doubtless attributable to the fact that the colleges in Ohio State University that have been particularly developed during that period offer work only along lines that appeal particularly to men, such as agriculture, engineering, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, law, medicine, and dentistry.

Another part of the investigation dealt with the occupational life of the women graduates of Ohio State University. Of the 424 women graduates with whom Miss Breyfogle was able to get into communication, 253 were teachers, 111 had never been in remunerative work, and 34 were engaged in work outside the teaching profession.

Of the 1,100 women students in the University last year 17.5 per cent were earning their way wholly or in part. These girls were employed as stenographers, tutors, governesses for children, and even in the raising of chickens.

**Stanford University.**—An outdoor swimming-pool for women, now in process of construction, will be ready for use probably by October 1st. The pool is of concrete, with a length of 75 feet, a width of 40 feet and a depth graduated from 4 to 12 feet. The pool is fitted with diving apparatus and with overhead lighting fixtures. A building directly adjoining the pool contains dressing rooms and showers, a laundry, a sterilizing plant, hair-dryers, etc. A regulation one-piece suit will be worn.

The Thomas Welton Stanford Art Museum, which is to form the first corner of the second quadrangle, is now in process of construction.

Plans have been made, submitted and approved for the new \$1,000,000 Library Building, which is to form the centre of the west front of the second Quadrangle. Preliminary estimates on the cost as planned are now being made.

Stanford will offer this year a voluntary course of military training, including drill and a study of tactics, to be given by an officer appointed from Washington.

The School of Journalism offers this year a series of practical courses in newspaper work, given by Mr. Ural Hoffman of the Tacoma Ledger, a graduate of Trinity College, S. C.

A Matriculation Service on the first Sunday of the college year, designed to parallel in significance to new students the Baccalaureate Service for graduating students on the last Sunday before Commencement, was first formally given this year. The service was conducted in the Memorial Church, by the Chaplain, Rev. D. Charles Gardner. Short addresses by the President, the Student Adviser of Men and the Dean of Women, welcomed students to the religious life of the University. Dr. Gardner states that, this year, 85 per cent of the students declare themselves either Christians or of some distinct religious preference, as against only 21 per cent so declaring eighteen years ago, in Dr. Gardner's first year at Stanford.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Stanford has this year a new Secretary, Miss Mary Pope, of Evanston, Illinois, a graduate of Northwestern University. Miss Pope's appointment marks a new departure at Stanford, where, in the past, it has been usual to have a student secretary.

Scholarship statistics for the year 1915-16 show that the averages are higher for non-fraternity than for fraternity men, and for non-sorority than for sorority women. A further comparison of these statistics shows that the general average of women is higher than that of men. The President of the University has sent to all fraternity organizations a letter urging attention to scholarship.

**Wellesley College.**—On October 2d Wellesley opened with an enrolment of fifteen hundred students.

Mrs. Wheeler of the Student Alumnae Building Committee reports that plans for the auditorium unit of that structure are

in such condition that ground may be broken whenever the \$65,000 still needed to cover its cost, is made sure of. The addition to the college Library, however, is already in use and comprises six spacious reading rooms, devoted to department libraries, as well as a second loan desk. The basement rooms of the older structure, which formerly served as study rooms, are now used for recitations by the Department of English Literature.

The Department of Hygiene is particularly noticeable just now for its growing excellence and for the increasing interest which it arouses in the entire student body. There are this fall thirteen members of the Hygiene staff. A great deal of prestige is lent this department of the faculty by the presence of Dr. Hedwig Malstrom, of the Royal Central Institute at Stockholm. Dr. Malstrom has as her particular charge a new course of remedial work, designed for such students as are able to be in college, but unequal to the more strenuous hygiene work prescribed for strong students. This course particularly meets the needs of girls required to take the college course in five years.

Miss Homans reports that all students who took the certificate of the course in 1916 have been placed as teachers in important positions scattered across the country from Maine to California. The demand for hygiene teachers during last year was more than five times as great as the supply. One hundred and three candidates for the certificate of the department are enrolled this fall. Of these twenty-one are taking the five-year course, twenty-seven have already taken the B.A. degree at Wellesley or elsewhere. After the Academic year 1916-1917, admission to this course is to be limited to applicants who are candidates for the B.A. degree here and to those who already hold it from this or some other college.

Under the supervision of Miss Homans a new unorganized sport, that of horse-back riding, has been started this fall. The proprietor of the riding school, Mr. Robert Roys, together with riding captains elected by the girls, is evolving a schedule according to which classes of ten inexperienced riders will receive instruction one hour per week from Mr. Frederick Leek, Mr. Roys's expert riding master. Girls who have successfully demonstrated before the master their ability to manage a horse will be permitted to ride alone or in smaller groups. The special

hygiene students are being given courses which will prepare them to teach riding.

The work of the Department of Reading and Speaking under Miss Malvina Bennett is also increasing in prominence. With the permission of the Academic Council, members of the department of the faculty undertook an interesting experiment this fall, *i.e.*, the examination of the reading and speaking voices of all incoming students. Miss Bennett reports that the conditions were discovered to be even worse than had been supposed and recommends that a course in the department be required of Freshmen who fail to pass the examination, not because it would afford an opening for dramatic work, but because it furnishes a badly needed foundation for work in the English departments. This winter for the first time a course for the correction of bad faults in voice and pronunciation is being given by Miss Caroline A. Hardwicke.

A notable change in the personnel of the Department of Astronomy took place this fall when Prof. Sarah Frances Whiting retired on a Carnegie pension, after forty years of instruction at Wellesley. She is succeeded as Head of the Department by Prof. John C. Duncan, who has been since 1909 an instructor at Harvard. Practically the same courses will be offered as in the past with the addition of a course in observational astronomy, given for a limited number of Seniors who have been previously unable to take the course in Descriptive Astronomy.

An especial honor has been given this summer to Prof. Mary Whiton Calkins, Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, when she was called to the University of California to occupy a seat on the Mills Foundation from August 20th until shortly before Christmas.

**State University of Washington (Seattle).**—The first of the new buildings in the permanent scheme of campus architecture was completed this fall. It is the home of the home economics department and is the finest and most complete building of its kind in the west. The exterior is finished in Gothic style carried out in a rich buff brick. The interior is airy and light and is finished in a deep cream.

The new building was created especially for the women of the university. Upon the completion of the Commerce building only women's classes will be held in Home Economics hall. It contains rest rooms, club rooms, a large social hall,



and every kind of modern equipment necessary to the teaching of the various branches of domestic science. The building was planned as a gathering place for all the women of the university, both students and faculty.

The domestic science department now includes courses in housekeeping, the scientific preparation of food, the care of the sick, dietetics, sewing, designing, and laundering.

Washington is one day to become a college where women may learn any one of several vocations according to President Suzzallo's plans. He is now working on a tentative course in secretarial work which would fit women to become private secretaries.

The cyclo-harmonograph, an instrument for drawing large classes of important higher plane curves in mathematics, has been invented by Robert E. Moritz, professor of mathematics. The instrument is the only one of its kind in the world and draws with precision curves heretofore drawn by hand. Although primarily a mathematical device, the instrument is creating much interest among architects and designers as it is believed it will be of use in those lines of work.

In addition to its having been invented on the Washington campus the cyclo-harmonograph was constructed here in the university foundry by Sandy Morrow Kane, instructor in metal work.

**Swarthmore College.**—The nineteenth meeting of the American Astronomical Society was held at Sproul Observatory, Swarthmore from August 30th to September 2d. Forty institutions in the United States and Canada were represented. Eighty astronomers were present.

On account of the general quarantine against infantile paralysis Swarthmore College was obliged to require of each student a certificate from his physician and the board of health of the district from which he came. In spite of this restriction the student enrollment is virtually normal, there being enrolled on September 19th two hundred and ten men and two hundred and thirty women.

Recent changes in the Faculty of Swarthmore are as follows:

Miss Henrietta J. Meeteer, Dean of Women, has a partial Sabbatical leave of absence. Mrs. Priscilla Goodwyn Griffin,

instructor in English, is Acting Dean of Women during the present year.

Professor Benjamin F. Battin, Head of the Department of German, has been extended his third consecutive year of absence in order that he may return to Europe to continue his work as International organizer of the World Alliance of Churches For the Promotion of World Peace. Dr. Clara Price Newport, instructor in German, is in charge of the department during the absence of Professor Battin. Dr. Martin W. Steincke of Wartburg College and the University of Illinois is a new instructor in German. Dr. Steincke is a native of Germany.

Miss Marian V. Pierce, instructor in French and Spanish, who during the summer entered a hospital in France, has resigned as instructor and remains at a relief hospital in Paris. Mrs. Jean Walker Creighton has returned as instructor in French. Senorita Mercedes Iribas, a native of Cuba, is instructor in Spanish.

Miss Ethel Hampson Brewster, graduate of Swarthmore in 1907 and formerly instructor in Latin at Vassar is assistant Professor of Greek and Latin.

Founders' Day was celebrated at Swarthmore College on October 28. The principal address was delivered by President William H. P. Faunce, of Brown University. "Happiness," a modern morality play by Allan Davis, was presented in the evening by the students of Swarthmore College, under the direction of Elizabeth B. Oliver, Instructor in Public Speaking.

**Washington University, Saint Louis.**—Lord Jeffrey's famous "What are Keats?" expressed an ignorance much more amusing though no less profound than that which greets, in the strongholds of the effete east, any mention of Washington University. Baedeker praises the institution; a number of superior men throughout the country acknowledge it as their *alma mater*; but the university itself has lived and prospered since 1857 without any advertising of its wares. To-day, the new medical school, which shares honors with Johns Hopkins and Harvard and which has under its management hospitals reputed to be the finest in the world, makes some publicity seem pardonable.

Although the dental school is still down-town, all other departments are now housed on ground near the western boundary line of the city, on the site of the Saint Louis World's Fair. The buildings that were completed before 1904 were used by

the Fair as administration and exhibition buildings. Other erections since the year of the exposition include a beautiful memorial chapel copied from that of King's College, Cambridge.

There are about 1,900 students. Over 300 of them are women, admitted on the same terms as men to all departments but that of medicine. At present, no woman may take the medical course or the preliminary degree of B.S. In spite of this fact, four women are this year registered as freshmen in the pre-medical course. They hope to prove, through two years of very heavy work, that they are fit, physically, morally, and mentally, to receive the medical training. The experiment will become more and more interesting as time passes. If the number of women increases steadily, as is probable, it is to be hoped that a separate college for them may be established, rather for their sake than for that of the institution. Requirements for admission, although somewhat lower than those at eastern universities, are higher than those of like institutions in this part of the country.

The chancellor, David Franklin Houston, has had leave of absence, since March, 1913, to serve in President Wilson's cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture. His place is filled by the professor of Greek and former dean of the college, Dr. Frederic Aldin Hall. Roland G. Usher, of *Pan-Germanism* fame, is at the head of the history department. Dr. John Livingston Lowes, a Chaucerian scholar of unusual penetration and brilliant accomplishment, has charge of the department of English. Dr. Francis Eugene Nipher, internationally known for his researches, is professor emeritus in the department of physics, and is a daily figure on the campus. Other men, perhaps less widely known, yet no less well trained, stand at the head of other departments.

Not only in equipment and in heads of departments is Washington worthy of its membership in the A.C.A., but in its local habitation as well. Missouri granite, of soft pinkish gray, with trimmings of Bedford sandstone, makes up very well into Tudor-Gothic forms and masses. If eyes habituated to the blacks and browns of Cambridge and Oxford at first feel somewhat keenly the differences between these western instances of sincerest flattery and the originals on Thames and Cam, they soon see that this livelier color is well suited to the younger country and to the paler, less luxuriant foliage and turf, and

take continual pleasure in a scene of unusual harmony and beauty.

**University of Cincinnati.**—The Department of Hygiene and Physical Education under the direction of Dr. Jesse F. Williams is offering some new courses for the year 1916-17. Besides the usual required courses in general gymnastics, games, and dancing for freshmen and sophomores, there are required two one-hour courses in hygiene. The course for the freshmen deals with the subject of personal hygiene and considers such topics as the meaning and importance of health, motives for hygienic living, means for improvement of health and efficiency, and methods of first aid. In the sophomore year the course takes up the larger problems of community hygiene and sanitation. Health problems in their economic and social aspects; proper care of the environment, whether of large or small social groups; sanitation of towns and cities; methods of control of air, food, and water; sewage disposal—these are some of the topics treated.

A two-hour course in hygienic gymnastics without credit is offered for the purpose of providing hygienic exercise in the gymnasium for instructors and officers as well as students in the university.

Extensive professional training in physical education is offered in the college for teachers, including training for playground work with abundant opportunity for field work in the playgrounds of Cincinnati.

**Ohio Wesleyan.**—Mrs. Mary W. Newberry has resigned as Associate Dean of Women at Ohio Wesleyan University and Mrs. Kathryn Sisson McLean has been chosen to succeed her. Mrs. McLean is an alumna of Ohio Wesleyan and comes from the Chadron (Nebraska) State Normal to the new position. Mrs. McLean is president of the conference of deans of women which meets in connection with the National Educational Association.

**Radcliffe.**—At the annual business meeting of the Radcliffe chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, held on June 19, Josephine Preston Peabody Marks, poet and playwright, and Elizabeth Kimball Kendall, A.M., '99, F.R.G.S., Professor of History in Wellesley College, were elected to honorary membership in the chapter. It was voted to increase the alumnae membership from one-

eighth to one-tenth of the total alumnae body. It was also voted that a prize of fifty dollars, to be known as the Phi Beta Kappa prize, be offered annually for the best piece of original work done in any department by a member of the Junior class, to be awarded by the Academic Board on the recommendation of the instructors in the several departments of the College, and to be announced on Commencement Day.

At the last Commencement exercises it was announced that the William H. Baldwin prize of one hundred dollars offered by the National Municipal League, had been awarded for the second time to B. V. Brown of the class of 1916. This prize, which is open to undergraduates in any college or university in the United States offering direct instruction in municipal government, has been awarded four times to Radcliffe students. The first prize of one hundred dollars offered by the Massachusetts Branch of the Women's Peace Party for the best essay on any feature of constructive peace by a student in any of the women's colleges in Massachusetts, was awarded to Mary Lea of the class of 1917.

Eliza Kellas, '10, former principal of the Emma Willard School, has been made president of the Russell Sage Institution, a new college for women in Troy, N. Y., endowed by Mrs. Sage. The college is organized in three departments; the school of secretarial work, the school of household economics, and the school of industrial arts. The curriculum includes both technical and cultural courses. In each department two courses will be offered: the four-year course, which will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science; and the two-year course, for which a certificate will be awarded. Only the first-year work in the various subjects is offered in 1916-17, since not all of the advanced work has yet been outlined. Students who are not candidates for the degree will be admitted to the various courses provided they have had previous training that will enable them to pursue the work with profit. The college will also give extension courses for both men and women. As an aid to the work in commercial and business subjects a museum containing exhibits of commercial and economic history, industrial processes, and efficiency methods will be established. In social and economic science the college will have the exceedingly valuable coöperation of the Russell Sage Foundation.

The Board of Trustees of the new college is composed of Paul Cook, president; W. Leland Thompson, secretary; William

H. Shields, treasurer; Mrs. James A. Eddy, and Miss Eliza Kellas. The officers of administration are: Miss Kellas, president; Miss Doris L. Crockett, secretary; Miss Mary L. Tuttle, director of home economics; Raymond G. Fuller, acting director of the secretarial department.

**University of Wisconsin.**—Perhaps the most interesting development in women's work at the University of Wisconsin has been in the department of Home Economics. The Regents have shown their interest by establishing a \$400 teaching fellowship in Home Economics, applications for which are to be in the hands of the Registrar of the University by March 1st of the preceding year. This year the holder of this fellowship is Miss Brenda Sutherland, B.A. and M.A., from the University at Melbourne and B.S. from the Home Economics course at the University of Toronto. An advanced course is offered this year by Miss Amy L. Daniels which will provide for research work and the study of abnormal conditions of nutrition.

On the vocational side the work of the graduates from the Home Economics course is interesting. Several of them are to be employed this year as county representatives in Home Economics, their salaries being paid partly by the Federal government, partly by the counties, and partly by private individuals. Dr. Mary R. Wetmore, a graduate of the University of Michigan, who took the degree of Master of Public Health at Madison last June minoring in Home Economics, is to do extension work in nutrition and public health in Minnesota this year under the Smith-Lever act.

**The Women's College in Brown University.**—The total registration this fall is much larger than heretofore, the entering class being  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent larger than the largest previous entering class.

The equipment in the Department of Hygiene has been increased by a new out-of-door basket ball and recreation field.

The co-operative house, which was started a year ago, has proved to be successful. It has brought twenty more students onto the campus. The amount of work required of each student has been so adjusted that it does not interfere with the college work, and financially the scheme has worked out satisfactorily.

The College will celebrate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of its founding next spring, May 11th and 12th. A General Com-

mittee with representatives from the Corporation, the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, the Alumnae of the Women's College, and the Faculty, has the matter in charge. The tentative program is as follows: May 11th, afternoon, luncheon for guests, academic exercises, singing by the undergraduates, tea. Evening, Play. May 12th, afternoon, pageant or other out-of-door entertainment. Evening, Alumnae Dinner.

A fund is being raised by the members of the Rhode Island Society, the income of which is to be used for the cultural purposes of the college. It now amounts to several thousand dollars.

A fund is being raised by the Alumnae and friends of the college, the income of which is to be devoted to a graduate scholarship, open to members of the graduating class. The fund now amounts to \$4,740.50.

The Alumnae have also raised a small aid fund which is to be open to Freshmen after this year, the Freshmen not being eligible to the Loan Fund of the R. I. Society. The last named fund now amounts to \$4,915.82.

**Mount Holyoke College.**—Owing to the epidemic of poliomyelitis which was so prevalent in the East this past summer, the opening of Mount Holyoke was put off for two weeks and the first classes were not held until October the 5th. To make up the time thus lost, Mountain Day was omitted and the Thanksgiving and Spring recesses will be shortened. At the present writing, the college is still under the strictest quarantine due to the continuance of the disease in Holyoke. All students on returning were required to present certificates of health from their physicians and have not been allowed to leave South Hadley since. Plans which had been made for a more than ordinarily interesting Founder's Day on October 24th, at which time large numbers of alumnae had expected to be present, were abandoned and every effort is still being put forth to protect the college community from all danger of infection.

At the meeting of the board of trustees last June, it was voted to begin at once the raising of a million dollar fund, part of which will be used for buildings, and part for the general endowment. A faculty house which is very badly needed, will be started as soon as the initial \$15,000 guarantee fund can be obtained. The pressure for an additional campus residence hall

for students has been somewhat relieved for this year by the purchase of two more houses in the village. These have been attractively remodelled and accommodate fifty-seven freshmen. It is hoped, however, that the sum required before the new dormitory can be begun will be obtained soon, so that in the near future the increasing number of students who desire to come to Mount Holyoke can be provided for.

The enrollment this year is larger than ever. The freshman class numbers 259, and the total student body 819. Of these, four are natives of China and one of Japan. The cosmopolitanism of the college is still further enhanced by the considerable number of American girls whose homes are in India, China and other countries of the East and Europe who are completing their education at Mount Holyoke.

Several changes in the rank and personnel of the faculty have been announced for the year 1916-17. Professor Cornelia M. Clapp, who has been a teacher of Zoology at Mount Holyoke for forty-three years, has resigned as head of the department, and has received from the trustees the title of Emeritus Professor of Zoology. Dr. Clapp who is a trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, and has for years been intimately associated with the work there, has recently been given by the directors exclusive use of a room in the new research laboratory. She spent the past summer at Woods Hole, but will continue to make her home in South Hadley. Associate Professor Anna H. Morgan, Ph.D., will act as head of the department. Professor Nellie Neilson, head of the History department; Associate Professors Laura Snell, English; Helen Hoag, Latin; Dorothy Hahn, Chemistry; and Miss A. P. Comstock, instructor in Economics and Sociology, who have been on leave of absence, have returned to their duties at the college. The faculty and staff now numbers one hundred and forty-four.

A local chapter of the American Association of University Professors has been organized at the college with the following charter members: Professor Ellen C. Hinsdale, Elizabeth R. Laird, Nellie Neilson, Helen M. Searles, Ellen B. Talbot, Anne S. Young, Mary V. Young. Professor Laird has been appointed a member of the committee on honorary degrees, and Professor Talbot a member of the committee on local chapters.

Two new trustees were appointed at the meeting of the Board last June: Frank B. Towne, of the National Blank Book



Company, Holyoke, and Professor Charles R. Gillette of the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

**Syracuse University.**—This year Syracuse has taken the important step of granting the single degree of A.B. for all courses in liberal arts. The change involves, of course, the abolition of the B.S. degree. So important a step was taken only after lengthy consideration and active debate in both the faculty and the board of trustees. As is well known, Cornell took this step a number of years ago. Syracuse joins Columbia in taking it this year. As many courses as formerly will continue to be given in the classics, and it is hoped that when they are put on the elective basis interest in the ancient culture will be increased. Under the new system such students as desire will be allowed to substitute modern language.

The change involves the entrance requirements as well as the college course itself. Students will be admitted with five years of language work, which need not, however, be confined to the classics. This change in the course of study will go into effect immediately; but students who have prepared under the old curriculum may still, if they prefer, be allowed to pursue that course.

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### A VOTE OF THE COUNCIL

Article IV of the by-laws of the Association provides for the creation of an inner directing body of the Association to be known as the Council and prescribes its duties, adding finally that it "shall transact such other business as shall be delegated to it by the Association, or referred to it by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Secretary in the interim of meetings of the Association." In accordance with this provision the Council was called upon recently to vote upon several matters that it seemed best to have decided before the Biennial in Washington.

One of the most pressing of these was the question of the recognition of several colleges which the Committee on Recognition found itself fully prepared to recommend for admission. To postpone until April the admission of these institutions would mean that the Association would lose, so far as the work of this academic year is concerned, the strength which the membership of their graduates would give us. It was decided, therefore, to submit the question of the admission of these institutions to the

Council to be voted upon by mail. It was decided also to submit at the same time the question of the creation of two new national committees that had been proposed, one on Americanization so-called—doubtless Immigrant Education would be a more truly descriptive title—and one on Student Aid. In addition the Councillors were asked to elect a chairman for the Committee on Vocational Opportunities and one for the Americanization Committee and to suggest possible members for the Housing Committee created in April and for the Student Aid Committee.

The colleges recommended for admission by the Committee on Recognition were DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana; Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana; Elmira College at Elmira, N. Y.; the University of North Dakota at University, N. Dak.; the University of Rochester at Rochester, N. Y.; and Wells College at Aurora, N. Y.

The total number of councillors within reach from whom a vote might reasonably have been expected was 154. Of these 114 voted. Some councillors failed to vote on certain questions, explaining that they were not sufficiently informed. All the questions submitted passed by an overwhelming majority, and numerous and valuable suggestions in regard to the membership of the proposed committees were made. Since the vote was taken a conference has been held between the President and the Executive Secretary and the work of organizing the committees is going forward.

The new colleges admitted have been officially notified of the fact and lists of their alumnae have been asked for. As soon as they are received their names will be distributed to the various branches in order that they may be invited to membership. Mean-time membership chairmen, in sending out invitations should include any graduates of these colleges of whom they may happen to have knowledge. Already, as the result of the admission of these new colleges, several new branches are forming in various parts of the country. Unquestionably the existing branches also will feel the stimulus of this new membership.

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#### WITH THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

The national COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTEER SERVICE held a meeting in New York City on October 19 at the office of the Volunteer Service Bureau, which is now an integral part of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations. Plans were formulated for bring-

ing to the members of the branches a knowledge of the aims of the committee in the hope that the tremendous forces for volunteer service contained in every such organization as the A.C.A. may be more effectively mobilized. To this end the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Margaret Friend Lowenberg of Cincinnati, is asking for the creation in each branch of a committee on Volunteer Service.

Just what it is that is expected of these committees Mrs. Lowenberg herself will doubtless reveal to them directly. In general, however, it may be said that the hope is through them to find on the one hand all those who wish to give service to their communities, and on the other all the organizations, agencies, and individuals who need such service, and to fit together successfully the work and the worker. It is hoped that in time, at least in the larger centers, there may be developed regular placement bureaus for volunteer workers similar to the one in New York City, and that wherever possible they may become an integral part of the intercollegiate bureaus of occupation. It is hoped also that these committees may establish in time means for the regular and systematic training of volunteer workers.

The secretary of the Volunteer Service Committee of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations in New York in a report presented some time ago sets forth interestingly the problem of the volunteer, particularly the college trained volunteer. Parts of the report follow:

"The value and necessity of keeping in touch with experiments similar to ours in other cities has been recognized and the committee has communicated in detail the problems which have confronted us and which still remain unsolved, our methods, activity, and course of action, in the hope that the other volunteer service bureaus will respond. We feel that we can say that we have a fairly clear idea of what is being done elsewhere. Direct contact has been made with volunteer bureaus in Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, and Baltimore.

"This department has co-operated with thirty-one separate organizations . . . At the beginning of the year we went to Barnard one hour a week in order to get into touch with the undergraduates who had some time to devote to volunteer service. This was fairly successful. In six weeks we interviewed twenty students, some of whom took volunteer service as field work in Miss Hutchinson's course in applied economics. We also gave field work to the members of Miss Nellie Smith's training class for volunteers in work with girls. Later the department organized a course of

eight lectures covering the field of social service for the volunteers we placed, feeling that the presentation of a background against which they could place their experience would be valuable.

"We have filled 85 per cent of the calls registered. The 15 per cent unfilled include calls for temporary work during the holidays, for help with special campaigns, educational exhibits, or such tasks as teaching dancing, accompanying on the piano, clerical work, and sporadic calls for persons to entertain in any way at parties. It is difficult to find volunteers who will do a detached, unrelated piece of work for an organization which they do not know, and with which they cannot hope to form any personal relation.

"The difficulty in placing the volunteer of today is bound to increase. We are getting more thinking material. The man or woman of today who comes from college, questions, is not satisfied with being given at random a club to lead, a bit of work here and there. They want to give their services but they want to give them in a constructive, consecutive way. They want to be part of the organization they work for, a small, insignificant part maybe, but still a part of the whole, not the flotsam drifting along on the surface of a great movement. The time has come when the volunteer either must be considered seriously as a constructive agent in social work or must be dispensed with. That acceptance of the latter alternative would entail a vital loss to the community is easily imagined; how vital, only those who have come into contact with the spirited and visioned work of some volunteers would appreciate."

The COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIPS has just sent out a circular announcing the fellowships that will be available for the academic year '17-'18. Copies of the circular can be obtained on application either to Miss Margaret Maltby, Barnard College, New York City, or to the Executive Secretary of the Association.

The COMMITTEE ON VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES is planning a series of investigations in which it will seek the assistance of the branch committees. One of these investigations will concern itself with the subject of vocational advising in the colleges. The administrative offices of many of the colleges report that they have been overwhelmed during the last year or two with questionnaires seeking information on this subject. The assembling of as complete and authoritative information as possible in the hands of the chairman of this committee, to whom college authorities might refer all inquiries, would unquestionably be a great relief to overburdened administrative officers. It would also place the com-

mittee in a position to render a valuable service to college authorities or others desirous of establishing vocational advising in institutions where it does not yet exist.

Another investigation which has been urgently requested by some of the bureaus of occupation is an investigation into opportunities for women in business. Such an inquiry would follow very naturally and logically upon the one made last year, the results of which are about to appear in the bulletin on Opportunities for Women in Domestic Science.

Still a third inquiry has been proposed in which, unquestionably, many members of the Association would feel a keener interest than in either of the others. This is an inquiry into the extent to which women have found employment in the field of higher education; the rate at which they are remunerated as compared with men, when they have found employment in the field; and the obstacles, if any, to their free employment in such work.

The COMMITTEE on the RECOGNITION of COLLEGES and UNIVERSITIES met in New York City late in October. It will unquestionably be ready to recommend a number of new colleges for admission at the Biennial in Washington next April, but no vote on additional colleges will be taken before that time. The committee wrestled valiantly with the perennial difficulty growing out of the different significance of the same degree as bestowed by different institutions. It was decided to make a thoroughgoing investigation into the content of certain apparently equivalent courses for which some institutions give the degree of A.B., others that of B.S., others that of B.S. in Education, and still others that of B. of Education. On the basis of this investigation the committee hopes to be able to make recommendations to the Association in April, which, if accepted, may remove some of our present inconsistencies. It is to be hoped also that such a report, by calling the attention of the Association of American Universities, the Committee on Higher Educational Statistics, and similar authoritative bodies to the existing chaos in the matter of academic degrees, may do something toward bringing about a greater degree of uniformity.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

An increase of membership last year to 810 with six new branches gives a good foundation for work through the coming year. The first meetings are held in October so that very little has been done through branches yet. Reports will soon be coming in, however, and we shall be glad to have these as a basis for news notes.

The press committee plans to keep in touch with each branch and with heads of other committees so as to help in extension by increased publicity.

The fight against illiteracy in the south has been led splendidly by Alabama where the college women have investigated conditions and secured the publication of an Illiteracy Circular. Other states have taken up the subject and results are sure to follow. The South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs has a slogan, "No illiteracy in 1920," and in Kentucky the legislature has appointed a commission to study the situation and make recommendations.

One of the suggestions for branches adopted at the annual meeting of the association at Montgomery, Alabama, is that active interest should be taken in securing good dormitories for women students and a woman dean of women in co-educational institutions. A beginning towards better conditions has already been made this summer by the University of South Carolina. It has not only raised its entrance requirements but has supplied a small dormitory and a matron for women students. This will doubtless lead to the appointment of a regular dean of women.

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## WOMEN AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AT THE BIENNIAL

To demonstrate to the members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae what their government is doing for the education of women in the broadest sense is the aim of the program committee for the Biennial at Washington. Only within the last year have the various women's magazines waked up to the fact that in Washington is centred a vast activity designed to make the work of women easier and the lives of women fuller throughout the country. Much of this activity is still so new that the Washington Branch believes that it will prove a revelation to the members of the A.C.A.

Incidentally, the program will show what women are doing in the government service and will suggest new fields of work for college women, for the greater part of this work for women, as well as much of the scientific investigation in the departments, is being carried on by college women.

The first thought in connection with the government's service by and for women is naturally directed towards the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor, the only bureau directed and entirely "manned" by women. Quite logically, it is the chief of this bureau, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, who heads the program committee for the Biennial; but there are other bureaus in other departments which maintain as large a corps of workers investigating women's problems as does the Children's Bureau.

The Department of Agriculture furnishes the greater number of these. The great department library itself, the most extensive and most important agricultural library in the world, which serves the force of three thousand scientists working in the department, is managed by a woman, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and a member of the A.C.A. Her assistant is a graduate of Smith. She has jurisdiction over 133,000 books and 33 assistants, many of whom are college women.

Other college women are carrying on investigations in the States Relations Service. In the Office of Home Economics a graduate of Northwestern has made her name a household word through her bulletins on food and nutrition. The latest issue was a bulletin on hygienic school lunches. A Smith graduate is studying textiles with reference to their purity, methods of eradicating spots and stains, etc. A graduate of the University of Missouri is making a time study of women's work in the home in order to get an accurate basis for its measurement. Another Smith alumna is the editor for this office, which issues frequent publications. These investigations may not sound new, but the contribution of the government experts to this field of knowledge consists in providing a scientific basis upon which a thorough understanding of these subjects can be founded.

In this same bureau, in the Offices of Extension Work and the Office of Agricultural Education there are women engaged in meeting the social, economic and educational needs of farm women,—a work carried on in connection with the various state experiment stations and under special funds provided for in what is known as the Smith-Lever act providing for co-operative agricultural extension work.

The Office of Markets and Rural Organization is the newest development of the Department of Agriculture. In this office a Vassar graduate is in charge of women's organizations, and another college woman is working on methods of marketing and distribution. In the Bureau of Chemistry women scientists are doing valuable work for women in the analysis of food,—different varieties of flour and potatoes for example, while the specialty of a woman field worker is cold storage.

Leaving Agriculture and coming to the Department of the Interior one finds the Bureau of Education, which deals largely with women's problems. Here the work in kindergarten education, home education, reading clubs, school gardens, home economics, is being carried on by women. Even the Reclamation Service has instituted a new plan of extension work among women in new fields in charge of a woman.

All of these bureaus, offices, and divisions dealing with women's problems are represented on Miss Lathrop's committee; and she believes that some vitally interesting accounts of these comparatively new ventures on the part of the Federal Government will be given at the Washington Biennial. It is possible that before that time the projected Woman's Bureau in the Department of Labor, coextensive and equal in authority with the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for which a bill was introduced in the last session, will have been authorized by Congress. If it has not, the A.C.A. may well take a stand alongside of other women's organizations in demanding that action on the part of the legislative branch of our government.

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IN AZUMA

In Azuma,  
To grace the Imperial Reign,  
All gold the flowers grow.  
In Azuma  
On all the heights of Michinoku glow  
The glittering blooms.  
Imperial eyes might deign  
To glance upon the precious flowers that  
grow  
In Azuma.  
—*From the Manyōshū* (Japanese, eighth century.)



# The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph. D.

Executive Secretary of the Association

Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

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## EDITORIAL

A surprisingly small number of corrections has been received since the publication of the October number. We would fain believe that this is due to the remarkable accuracy of the list; but our fairy godmother, alas, did not bestow upon us the delightful gift of comfortable self delusion. Common sense tells us that the much more probable explanation is to be found either in the indifference or in the too great kindness of our readers. Is it that our members, seeing that the October number was naught but a register, did not even take the pains to glance at it and so missed the urgent appeal for corrections? Or is it that, though aware of errors, they feared to hurt our feelings by reporting them? If the last guess is correct, such fears may be laid aside. We do not permit ourselves the luxury of "feelings." You may think and call us inaccurate, careless, stupid, lacking in judgment—anything you please—provided only we get the corrections.

Another cause of surprise was the almost entire lack of protest over the omission of the items of information concerning college and degree. Only two letters were received referring to the matter. One member wrote expressing regret over the necessity for the omission and interest in the possibility of a future list arranging our membership by colleges and classes. The other expressed the opinion that "everything, from accuracy to general appearance, had been sacrificed to economy" and that "the list as

it is without degrees, colleges, etc., is about as interesting as a telephone book—without being as accurate.” We are glad to get this frank expression of opinion. We only wish that more of our members would feel equally free to tell us what they do not like about *THE JOURNAL*. Not that we should always be ready to change our methods and policies to conform to their opinions; but there is something altogether wholesome—tonic—in “seeing ourself’s as ithers see us,” particularly if they see our shortcomings.

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We print in this issue the first communication that has been received for our Open Letters column. We venture to prophesy that this will become in time one of the most interesting sections of *THE JOURNAL* and we hope that any of our readers who wish to address themselves directly to the Association on any subject will avail themselves freely of the opportunity it offers.

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The December number of *THE JOURNAL* is to be devoted largely to the purpose of acquainting our readers with the opportunities open to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for a worthy share in the great movement for international understanding and friendship. Some of our members—many of them, perhaps—have been so absorbed in the local work of their branches that they have hardly been conscious as yet of their membership in even a national organization with a national purpose and a national service to render. The thought that the Association faces an international opportunity and has therefore an international responsibility or that it has the power to render an international service, will doubtless seem to these members a trifle startling.

That others have more faith in us than some of us have in ourselves is indicated by the fact that Mr. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, though he has just returned from Europe and is almost overwhelmed by the work that has accumulated in his absence, is nevertheless willing to take a part of his overcrowded time to speak to the Association through the pages of *THE JOURNAL* in regard to the contribution that might be made by such an organization as ours toward the great work of Pan-American union. In another article Senorita Graciela

Mandujano, a native of Chile, now a graduate student in Columbia, will present the same subject as she sees it through the perspective of her own experience.

Equally interesting will be an article on the American College for Girls in Constantinople by Miss Eveline A. Thomson, a graduate of the College and later of Columbia University, and now a member of the teaching staff of the College. Miss Thomson, who had come to this country to do some additional work in Columbia, found herself, as a British subject, unable to return to Constantinople and is devoting her time during her enforced stay to the work of securing financial support for the institution.

The number will contain other interesting and attractive features. Suggestions from members or items of interest bearing on the subject to which this issue is devoted will be eagerly welcomed.

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It is a sufficiently common psychological experience that we first become clearly conscious of a need at the moment when satisfaction of the need begins. Something like that has happened in the matter of the higher education of women in the state of New Jersey. When New York University announced this fall that with the coöperation of the Newark Institute of Arts and Sciences it would offer there the freshmen year of its regular liberal arts course leading to the degrees of A.B. and B.S. and that this course would be open to women, the world outside of New Jersey suddenly began to realize how niggardly, in the matter of education, has been the attitude of that state towards her daughters. There has been no stinting of her sons. For them ample provision has been made in such finely endowed and thoroughly equipped institutions as Princeton University, Rutgers College, Stevens Institute of Technology, the New Jersey Law School, and Drew Theological Seminary. To the women the only concession that has been made is a somewhat grudging admission to special summer courses at Rutgers, intended principally for teachers and leading to nothing in particular. It may seem pertinent to ask whether willingness on the part of a great free commonwealth to accept at the hands of an alien institution such provision for her neglected daughters does not argue a certain lack of decent pride and self respect; but no less pertinent certainly is the query, "Why has the Association of Collegiate Alumnae taken no note of these conditions?" There should have been going forward in the state of New Jersey

these many years an unremitting campaign for suitable legislation on this subject. What has our committee on educational legislation to report?

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## OPEN LETTERS

Dear Editor:

Upon reading Frances Kellor's splendid and suggestive article, "Americanism, an Opportunity," in the September issue of the Journal, I felt moved to write at once and ask members of the A.C.A. if they would not make one opportunity—the creating of a more friendly attitude in the United States toward the Orientals—an attitude which would result in improved immigration laws.

However, I was quite unprepared to write upon the subject until I chanced to fall upon the suggestion in the editorial column that a department of open letters might be instituted, and it is in the hope that I may reach the readers in this informal way that I venture to launch myself upon such a vast subject.

Americanization cannot end at our own doors. It must imply our attitude toward other nations and races and their attitude toward us. Our relations may be those of friendship and knowledge, or suspicion and disappointment. Can we expect friendship from a race against whom we discriminate or complete amity from members of such a race in our midst?

We wish to give freely of our great democracy to those who come to our shore,—at the same time, we cannot throw open our doors at once to everyone—America should admit only as many aliens as she can Americanize. Immigration must be restricted, but the principle of restriction should apply equally to every country.

Should there not be a constructive plan for the education of aliens preparing them for civilization?

If our laws admitting foreigners and caring for them after admission were amended to meet the demands of today, a better international feeling would be established, and the foreigner in our midst would be more readily understood and assimilated.

Dr. Sidney Gulick has thought out both of these points in his "A Comprehensive Immigration Policy and Program." I want to urge every member of the A.C.A. to procure this little pamphlet. It may be had at 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

Very truly yours,

HELEN UNDERHILL WOOD.

Mt. Kisco, New York.

## PAPERS AND REPORTS

## THE RELATION BETWEEN A.C.A. BRANCHES AND COLLEGE CLUBS

DR. CARRO C. CROFF, BUFFALO

My being here to speak to you today is the result of my too great loquacity. When the Western New York Branch was asked what subject we should like to have discussed at this meeting I suggested "The Relation between the Collegiate Alumnae Association and the College Club." In consequence of this I was asked to speak on the subject—one which is of great interest to us in Buffalo, and if I can carry home ideas that may help to bring these two groups of women into one, this trip will not have been in vain. In order to speak at all intelligently I shall be obliged to explain rather in detail the conditions existing now with us.

Our branch of the A.C.A. is a long established institution, founded in 1890, and one that has always held an enviable place in Buffalo club life. As everywhere our membership is composed of the thinkers, of the talented women of our vicinity. Our meetings are held monthly during Club months, and our committees work all the year. Each season we have interesting home people for speakers, as well as speakers of note from out of town, to keep us informed concerning great world movements not only along educational lines but on all up-to-date subjects. Our officers have been active and keenly alive to the honor and dignity of their offices. Our dues are small enough to be no burden to anyone, and our branch now has a membership of 175.

The College Club, on the other hand, with initiation fee and dues large enough to debar many from membership, in two years has established a club house, has secured 180 members, 90 of whom are also A.C.A. members. In other words our association has 85 members who do not belong to the College Club and 90 Club members are not supporting the A.C.A.,—the mother association whose work founded and built up the College Club to its present high position. Now these institutions are friendly rivals, in a way pulling against one another, instead of being nearly 300 women banded together into one great institution which could conceive and bring about great things in our city life.

Another factor with which we have to reckon is the multiplication and growth of the individual college alumnae clubs. I do not know the situation elsewhere, but with us in the last four or five years these clubs have sprung up like mushrooms. We have a Wellesley club, a Vassar club, a Cornell club of thirty-five members, a Syracuse club of sixty-five members, a Smith, a Mount Holyoke, an Oberlin club—with members bound closely together by love for the parent college. These women are working for social and endowment purposes, and anyone who has entered one of these colleges may belong to one of the clubs regardless of the length of time she was in school. While the spirit of these associations is perfectly commendable, our love for our own school should not make us narrow, and those eligible for A.C.A. membership ought to be enrolled among our workers.

Now, has the A.C.A. fulfilled its purpose when it has founded and established the College Club? Has it then outlived its usefulness? Should its existence be terminated? These are the questions which are being dis-

cussed. As conditions now exist the purposes of the two organizations are widely different. The aim of the A.C.A. is unselfish. We are united to make life conditions easier and better for others; the College Club is purely selfish; aiming at social enjoyment. We go into the A.C.A. for what we can give, what we can put into it. We join the College Club for what it can give us, what we can get out of it. The College Club is a purely local society: the A.C.A. is a national body with members from all parts of our great country. The question, therefore, before us is whether or not some means may be found by which these two fine organizations may be united so that we may have the so much desired social life and also do the work lying so abundantly before us. Not all A.C.A. members are able to join the College Club because of its yearly expense. All eligible College Club members could and should belong first of all to the A.C.A. Although having different aims, both are legitimate, representing phases of life to which we are entitled.

It has been suggested that the two sets of officers get together to arrange a common meeting ground; or that the College Club be founded upon a stock percentage basis, each member taking the amount of stock which her private means could support and having Club privileges proportionate to the amount of stock she carries. The ordinary A.C.A. dues might entitle one to Club membership and attendance upon meetings; larger dues more extensive privileges up to full enjoyment of club life. No member would know any other member's Club standing. This plan is used successfully in at least one Country Club. I am unfortunately unable to offer any better solution of the problem myself, and shall be glad to get ideas from others.

Meanwhile in Buffalo the social relations between the two sets of members are most cordial. Our meetings are held at the Club house at no expense to the association other than for the refreshments which we serve. For an evening meeting a minimum charge is made for heat, light, and service. We get along most beautifully together, but those of us who belong to both wish that the time may speedily come when all our college women may belong to one big College Club which is the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

#### THE RELATION BETWEEN THE A.C.A. BRANCHES AND COLLEGE CLUBS

HELEN P. MARGESSON, BOSTON

In dealing with the subject of the reaction of Branches and College Clubs upon one another, we must take into consideration the local conditions of any given city, the various elements characteristic of that particular community, and its individual history. The question has been asked, "Can the Branch and the College Club combine?" As regards the Boston branch and the College Club, we may find the answer by a glance at the origin of the Club.

We think of the Boston Branch as one of those sturdy botanical specimens which are capable of propagating trees many times their own size and importance, since, as we all know, this Branch was the parent stock whence

sprang the General Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Perhaps it is less generally known that the Branch produced a second vigorous and long-lived daughter, the College Club of Boston. "The College Club," said one of its charter members, "came into being to develop the frivolous side of the Boston Branch" when the latter was about eight years old. To organize the Club merely as the social department of the Branch was the original idea. One only of its founders, with the well-known perspicacity common to minorities, opposed this plan. Her single opinion ultimately became that of the majority, and after three years experiment all connection between the Branch and the Club was severed. How wise an act that was the subsequent years have shown. When, in 1895, the College Club was incorporated, it was solely as a social body, "for the purpose," said its certificate, "of establishing and maintaining a place for social meetings of college women." With this brief original certificate of incorporation as its only constitution, aside, of course, from necessary by-laws, the Club has maintained an active existence and healthy growth uninterruptedly for twenty-five years, first in the condition of a "boarder in rooms," then in the apartment stage, and at last in a substantial house of its own, containing about fifty rooms.

Our College Club makes no effort to secure members, as its numbers keep close each year to the prescribed limit; but such associations as seek to enlarge their membership are continually confronted by the statement, "There are so many things to join,—so many calls upon us!" Is there, then, room for two organizations like the Boston Branch and the College Club, sharing as they do, many members in common. The answer to this must be an emphatic affirmative, since each maintains a steady development along its own lines, and every year finds both more firmly established. Each year adds something to the splendid body of work which the Branch, like all other divisions of the A.C.A. has always produced. Year after year the interest of College Club members in the merely social affairs of the Club, apart from the privileges afforded by the Club house, remains unchanged.

The Boston Branch, like all other Branches, is organized as a definite working body; the chief advantage it offers is the high opportunity of service. From time to time it does and should advocate causes as each arises. The College Club is a purely social body for the pleasure and relaxation of its members. It is the unwritten law that it shall support no cause whatever. Thus, no combination, in the sense of reunion, is possible between the Club and the Branch.

One might have a vision of some future building, at a time and place undesignated, some Women's University Club—which should house under one roof not alone the Branch and the College Club itself, but the local alumnae organizations of individual colleges. Nevertheless, there would be certain grave, practical difficulties in any large city, about the realization of such a dream as this. In order to give adequate space for committee work and assembly, a very large building and building-site would be required, necessitating a greater financial burden, both for initial cost and for up-keep and operation, than the organizations which would use it could meet. Practically all bodies of college women have annual dues. It would be impossible, in the present financial condition of college women's

organizations for them to acquire and maintain a central common meeting-place adequate to their varied purposes.

Nor, were such a club center possible, would its existence tend, in all probability, toward the numerical growth of the several organizations, since, by membership in any one of them, an individual would receive, to a certain degree, the benefits which the common Club house would afford. Many years ago, it was the custom of the Boston Branch to hold its meetings in the rooms of the College Club on one of the Club's regular days, inviting, naturally, the Club members for these occasions. I can testify from a five years' experience on the Membership Committee of the Branch, that unless a Club member was genuinely interested in the purposes of the Branch to the extent of desiring to share in its definite undertakings, it was practically impossible to persuade her to join the A.C.A. Why should she, when, as a member of the College Club, she could enjoy the meetings of the Branch without making any return in dues or service. In those days I often thought despairingly that the Boston Branch would take a new hold on life whenever it should separate bodily from the Club. Its successful activity in recent years has been due to several causes, but one of them has been, I believe, its physical independence of any other organization. Not that it has lost all touch with the Club, for the Club extends to it a standing invitation to hold one meeting a year at the Club house entirely at the Club's expense, and gives the Branch an opportunity of having a second meeting each year at the house at a special rate; but these meetings are independent affairs, not on Club days, and the contact of the two bodies, existing thus only through the Club house, is purely mechanical.

Since, then, actual combination between the two is impossible through their separate aims and reasons for existence; since anything like a close material approach in the sense of a common meeting-place seems undesirable; since it is evident that there is abundant field and excuse for the career of both, there remains the question of possible co-operation between them. Cordial co-operation and reciprocity would seem to be the satisfactory relationship between Branch and College Club.

At the present time all practical co-operation between the two is highly desirable. The time is ripe for community of sympathy and exchange of interest between all college women. One of the phenomena of the academic world in recent years has been the development of alumnae (i) enthusiasm among the graduates of all the large colleges, men and women alike. But this devotion to college interests has not limited itself to loyalty to the individual's Alma Mater alone. Never has there been so fraternal a spirit among college people in general as there is today. No Wellesley woman can ever forget the outpouring of sympathy and help from other women's colleges, when the losses caused by the College Hall fire imperilled the very existence of the college as an institution of the first rank. And today a similar sympathetic interest attends the efforts of Vassar for her million dollar fund.

This is an age of federation among all departments of social activity; or, where formal union is not desirable, of a drawing together of associations having similar interests, to promote their larger development and usefulness. Efforts at least at co-operation exist among all sorts of societies of like aims except those of college women; but they have held, year after



year, comparatively little intercourse with one another, save for the occasional social function of compliment, when one unit entertains another. It is true that some local alumnae associations contribute money at times toward an A.C.A. fellowship, just as the Association itself has joined with the College Settlements Association in providing fellowships for social service; but there has been no systematic interchange of thought. As corporate bodies they know little of one another. This seems both unfortunate and unintelligent, since means of bringing all the alumnae associations of a large city within arm's length of one another might well be found. Even now there is more or less communication informally between the officers of the Branch and the Club. While there is no question of "interlocking directorates" between the two, usually some officers of the one are either officers of the other or engaged in some way in its administration. Such officers might be a means of communication between the two Boards.

It is the aim of the College Club to entertain as far as possible persons of literary achievement who visit the city. Could not the Club and the Branch co-operate on this point? Each, through its officers has its own resources of securing eminent speakers. Could the two bodies, whose membership, be it remembered, is not wholly identical, sometimes share or exchange such guests; supply each other with news of the coming of suitable visitors to the city; or, on occasion, possibly hold a joint gathering? Such co-operation might result in securing both for Club and Branch the most inspiring of speakers.

There is on foot in Boston just now, a tentative plan of bringing the heads of all the alumnae organizations of the city into a union in aid of the local College Settlement, Denison House. Aside from the worthiness of the direct object, this would be a step, though a short one, in the right direction. I should like to see the idea expanded so as to bring the heads of all these organizations into a permanent relation with one another, to the end of establishing ready intercourse among all the alumnae bodies of the city. In addition to this union of the heads of organizations there should be committees of conference, to furnish to the individual associations news of the vital matters of the academic world and to report on any inspiring work in progress in any of the different alumnae clubs. Once a year, perhaps, under the joint auspices of the Branch and the Club, delegates from all the associations might come together for a general college women's conference; just as delegates from the fourteen Wellesley Clubs of New England are now meeting once a year with the Boston Wellesley College Club.

If the Branch and the College Club, as the natural centers of such a movement, could thus co-operate, the greatest possible number of college women of a metropolitan population could then be reached and inspired, since the basis of membership varies in different alumnae bodies. No one who is herself a member of several local alumnae organizations can fail to be impressed with the number of persons in each who belong only to that one, and come into little contact with the other college women of the community. The College Club has now the A.C.A. standard of admission to its active membership; but it retains many members who were accepted before the adoption of the A.C.A. list. The Alumnae Clubs of the several

colleges include many non-graduates who are as loyal to their own college and to the ideals for which all colleges stand as holders of degrees. Many of them are women of splendid ability who yet are ineligible either to the Branch or the College Club. Through the graduate Council system, these non-graduates are kept in touch with their own institutions. Through co-operation on the part of all local alumnae organizations they would be informed and touched by the spirit of the whole academic world.

Finally, there is the question of service to the community, since toward that point all matters pertaining in any way to the higher life converge. The College Club as an organization can engage in no cause; but its members as individuals naturally may do what the official body may not undertake. Just now we all are living in the darkness before the dawn of a new day for the world. In the difficult period of reconstruction, and re-creation which must follow the close of the European conflict, surely every agency for good, every group of thinking men and women will face the duty of sharing in the achievement of a new order of things, of a more intelligent and directed public opinion, of a quickened national consciousness. There should be something like concerted action among the bodies of college women, in every community toward these vital ends, toward a better citizenship of America and of the world.

In a city like Boston, there is, in brief, field for the separate existence of Branch and College Club on the one hand, and need of co-operation between them on the other. They may well run their respective courses, maintaining systematic communication with each other through regular consultations of their Presidents, through Conference committees, or by an occasional joint meeting. They should be like the parallel rails of a railway which, never converging in themselves, are yet held together and made a single avenue of progress. It is my belief that the co-operation and interaction of local bodies of college women would result in increased membership in their respective organizations because of the new attractions which such affiliations would provide. There would certainly result a more complete fellowship among the women themselves. The centrifugal forces of a great city are immeasurably strong. Such well-established units as the College Club, the Branch, or even the separate alumnae clubs, offer welcome centers for persons of like interests who are otherwise scattered in various environments and duties. Would it not be well worth while to draw all these women systematically into relation with one another, to make them feel themselves citizens of one commonwealth of the spirit? A closer touch with the colleges, a more effective service to the community at large, a quickening in all of us, who are inclined to take too much for granted our own interest in higher education, of an enthusiasm for the highest in all education, would be the result of a developed co-operation between Branches and College Clubs.

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The University of California will conduct sixty-seven university extension classes in the city of San Francisco during the coming year.

## JUNIOR COLLEGES

*Newark, N. J. News*

It has been for years a moot question just where free public education should stop—at the end of the common school course, many reactionary taxpayers have been contending, but they and their protests have been swept aside until now, in New Jersey at least, every child who wants it and can take it is entitled to a high school course of four more years, and his school district must pay the bill.

And this is a sentiment that is growing general throughout the country. But in the last decade, notably in the West, with California as the originator, there has developed a body of opinion that, for large cities at least, the end of the twelfth academic year is not the proper stopping place for free public education, and the junior college course has been evolved. California now has fifteen such schools, and Texas, Illinois and Missouri have swelled the list.

Here in the East there has been little or no crystallized sentiment on the junior college idea. We have all been so busy talking about vocational training, the six-and-six plan, transportation and the miracle at Gary as not to have had the time to give it consideration. But it is of undoubted interest.

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Mitchell Kennerley announces a volume of poetry by poets of the "Spectrist" school. The writers of this school give no titles to their poems, but merely call them "Opus 1," "Opus 2," and so on. The Spectrists deny connection with any of the late and later schools of poetry.

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A Course of Lectures on Bookselling, under the auspices of the Booksellers' League of New York, the Publishers' Co-operative Bureau and the American Booksellers' Association, has just been instituted at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. The course aims to give a thorough grounding in the art and business of bookselling.

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Columbia University now offers more than six hundred courses. The *Flint, Michigan, Journal*, in commenting on this fact exclaims: "How such a curriculum would have made the old-timers look amazed!"

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## THE PAN AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY

JOHN BARRETT, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION  
AND FORMER UNITED STATES MINISTER TO ARGENTINA,  
COLUMBIA, AND PANAMA.

Although at this moment I am overwhelmed with work which has accumulated during my recent official visit to England and France, where I went to study the effect of the war upon Pan American relations, I am doing my best to prepare a brief article for the Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which was requested by its Executive Secretary.

Speaking from the standpoint of the executive officer of the Pan American Union, the official international organization of all the American Republics, devoted to the development of friendship, good understanding, intercourse and commerce among them, I wish to congratulate the Association of Collegiate Alumnae on the fact that they are interested in broadening their viewpoint and considering international responsibilities, as well as national and local conditions. Our foreign affairs are next in importance to our home affairs, and in some respects they are equally important because they have such a direct bearing upon the latter.

At the present time the United States looks out upon no greater responsibility and opportunity than that to be found in its political, commercial, economic and social relations with its twenty sister American Republics. Pan Americanism, which means the co-operation of all the American Republics for their common good, has been gradually and even rapidly developing during the last two decades and especially during the last five years, largely as a result of the propaganda carried on by the Pan American Union and of the new attention given by the United States Government and the commercial and educational interests of the country to the Latin American field. It required, however, the European war to do more

possibly than any other international influence, since the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, to give a vast and immediate impetus to Pan American solidarity of interests and Pan American cooperation for the good of each and all of the American Republics.

Before I go any further, let me say just a word about the Pan American Union. I realize that the average member of the Association is so occupied with her duties and her interests that she has had little time to familiarize herself with the work, scope and field of this office. A few of the Alumnae may know all about it but the great majority have either a vague knowledge or no knowledge whatever of its practical side. Defined in a sentence, the Pan American Union is the official international organization of the twenty-one American Republics, maintained in Washington by their joint contributions for their common good, controlled by a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the Latin American diplomatic representatives in Washington, and administered by a Director General, who is appointed not alone by the President of the United States, but by all the Presidents of the Americas expressing their votes through this Board, and who is, therefore, strictly an international officer. He, in turn, is assisted by a large staff of experts in every variety of Pan American relations. The Pan American Union is an international bureau of information, educating all the American Republics about each of their number and each about all the others. Its Governing Board is a unique organization in that it is the only official body of plenipotentiaries representing a large group of nations which meets regularly and officially to consider ways and means of promoting their peace and mutual welfare. The significance of the Pan American Union can be also appreciated when its building is described as the *capitol* of the Western Hemisphere in the national *capital* of the United States.

Under the auspices, or as a result of the inspiration of the Pan American Union a great variety of activities have been inaugurated for promoting better acquaintance and understanding, and greater commerce, intercourse and trade among the American Republics; but there is none which can appeal more to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae than that of the exchange of students and professors between the collegiate institutions of the various republics forming the Union. For years this office has urged the universities, colleges, technical and secondary schools of the United States to offer scholarships and inducements to the young men and women of the Latin American countries so that they could undertake studies in this

country. In turn, it has urged the same institutions at least to send some of their students, especially graduates, to take courses in the educational institutions of Latin America and, therefore, become more familiar with the civilization, the history, the political, social and economic development of these countries. The Pan American Union therefore, is deeply interested in any effort that the Association may make to protect this kind of an exchange.

The young women and young men who come from Latin American countries to the United States and remain long enough in its educational institutions to understand thoroughly this country and its peoples return to their lands with a knowledge of the United States and those with whom they have been associated that makes them forever interested and friendly disposed. In turn, young women and young men of the United States who go to Latin American countries to study and come in contact with their young people, their institutions and their life return to the United States with a love and respect for our sister republics which they did not have before. Such persons become centers of information, spreading useful knowledge wherever they go. They are apostles of practical Pan Americanism, and, the greater the number the more surely and the sooner will the ties of Pan American friendship be made permanent and strong.

I can think of no more powerful and practical agency for lasting peace among the American Republics than the influence that can be exerted through the young people of these countries working together for a common purpose with mutual respect and mutual confidence. There is an earnestness and an enthusiasm about the interest which young people take in such a cause as that of Pan Americanism which radiates far more widely than the interest manifested by older and more conservative persons. True Pan Americanism can not be worked out in a day, in a year, or even in a generation. It will require several generations to reach a stage which approximates the ideal. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the young people of today who are attending the universities, colleges and public schools of both North and South America should be educated to broad international sympathies and to a belief in the immeasurable advantages of a Pan American peace, a Pan American commerce and a Pan American solidarity of interests which is based on sincere mutual respect and confidence, and, therefore, will be enduring.

The inspiration for the development of practical Pan Americanism comes not alone from the material advantages of commerce and trade but to a very great degree from the sentimental teachings

of history. No matter how much the critic of Pan Americanism may make of differences in languages and race between the governments and peoples of Latin America and those of the United States, there stand out above all other considerations certain facts of history which are stronger than all arguments about distrust and lack of sympathy. First, each one of the Latin American Republics was inspired to make its struggle for liberty and independence not by the example or experience of any European nation but solely by that of the United States. Second, every Latin American general and patriot who fought for the independence of his country was inspired, not by the example of a Charles Martel, a Charlemagne, a Napoleon or a Wellington, but entirely by that of George Washington; history and their own biographies confirm this inspiration. Third, when these republics had gained their independence and were writing their constitutions, they wrote them, not upon the similar documents of Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, England and Germany but upon the constitution of the United States. Fourth and finally, there is today, the dominant thought throughout the Americas that the people of Latin America are ready to stand with the people of the United States to make the Monroe Doctrine a Pan American doctrine: one which will belong to every republic of the Western Hemisphere, large or small, just as much as it belongs to the United States, and which will mean that, if ever a nation beyond the Atlantic or Pacific seas should attack the sovereignty of any American nation, great or small, all the others would join in a common effort to protect the integrity of their sister land, standing together for victory or defeat.

If what little I have written in this brief, summarized statement awakens the further interest of any member of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in the Latin American Republics or in the great cause of Pan Americanism, I hope that she will remember that the latchstring of the Pan American Building is always loose for her, and that its library, its archives, its facilities, and its experts await her consultation and commands.

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Governor Henderson of Alabama has approved an appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction of training schools for girls authorized by the last legislature. Reports received from the southern states indicate that no section of the United States is more fully alive to the value of industrial training.

## THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN SOUTH AMERICA

GRACIELA MANDUJANO

Pan Americanism is the topic of the day. Politicians, business men, college professors of the twenty-one American Republics are endeavoring to make their own lines of activity the greatest agents in bringing about that community of power, of culture and of intellect that constitute the ideals of Pan Americanism.

Another element is also at work with equal energy and to the same purpose. The women of both hemispheres are becoming interested in each other. Let pessimists shake their heads and smile but we sincerely believe the day is not far off when we no longer can classify each other as the "manly, sport-loving and home-ignoring North Americans" and the "indolent, unintellectual, helpless and dependent South Americans." Anyway we are determined to know each other and profit by the acquaintance. To this effect a great movement has already begun, and here and there we find the proofs of its existence.

Three years ago a Chilean lady who had been visiting the States gave a series of lectures in the auditorium of the University of Chile. An enormous crowd gathered there every time she spoke. Women and men both went to listen to the quiet and earnest voice of the woman speaker who wanted to deliver a message of progress. Some years before it would have been a queer sight to see that place filled to the doors with people who wanted to hear about "Feminine Activities in the United States of North America."

She mentioned your main activities, with understanding and sympathy, the work of your pioneers and the wonderful results of their efforts, not that we should blindly imitate them because they have made you great, but that we might adapt some of them to our own conditions, to bring improvement. Better than that she spoke of the results which had been made possible only through tolerance, sympathy, and right ideals, which seem to be common traits of the women of North America. Unexpected results were obtained. In trying to know you and what you were doing, we came to know ourselves.

One day after this lecture for instance, coming home from school at noontime, I saw a group of women sitting on the sidewalks, on the door steps, looking at the scanty shadows of the trees along the street. The pavement seemed to be melting under my feet. There was not a breeze. Before that day I used to hate crossing that



street, simply because it was difficult to pass through the crowds. I did not suffer because those women were hot in summer and cold in winter, sitting there, talking nonsense along the street. Why, that would have been a foolish sentimentalism. What was the use of sympathizing with those dishevelled, dirty creatures without ambition. Wasn't it their fault if they were factory girls. Wasn't there free public education to prepare them for a better life. They were so vulgar. Those crowds were a common sight. What was the use of bothering with them.

Only the night before I had heard that in New York the factories provide rest rooms and lunch rooms for their employees. The whole thing sounded so nice and so humanitarian when you heard it in the cosy theatre of the University. It made me plan improvements and think of uplifting surroundings when I had a factory of my own. But that morning, there, under the pitiless sun, I realized with some discomfort that those were the crowds we had been thinking about. I realized also that only some blocks away were piled the dirty, unhealthy rooms that were their homes. I saw, upon their return after the day's work in the tobacco factory, the sickly underclothed children, crying, the aged mother in a corner near the smoky fire, scanty food, no light. Why should we wonder that there was no soap? Wasn't it madness to look for books and flowers there?

Who could say that not all the persons who heard the lectures the evening before had not similar visions? Who could measure the extent to which they might help, being so awakened. How many of the hearers were persons of influence who could do better for their employees? That is why I said that in trying to get acquainted with you we found ourselves.

You would be surprised to know the things we had been told about you and those of which we were ignorant. Where did we get our information? In the newspapers. What did we find in them? The fifth divorce of Mrs. So and So, and the announcement of her sixth wedding; the weight of the wedding cake which was sent to a certain bride, and the number of diamonds that she wore around her neck. Was there a mysterious crime? Was there a boxing match? Did that millionaire buy a new yacht? All there in the papers. Did the women smoke in the streets? Did they whistle? Did they sit cross-legged in the subways to read the newspapers? There was one who got married in an aeroplane! All this educational information was to be found in the papers. "How smart! But we don't dare to do that way," we thought with a sigh, and we

turned the page to read less attractive news about our own country.

I am sure you are not better informed about us! And if you know about the South American women, what do you know? Your sources of information are the books of travel. Scattered here and there are some short paragraphs about her. The trouble is that people who go to visit those countries, after making a hasty visit, can give only hasty appreciations.

Reading some of these one might get the impression that without exception South American women are modern Cleopatras who spend their lives in luxury and hunting for pleasures, without one serious thought crossing their flimsy brains. Other visitors see only the type of woman who quietly bears the yoke of tradition and has never realized that if she shook it, and could lift up her head she could go much faster and more easily. They do exist with us unhappily. But they can be found in other countries also, and not all the women in South America belong to these two types.

It is not unusual to hear, "Perhaps you are not a 'full-blooded' South American or you would not be studying in this country." Or, "I thought you were a *real* South American." "Yes, I am." "Well, (very diplomatically) I thought that the women of *your country* married at fourteen or fifteen years of age." "They don't do that so much now because they have to study many years more." "Ah!" Here they give a little sympathetic sigh.

We must go to the very latest books on South America to find that times are changing and that the women among themselves have been trying to co-operate for their mutual welfare. They have taken part in the three scientific South American Congresses held in South America, in 1898, 1901 and 1905; and in the first Pan American Scientific Congress celebrated in Santiago, Chile, 1909, and they took a real interest in educational matters, and freely expressed their opinions.

This growing interest on the part of the women themselves and the belief that their co-operation would help "diffuse the culture of everyone of the American republics, making it a patrimony of them all," made possible the organization of the "Women's Auxiliary Conference" in connection with the Second Scientific Pan-American Conference held in Washington last summer. This Congress surpassed our expectations in forming friendly ties among the women who attended it. The basis of friendship between the women of the continents must necessarily be one of interests, since there is a marked difference in their origins and traditions.

Compare the condition of those women who accompanied the first settlers of North America in their search for a land of freedom, with those of the few women who went with the Spanish "Conquistadores" in their search of gold. Think of the uplifting influence of the work of building a new home in a new land where every comfort is the result of patient labour. Consider on the other hand the fact that the South American countries were for years only colonies, where with little trouble riches were accumulated and then carried back and spent in the fatherland. Very adventurous were the first Spanish women who crossed the seas to live in the first South American settlements. The warlike conditions made even more binding than in Spain the Arabic traditions and the patriarchal system brought over from Europe. Such has been our background.

Why should we wonder then that we have gone different ways! It would not throw any light on the subject to compare our achievement with yours. Compare instead in our own countries the women of today and the results of their long struggle for intellectual development with those of former days. When our grandmothers talk of the past they amuse their grandchildren.

These are the educational methods under which one of them suffered. She lived in a little town near Santiago, Chile, where there was a school. Her father decided that her three oldest brothers should have a teacher at home to learn the elementary branches. This little girl, eight or ten years old, wanted very badly to understand the newspapers that came from Spain to her father. It was not for this reason, however, that she was allowed to study. Her father was indifferent, but her mother gave her permission to learn to read printed matter, (on account of her prayer book,) but not to learn to write, as that might enable her to engage in undesirable correspondence. She did not understand the first lessons very well, but then they were very hard. The book began with the words "In the name of the Father, etc.," which, most unhappily are not appropriate in Spanish for the first spelling lesson. After she had been made to repeat the oral spelling for quite a while, she had to memorize it and "back the book" in a monotonous singing voice, to gain help from the rhythm.

Alas, they needed such help. The poor child who forgot or hesitated for a moment in the recitation received "the glove." For this punishment the master put a piece of iron on his right hand, and slapped the little stumbler's palm until it bled. The school-master was not a cruel person. He suffered as much as the child. But he firmly believed that "La letra con sangre entra,"

which corresponds to the positive idea of your "spare the rod and spoil the child," or knowledge is acquired through physical sufferings. When she was just beginning to taste the pleasures of reading by herself (after three months of this kind of drill) she was compelled to discontinue her studies.

Her brothers began soon to copy the printed letters and after a while they began reading manuscripts to obtain practice in handwriting. The letters their father received took the place of text-books. After that their only occupation was the study of handwriting and the rudiments of arithmetic. Only the boys were supposed to have this latter advanced work, but this girl who was eager to learn, studied with them, and helped them to decipher the not very easy hieroglyphics of her father's correspondents.

This was her "schooling." After that her prayer book, "The Glories of Mary," "The Christian Year, with the Lives of the Saints," "The Arabian Nights" and the "The Twelve Peers of France," "Don Quixote," and the like formed her library. You can judge how she loved those books when now, in her 87th year she can repeat by heart the principal dissertations of Don Quixote, and almost all the dialogues in some dialectic work very common in that epoch, where a stupid little fellow is always asking silly questions of his master, and is answered in a very serious, half philosophical, dogmatical way.

In her age this little girl was considered fortunate, for even this education was denied to the great majority of women by custom and by economic conditions. When her daughters were ready to be educated there were already many good modern schools. It was even thought necessary for a girl to receive a higher education. Private lyceums for women with Latin and literature in the curriculum were accepted and even demanded. It is true that her daughters were debarred by custom and convention from going to the university, although its doors were officially opened to them, and one or two pioneer women were studying medicine. Fifteen or twenty years ago it was still considered improper for young girls to go alone in the streets to and from school. Nevertheless that same old lady has encouraged her granddaughter to go abroad alone to finish her studies at a time when such an undertaking was just as improper for modern Chilean girls as walking in the street unattended for those of the last decades. In her sweet letters she usually says "I am getting very old and weak. I hope you will come back in time for me to see you again, but don't think of me if you ought to stay there in order to do something for the women of your coun-

try when you come back." The experience of this one woman shows the rapid development that has taken place during the last generation.

Statistical information about women's education in South America, is not available in this country. The following meagre scattered data will give an idea of late conditions in some of the countries: in Chile the higher authorities are the Secretaries of Instruction, of Industry and War and Navy. The government is spending all it can on education. The masses are not greatly interested in good schools for their children. Out of a population of 3,505,314 in 1913 there were 291,246 children attending the primary schools, 79,575 boys and 89,972 girls; while attending the 78 government lyceums (schools for secondary instruction) of which forty are for boys and thirty-eight for girls, are 23,081 students—13,181 boys and 9,900 girls.

Very early the state was made to realize through important experiments that public education is too serious a necessity for general civic welfare to be left to private initiative and to be trusted to the interest of the community. Today the state pays practically all of the maintenance expenses of primary as well as secondary schools, superior schools and schools for special education.

In the year 1881 a decree was passed by which co-educational schools directed by women were established in all the villages with a population of three hundred to six hundred inhabitants, for children from five to twelve years of age. There they study reading, writing and arithmetic, natural history a little geography, some singing, gymnastics and religion. These schools are considered a degree lower than the elementary schools in the cities.

The latter are of two types: in one instruction is given for four years; in the other, the higher type, the course lasts six years, and in addition to the usual subjects there is thorough and systematic instruction in sewing. In the sewing classes material provided by the government is made up by the students into garments for their own personal use. From there they can go to the lyceums for another six year course, where they receive instruction in the following branches: Natural Science, Zoology and Botany, Mathematics, History, Geography, Spanish, French, Religion, Gymnastics, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Algebra, Biology, and another modern language—English or German.

The examinations are oral and are given in the presence of a commission appointed by the council of instruction. They are tests for promotion. After the studies have been satisfactorily

completed for the six years, the student is given credit for them, and allowed to pass the final examination required for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. The private Lyceums follow the same programs, and present the students to the same commissions as the State Lyceums.

At the beginning there was some opposition on the part of the girls because they feared it would give the highly improper impression that they were getting prepared for a degree. Lately their attitude in this respect has changed so much that they have gone precisely to the other extreme.

After the girls graduate from the high schools they can go to the State University. Although the women have never been debarred from the University, very few have graduated there because our University does not prepare for academic degrees. The courses of study for the professional degrees are very carefully planned out. There is no election of subjects and no short courses for those who have not the time or the interest to work for a degree. The lack of recent statistical data on this subject in this country makes it impossible to present the figures which would give an idea of the proportion of women and men who attend the University courses. Nearly fifty per cent of the students of dentistry and pharmacy are women, however. Two years ago the enrollment of the first year in the medical school showed more than one hundred women on the list.

There are a few women students of law, one of those graduated having been already admitted to the bar; and some students of civil engineering; while in the school of education the feminine element is a little over two thirds of the total. In this school the student obtains a diploma and certificate for four years of study along a special line, and is then qualified to teach that subject in the Lyceum. All the students have in common the courses of history of education, psychology, experimental psychology and philosophy during the first three years. The fourth year is left to the practice of the theories they have learned applied now to their special branches.

The University is co-educational, but not so the primary schools, with the exception of the rural schools. All the teachers of the girls' elementary schools are women who have graduated from any of the nine normal schools for women in the Republic. Those who study in the normal schools live in the dormitories which the government provides free of charge during the five years' course.

Opportunities for manual training are offered in the professional schools which are equipped for the teaching of sewing, embroidery,

millinery, dress-making, cooking, etc. These schools are of two kinds also: One, a Normal school for teachers of these branches, and the other a type of trade school which equips women for work in the different activities.

Typewriting, stenography and special courses in physical training can be had free also in the "Instituto de Educacion Fisica." It might be expected that women would take advantage of the ideal opportunities here offered. Unhappily many obstacles shut off women from this education. As it is not compulsory, the very poor parents going to work every day keep their girls from the elementary schools to help at home with the little children while they are away. Afterwards they are fitted only for occupations which require no training or experience, such as factory work, washing, scrubbing, and domestic employment. Their incapacity makes their labor very cheap. They have to overwork themselves in order to get enough for their actual needs. They have no strength, time or means left to think of bettering their condition by study. However, of late years night schools for women have been opened and we see those worn out, prematurely-aged women after a heavy day's work, engaged absorbingly in their spelling lesson or united in song.

In richer and better situated countries as Argentine, Uruguay, and Brazil, the conditions of education are far more improved. In Argentine for instance, the European influence has been felt not only through the Argentinians who have gone back and forth bringing foreign ideas and customs, but also through association with great numbers of European settlers who have prepared the masses to accept the changes inevitable to that intercourse. Moreover, the women have been able to make more progress because the men themselves have realized that they are an important factor not to be neglected in the development of their country.

The same privileges as in Chile with better opportunities are offered to the women. During the year 1912 there were 243 public schools in the Federal Capital, 107 for girls only, with an attendance of 80,304 pupils, of whom 40,445 were girls. After attending the elementary schools, the pupils may enter the normal schools, or get ready to follow a course in the University. The first commercial night school for women was founded in 1897 as a section of the "Normal School for Professors of Living Languages." Few women enter a Profession, and those who do usually choose teaching. The smaller countries of South America, on account of financial limitations, or their social and political isolation, do not yet show the same development in the field of education for women.

In a comparison between the schools of North and South America I have noticed some serious defects common to schools in Chile, and I think to those of all the southern republics. First, the extensive programs take all the time of the student either for the recitation period or for class work. For those girls who are conscientious over their lessons there is no time left for individual independent work. The girls in North America usually leave school in good health, with a love for sports. Anaemia and nervous exhaustion are the results of the excessive work and little exercise in our schools. It seems rather foolish in South America to use the tennis court (if by any chance there is one) when there are so many problems to solve and chemical formulae to memorize in order not to "flunk." No wonder that if self respect makes the girls ignore their fatigue in pursuit of a kind of knowledge for which they see no application, they throw the books in the corner (we usually have no attics), and try to forget the undigested stuff as soon as they receive the coveted degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

There is absolute lack of team play. In our schools we know not the excitement of a field day or of a tennis or basket ball match. The class in gymnastics is a duty that has to be done and makes no appeal to the girls in spite of modern apparatus and the novelty of "gym" clothes. It is entirely too scientific. The girls are very conscious that they are the objects of a hygienic treatment, and find no fun in it. Then the students live an isolated life and make few friends. The life in the dormitories is uninteresting and strictly regulated. "Quietly, softly, silently," seem to be the orders. There are no tears of regret for leaving school and companions on graduation day, and it is unusual to find school mates continuing their friendship outside the school.

In the University these defects are still more marked. Until two years ago there were no dormitories annexed to the University of Chile, and the girls from the provinces had to go to boarding houses. Now we have two dormitories equipped by private enterprise. One of them was organized by a North American woman, to give opportunities to the students of English to speak the language and observe some of the differences in the customs.

The strongest association in the University of Chile is the "Federacion de Estudiantes" but even to this the women do not care especially to belong. Other clubs or associations are organized almost every year, but usually they go on without success or die of a wasting disease.

A natural question to ask of any system is "how does it pre-



pare for life?" In my country, where education is not compulsory, there is yet an enormous percentage of peasants, and poorer classes who live in the cities, who have not even had primary education. They form the enormous mass of cheap helpers in home work and in easy factory work. The ambition of such girls who have been brought up in the country is to come to the city as maids or waitresses in private houses just to have the privilege of living in the city. No amusements are provided for the women of their type, except the "Filarmonicas" or clubs of both sexes, where they study music on some nights of the week and also get together to organize plays and dances. We have Filarmonicas for the cooks and for the waitresses, dancing academies for the seamstresses, social clubs for the factory girls, etc. Up to the present time these Filarmonicas have been organized with no purpose of wholesome amusement, benefit or rest.

The girls of the next class who have had some years in an elementary school usually take short courses in a professional school to become milliners, dressmakers, etc. Only a comparatively small number graduate from the sixth year of the elementary schools and of these some go to the normal schools or to the Lyceums. Lately since women have begun to be accepted for commercial work, the private commercial schools with their courses in typing, shorthand and bookkeeping, have aroused an interest.

The women who have gone into professions such as medicine and law have had no struggle to obtain their education and very little to secure their social standing. Women of the class of society which does not need to think of education as a means of earning a living, are trying to do their part by forming charity organizations and joining in the woman's club movement. A woman's club, considered a few years ago an absurd vision, is now a reality. An innovation such as this is not very well accepted at first by our conservative society, but it now seems pretty well established. The women of the better class do their best to make the club an intellectual center by giving lectures and having expositions of artistic hand work.

The question of suffrage has not caused insomnia among our women as yet. They are just contemplating the movement from afar. Some think it ridiculous; others think it crazy. The idea that the problem could be applied to our own case goes out of their minds as fast as it comes in.

The growing interest of the women of both Americas has inspired the friendly feeling that makes the women of North America

willing to help. The question now is how can that help be given,— what should be its nature? Many times have I heard this: "Here is our little South American friend. Won't you tell us something of what the women do in your country, and how we can help them?" And they say these words in a sympathetic way, in the same tone they use a moment afterwards in referring to their sisters of South Africa, or to the results of missionary work in Canton.

The women of South America do not desire this kind of help. What they want is co-operation and friendship. They have reached the place they hold without disturbance. They have gained the ground by pushing on inch by inch, by patiently preparing themselves for the next step, and by taking their place as soon as the moment came.

But the process is slow. There are many defects in our systems for which you doubtless have a remedy. There are many traits in your character that could be assimilated and would produce good results. The women of your country have had a longer experience in all forms of activity.

At the Womens' Auxiliary Conference of the Pan-American Congress held in Washington last summer, the distinguished women of different countries suggested among the plans to obtain the solidarity of the women of all America, the use of the press, the interchange of teachers and pupils between the two continents, educational congresses, and the formation of an international bureau of education.

Already students have been sent by the governments of South America to study the conditions and methods of education in this country, and are strengthening our friendship on an intellectual basis. The intellectual women of North America have a powerful organization in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. At almost every Congress the formation of international clubs has been proposed, but no suggestion has been made as to the method of organization. Why should not this association already so well organized and strong, give part of its energies to bring about a Pan-American Division.

Then as a young and new part of an institution full of powerful life, this Division could work towards systematic Pan American co-operation, and could become a center for the intellectual life of the whole South American continent and by friendly advice and direction could promote intercourse among women students. When this idea is fulfilled one hope of unity and power for women in both Americas will become a reality.

## CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

## The American College for Girls at Constantinople

EVELINE A. THOMSON

The name of Constantinople College, an American college for foreign girls in Constantinople, Turkey, has long been a familiar one to those interested in educational work in the Near East. It has offered for years the highest education for young women in the Ottoman Empire and the Balkan States. It has had a full and interesting history. At present Constantinople is virtually cut off from the western world. It is therefore an appropriate time to be reminded of an important American institution, which continues to influence a belligerent country, and whose carrying power, even a war cannot shake. The College opened this year as usual in September and has enrolled 400 students, including the Preparatory Department, which is a higher record than in any previous year.

Constantinople College has been situated since 1914 in four new buildings at Arnaoutkeuy, on the European shore of the Bosphorus about six miles from the old city of Stamboul. From the time it was founded as a school in 1871, until 1914, it occupied buildings in Scutari on the Asiatic shore. In 1890, nineteen years after its foundation, it became a college, obtaining a charter from the state of Massachusetts. It now grants A.B. degrees to the young women who have completed the required course, and while its rank is not yet equal to that of the best women's colleges in America, the standard is unusually high for Turkey.

The present campus comprises about fifty acres and is of great beauty. It stretches from the edge of the water for half a mile up a wooded hill. The property is fan-shaped, narrow near the water and expanding as it ascends. Almost on the summit of the hill, on a level plateau, have been built the new college buildings. These are, the Administration Building, Gould Hall, which includes the administration offices, reception halls, lecture rooms, library, museum and assembly hall; Mitchell Hall, which contains faculty and student dining rooms, faculty suites and some students' rooms; Wood's Hall, devoted to sciences, biology, physics and chemistry; and Russell Sage Hall, the student dormitory. There is a very beautiful boxwood maze situated not far from the buildings to the north, as well as a grove of chestnut trees, admirably suited for outdoor dramatics. From the top of the hill, sloping up steeply behind the buildings and from the windows of the buildings themselves, is a view over

land and water that can hardly be excelled anywhere in the world. The rolling green hills slope down to the swift blue Bosphorus, which the eye can follow, as it narrows northward toward the Black Sea, and also as it widens slightly towards the south to flow past the Great City and into the Sea of Marmora.

The student body is composed of a great many nationalities, twelve or thirteen being the usual number. Four large groups are in about equal proportion—Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek and Turkish. Besides these, there are Albanians, Spanish Jews, Germans, French, Swiss, English, American, and occasionally Serbians, Roumanians, and Persians. The College is unique in that it consists of so many varied elements, bound together by a common desire for knowledge and a common love of learning. The student body is also extremely democratic, including girls from the mountain districts of Macedonia, as well as the daughters of the leading statesmen of Bulgaria and Turkey. The language of the College is English, and all students are required to learn it upon entering. The girls of the Levant are remarkably good linguists and in a short time can use the language with much ease and fluency.

The students pay for tuition and board, fifty Turkish liras (about \$230) the income from which helps to defray the expenses of the College but cannot begin to cover them.

The teaching staff is headed by President Mary Mills Patrick, a woman of great vision and indefatigable devotion, who has made the College what it is to-day. The faculty represents many of the finest American colleges and universities. There is also a group of foreign instructors and professors. During the last two years, the College faculty has been short-handed. It was possible, however, in August of this year, to send out five new teachers, who have arrived safely and who have already begun their work, thus meeting a great need. Connected with the College is the Preparatory Department, a flourishing institution which has this year as many as 200 students. It is situated by the edge of the Bosphorus on the College property, in two Turkish buildings.

Constantinople College is a non-sectarian, Christian college, governed by a Board of Trustees and an Academic Council. Its aim is the betterment and development of the young women of the Near East, who in the past have had very little chance for education. It endeavors to produce an atmosphere of tolerance in a land of many differences and to teach the right meaning of liberty and the pursuit of knowledge. It believes that true regeneration comes only through education and that without the aid of educated women these Balkan

countries may never grow in any real sense. That the aims of the College are appreciated by the peoples to whom it ministers, is manifest. Girls of all these various nationalities keep demanding entrance. The Turkish Government has shown its approval to a marked degree by the fact that it is supporting fourteen Moslem students, who are later destined to found schools for girls in various parts of the Empire.

The required course includes most of the subjects offered by any standard American College of liberal arts. Great emphasis is put upon language study. The French and German departments are unusually strong, and there are as well, courses in the various vernaculars, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek and Turkish. The College authorities are anxious that the students shall be proficient in their own languages as well as in the subjects primarily appertaining to the collegiate course.

There are a number of flourishing societies in the College, including national, literary and class organizations. The Student Government Association has done excellent work and teaches in a very practical way, ideas of law and good government. Each nationality supports a national society. There are two literary societies, the Theta Alpha and the P. B. T. U. These hold frequent meetings at which literary and musical subjects are discussed. The Christian Association has a very large following. It interests itself considerably in philanthropic projects and attempts to bring about in the life of the College a spirit of friendliness and good feeling. Athletic organizations are increasing in number—a good sign in an eastern college, where energetic sports are not as popular as they are in the west. There is a Hockey Club and a Basket Ball Club and tennis is played by a good number of the students.

The College has graduated so far more than 300 students, half of whom have become teachers. These are the ones who can take to their own people the messages which the College has sought to give them, messages concerning better ideals of government, higher codes of honor and morals, more definite ideas of efficiency and accuracy and a better use of liberty. Many alumnae have reflected credit upon their Alma Mater, already, as leaders among their own people. A Turkish alumna is now inspector of schools in Constantinople, and her sister is head of a new school in Beirut. Two Albanian alumnae have devoted themselves to a school for Albanian girls in the mountain village of Kortcha. They have been surrounded with unheard of difficulties. They have survived, times without number, revolutionary outbreaks in their war-ridden little country. They

have been veritable pioneers in the work they have undertaken. Albania is extremely poor in books and literature and it has been the task of these alumnae to translate American text books into Albanian, and to write themselves on educational and social subjects.

An Armenian graduate has started a settlement in the remote village of Chalgara in Asia Minor, a day's journey on horse back from the town of Eski-Shehir. The village was composed of illiterate, ignorant people, living in a most crude and primitive fashion. This alumna has started a school and industrial work for the women and is making an intelligent center for the peasant folk of Chalgara. Another Armenian alumna has established an excellent school for girls in Scutari, and it has grown with remarkable rapidity. She has already prepared Armenian girls for the College.

Other graduates are serving their fellowmen as teachers or as social workers. Many are married and are creating intelligent home atmospheres.

The College has had a great number of upheavals during its history. Revolutions, massacres and wars have swept over Turkey, each in turn having its effect upon the College. It has always been a matter of great effort to make headway against so many obstacles. And yet the work has always triumphed, and to-day shows a degree of development of which any institution would be proud.

During the Balkan war, when the representatives of the belligerent nations were living and studying side by side, it was possible to keep up on peaceful terms. The students felt that an atmosphere of tolerance was the wisest course, no matter how keen personal feeling might be. Americans may well be proud of the fact that such a spirit of harmony was possible in one of their colleges at a time of great stress. Was not this a lesson to teach girls living in the Balkan States? Have we not here the seeds—small perhaps but none the less significant—of Universal Peace?

The College has always stood for relief work. During the Balkan war, the entire student body suspended classes for two days to sew for the Red Cross. During the present war, numbers of students have spent their vacations nursing the wounded in hospitals, while groups in the College have collected small sums of money to relieve immediate distress. The faculty of the College has set an example of service which the students have unconsciously followed.

Present conditions in Constantinople are abnormal. Business is at a stand still. Commerce has been entirely blocked by the closing of the Dardanelles and the mining of the entrance to the Black Sea. Food and fuel are four to eight times as expensive as in

peace times. The College has been forced to use the strictest economy, especially in lighting and heating, as coal has been up to \$40 a ton. A strict censorship cuts off the city from the outside world. To those interested in education the lack of new books and periodicals, and of current news, is one of the greatest of trials. And yet for two years now, Constantinople College has had to do without all these things. It has taken a good deal of courage and not a little fortitude to endure these hardships, and it is fitting that American college women should realize what fine constructive educational work has been carried on by their countrywomen, in spite of war and social paralysis.

Dr. Patrick has many schemes for the development of the work of Constantinople College. Her present desire is to establish a school of Medicine, including a training course for Nurses. It is not necessary to call attention to the great need of Turkey for such a school. In a country where women are much secluded, where knowledge of the ordinary laws of hygiene is often lacking, there is a great work to be done by women educated even in the rudiments of medicine.

A second important enlargement desired by Constantinople College is a school of Education. There is no proper training school for teachers in the Ottoman Empire. The mission of the College is after all, a training of teachers, for it is only so that the leaven of education can penetrate to the remoter parts of the Empire.

The College has many other needs. An endowment which will put it upon an independent basis is one of the most urgent. At present funds for current expenses have to be found by trustees and generous friends. With the coming of Peace and the increase of students, a new dormitory will be a prime necessity. The Preparatory Department is now full to overflowing and many students have had to be turned away for lack of room. A new Preparatory Building built on modern American lines is needed above all.

An organization has been formed called the Constantinople College Association which includes in its membership those friends of the College, who contribute annually to its support. The main purpose of this association is the better understanding of educational conditions in the Near East and its immediate object is to secure for the College more intelligent and generous support. Public meetings are held in New York and other cities to this end. In Boston a committee has organized the Massachusetts Branch of this Association, and it is the aim of the central organization to establish other branches in the near future. Among contributors to the maintenance of the College are a number of schools and colleges, who form

what is known as student groups. The headquarters of the Association are at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The officers are: Mr. Walter B. Walker, President; Miss Mary E. Woolley, Vice-President; Miss Susan H. Olmstead, Secretary-Treasurer. Literature and all other information concerning Constantinople College may be obtained from the Secretary at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The future of Turkey is a matter for speculation. No one can prophesy with accuracy the outcome of the gigantic struggle in Europe. Constantinople is one of the storm centers and its future is as yet undetermined. But those of us who are working for the betterment of educational opportunities for women in the East, cannot but see a very great future for the College whatever may be the conditions of Peace. This fine work, started with such zeal, carried on against such odds, filling so large a need in the lives of the girls in the Near East, is bound to grow and prosper. There is enormous place for expansion, for progress, for development. Friends of Constantinople College have been almost forced by circumstances to dwell more upon the future than upon the present. They have thereby developed the habit of vision. And to-day they can see beyond the present moment, to a future full of promise. All that is needed is a little faith and the support of an enthusiastic American public.

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The full significance of the election of Miss Jeannette Rankin to the National House of Representatives will not be felt for some time to come. Miss Rankin was not chosen merely as a Republican representative from a far western state. She was chosen Congressman-at-large, not from some district of her state, but from the entire state of Montana. She calls herself an Independent Republican and certain it is that she was the only candidate of any importance on the Republican ticket who was elected. Her state went Democratic "with a vengeance."

During her stay in New York Miss Rankin was working out in her own mind the ultimate achievement of fundamental reforms political and industrial. She believed that the ballot would be a determining factor in their accomplishment and upon completing her course she went to the Pacific Coast and began intensive training for suffrage work, studying meanwhile at the University of Washington at Seattle. She became president of the Suffrage organization in Montana, and it was due to her energies and tireless devotion to suffrage principles that the state was carried.



# The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

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## EDITORIAL

The attention of the Association is called to the fact that the question of affiliated membership must be taken up for discussion at the April meeting in Washington. Those who were present at the Ann Arbor meeting in 1912 when the new by-laws were adopted and who remember the discussions of that somewhat trying time will perhaps recall that the clause providing for an affiliated membership was adopted only experimentally. Not all the members even of the reorganization committee were thoroughly convinced that such a membership could be secured or that it would add to the effectiveness of the Association. This doubt was shared by so many members that it was decided to adopt the provision only tentatively until the biennial of 1917, when it must again be taken up for consideration.

In order that every member of the Association may be able to give this provision due consideration, we reprint it in full.

Alumnae associations and other groups of alumnae of any college or university approved by the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities may secure affiliated membership for the alumnae of their respective institutions by the payment of annual dues as follows: For one hundred members, ten dollars a year; for every additional one hundred members or major fraction thereof, an additional ten dollars a year, and so on until the membership shall reach one thousand. After one thousand, the annual fee shall be on the basis of five dollars for every additional one hundred members or major fraction thereof

until the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars is reached, which shall be the *maximum* sum paid by any alumnae association or group of alumnae.

Affiliated members shall have the right to attend meetings of the Association, take part in the discussions and, when duly elected, serve as delegates to the biennial meetings and as councillors; they shall not, however, except when serving as delegates or councillors, receive the notices and other publications of the Association, nor have their names printed in the register.

Alumnae associations and groups of alumnae are entitled to one voting delegate, for every one hundred affiliated members in their respective group, fractions of one hundred not entitling them to an additional delegate, the count being made only by full hundreds. The affiliated members of no one institution shall be entitled to more than ten delegates.

Alumnae associations and other groups of alumnae of not less than five hundred and not more than one thousand affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented on the Council by one councillor, and by one additional councillor for every additional one thousand members or major fraction thereof.

Delegates elected under this resolution shall have no vote upon any future consideration of its provisions.

It is the sense of this convention that this resolution shall remain in force until the biennial of 1917.

Under this provision several of the large alumnae associations of the women's colleges have joined the Association as affiliated members and the Conference of Alumnae Associations, which has become a very important part of our biennial meetings, has been formed. As was clearly foreseen, the alumnae groups of the co-educational colleges have found it less easy to avail themselves of whatever advantage may inhere in this form of membership. This is partly due to the fact that few of the co-educational colleges and universities have effected any separate organization of their women graduates; and partly—and more largely, perhaps—to the fact that no systematic effort has been made to explain this form of membership and its advantages to the alumnae of any but the women's colleges.

With the recent marked increase, however, of separate undertakings on the part of alumnae in behalf of women students in co-educational colleges, there has been growing up spontaneous interest among such alumnae groups in the affiliated membership plan. Women graduates of the great co-educational universities are beginning to realize that the special needs of women students in the matter of suitable housing and supervision, and even in the matter of curriculum, are receiving a disproportionately small share of the attention of faculties and boards of regents made up exclusively of men. On all sides we hear of the launching of financial campaigns and campaigns of education to secure funds from alumnae and friends or to bring pressure to bear upon reluctant legislators to induce them to authorize appropriations to meet such needs. In

their efforts to find effective methods for conducting such campaigns these alumnae groups have turned naturally to the highly organized and very efficient alumnae associations of the women's colleges and have expressed the desire to meet with their representatives in the Conference of Alumnae Associations of the A. C. A.

The question at once arises whether such a group of co-educational alumnae with no separate organization has any means of securing affiliated membership except by the rather dubious effort to induce the general alumni association, of which they form usually a comparatively small part, to vote out of its general funds the necessary money. In this connection attention is called to the wording of the clause providing affiliated membership. "Alumnae associations and other groups of alumnae," it says "may secure affiliated membership for the alumnae of their respective associations" on the payment of certain dues. That means surely that a local alumnae club or a group of local alumnae clubs, if they believe sufficiently in the advantages of affiliated membership, can secure it for the whole body of their alumnae upon making the necessary payments. In one or two of the great co-educational universities the effort to secure representation in the Conference of Alumnae Associations in this way is already on foot and we are perhaps not over sanguine in hoping that in the Conference at the Washington meeting we shall see for the first time representatives of that great and rapidly increasing group of women who have been trained in co-educational universities.

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We were sitting in the reception room of the Detroit College Women's Club conversing with a member of the Detroit Branch concerning the successes and the difficulties of the Branch. Not least among the difficulties, our hostess pointed out, was the existence of so great a multiplicity of organizations, all devoted to worthy ends and all clamoring for the interest of the college woman. Among these, perhaps the one that makes the most successful appeal, so thought the Detroit member, is the local alumnae club. If one must make a choice between one's own Michigan Club or Vassar Club and the A. C. A., one chooses generally the Michigan or the Vassar Club. Could any way be found out of this difficulty, we wondered; and then suddenly there flashed over us a suggestion that seemed to hold the possibility of a solution. We give it for what it is worth.

Might not the provision for affiliated membership be as easily applicable in the branches as in the national association? In a

city like Detroit, for example, where there exist besides the A. C. A. and the College Club a large number of strong individual college organizations, we are inclined to believe that an affiliated membership in the branch would prove about equally advantageous to the branch and to the affiliated organizations, particularly in places where, as in Detroit, the A. C. A. branch has organized and is directing an undertaking, such as the Bureau of Occupations, in which these other organizations are co-operating.

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We should like to suggest to branches that have been so fortunately situated that they have not yet been obliged to encounter competition from individual college organizations that it would be the part of wisdom to provide within their own organization for the satisfaction of the natural desire on the part of graduates of the same institution to meet together. This can be done in various ways. One very successful branch makes the various college groups within its membership responsible in turn for the monthly programs. It would be quite possible in large branches to organize separate college sections and expect definite work along certain selected lines. No doubt other suggestions will occur to branches that have struggled with the problem of conserving for their own use individual college loyalty while building up the larger loyalty to the general college group. Will not some of the branches that have met this difficulty successfully share with the Association the benefit of their experience?

## NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

**Barnard College.**—At the annual meeting of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, held Saturday, October 28, the following officers were elected for 1916-1917: President, Clare M. Howard, 1903; first vice-president, Amy Loveman, 1901; second vice-president, Mrs. Francis H. Geer (Helen Hartley Jenkins), 1915; secretary, Mrs. Henry S. Haskell, 1904; treasurer, Theodora Baldwin, 1900. Other members of the Board of Directors are: Sarah Schuyler Butler, 1915; Agnes L. Dickson, 1899; Lillian Egleston, 1910; Mrs. George Endicott (Ellinor T. B. Reiley), 1900; Katharine Gay, 1911; Mrs. Hugh S. Lowther, 1912; Anna C. Mellick 1896; Susan B. Minor, 1911; Lillian Schoedler, 1911; Mrs. Willard B. Stoughton (May Newland), 1906; Mrs. George Sykes (Anna G. Ward), 1903; Mrs. Frederick F. Van de Water (Eleanor Gay), 1909.

Various changes dealing with the nomination and election of officers, were made in the by-laws in order to facilitate nominations from the floor. The Membership Committee reported a total of 836 active and 13 associate members. The Committee on Athletics was disbanded at its own request, since the establishment of the Intercollegiate Alumnae Athletic Association had made the separate Barnard committee no longer necessary. Two hundred and forty-seven appointments during the past year were reported by the Committee on Employment; 136 of these were of alumnae and 111 of undergraduates. Especial interest was shown in the reports dealing with the new cooperative dormitory which has been opened under alumnae management.

In her annual report, issued last month, Dean Gildersleeve called attention to the plan for a "Barnard Farm" which is being worked out by a group of alumnae. The plan is to have a farm near enough to New York to be cheaply and quickly accessible and far enough to seem really "country," where groups of students could go for week-ends during the college year and longer visits during vacation seasons. If this could be satisfactorily worked out, it would be of great benefit to a large number of the students in improving their physical health and also giving them opportunities for pleasant social intercourse and friendships sometimes lacking. In order to try the scheme out, an informal committee of alumnae has obtained the use this fall of a farm in Connecticut and is experimenting with the management of a series of week-end house-parties. Four of these have already been

held by groups of students and alumnae. It is hoped that the plan may develop successfully and win the necessary support.

The Dean reports that the total amount of money actually received in gifts during the year 1915-1916 was \$326,380.50. Of this, \$100,000 was from Mr. Schiff to provide for the first payments on the Students Hall and \$100,000 from Mr. James Talcott, establishing the Talcott Foundation for religious instruction. Sixty thousand dollars was added to the Henrietta Carpenter Fund, \$15,000 came from Mrs. Caroline B. Crocker and \$10,000 from the estate of Mrs. Maria H. Williamson. A bequest of \$10,000 was recently received from the late Miss Anne E. Smith and an additional payment of \$37,221.33 from the Pulitzer Estate for scholarship.

**Boston University.**—Dean Lord of the College of Business Administration, called ear'y in November a conference of teachers in Accounting within a radius of forty miles of Boston to consider the advisability of establishing a Saturday course for teachers in that subject. The sentiment expressed at the meeting was so favorable to the plan that the course has been established, holding its first meeting on Saturday, November 4. At present the enrollment is twenty-five.

Professor John P. Marshall spent a week in Minneapolis late in October in connection with the dedication of the great Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Professor Marshall, who is head of the Department of Music in the University and also organist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, designed the organ in the Hennepin Avenue Church and superintended its construction. The cost of the organ was \$40,000, and musicians say that it will rank among the great instruments of this country.

The dedication of the organ in memory of the late Dr. Freeman Marshall Josselyn took p'ace in Jacob Sleeper Hall of the College of Liberal Arts on Friday, November 3. The memorial address was delivered by Professor Alexander H. Rice, head of the Department of Latin. The musical program was in charge of Professor John P. Marshall, of the Department of Music. Dr. Josselyn was Professor of Romance Languages in Boston University from 1900 until 1907. The organ is given by his sister, Mrs. A. F. Webster, of Boston.

An elaborate musical comedy, in aid of the Y. M. C. A. and the Silver Bay Fund of the Y. W. C. A. of the College of Liberal Arts, was presented in Jacob Sleeper Hall on Friday evening,

November 10. The music and the book of this comedy, entitled 'The Coy Co-ed,' is the work of two Boston University girls. Miss Esther Nazarian, '17, of Boston, wrote the music and accompanied the singers on the piano. The words were written by Miss Grace S. Nies, '17, of Worcester, assisted by Mr. Alfred E. Longueil, '17, of Roxbury. There were forty-five in the entire cast. By an ingenious transposition of terms, the "Coy Co-ed" was a man, drafted from the freshman class of the College of Business Administration.

**University of Chicago.**—The plans for medical work which have been announced recently are very far-reaching. They include an undergraduate medical school, a graduate medical school, a teaching hospital and every facility for research. The plan involves the sum of five million three hundred thousand dollars of which more than half was assured when the plan was announced in November. Since then a gift of five hundred thousand dollars has been received from Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald. It is expected that many women will take advantage of these new opportunities.

The fellowship in chemistry, founded as a memorial to Dr. Edith Barnard, is held by Adeline De Salle, Vassar '14.

The attendance, 3617, is greater by 358 than it was in the autumn quarter, 1915. Over 1500, of whom 237 are in the graduate schools, are women.

During the month of October more than fifty-two hundred persons were entertained in organized groups in Ida Noyes Hall, the newly opened women's building. This number does not include those who used the refectory or gymnasium or those who paid casual visits to the building. The opportunities for an enlarged social life bid fair to be greatly enjoyed.

**Colorado College.**—The young women from the Halls entertained the visiting women from the State University at tea after the football game on November 11, reciprocating similar hospitality extended to Colorado College last year at Boulder.

The fellowship week of the Young Women's Christian Association was observed November 12 to 16. Two addresses were given by Mrs. Katherine Willard Eddy, a member of the Foreign Department of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., on Russia and India, based upon her personal observations in those countries; one by Miss Riggs, Student Secretary of the West Central division of Y. W. C. A., on the Responsibilities of American Girls;

and one by a Japanese student, Tsugi Yokozawa, who told particularly of the work of Ruth Ragan, an alumna of the College, now holding an important position in Japan. On the last evening, Mrs. E. S. Parsons of Colorado Springs spoke of the *practical* virtues that should characterize the Young Women's Christian Association. At each meeting students appeared wearing costumes from the countries under discussion.

Ins'gnia Day, a special institution in Colorado College, occurred on November 17. Then, for the first time, the Seniors appear in cap and gown. There is always an academic procession to the Chapel and this is followed by an address, given this year by Dr. Florian Cajori, of the Department of Mathematics.

**University of Colorado.**—The University of Colorado has for some time maintained a School of Social and Home Service' giving a two-years course intended for non-professional training' and leading to a certificate, not a degree. This year the Faculty of Liberal Arts has voted to establish a four-years course in Household Science and Art, leading to the B. S. degree. It is intended as demand increases, to offer a professional course in Social Service.

**Drake University.**—Miss Harriet I. Edgeworth, Ph.B., A.M., University of Chicago, is a new member of the faculty of Drake University, as Assistant Professor of Home Economics.

Dr. Margaret Armstrong, Ph. B., M. D., Drake University, will study in Chicago this year under the direction of Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, director of the Memorial Institute of Infectious Diseases.

**Goucher College.**—The most significant change in the material equipment of the college this year is the completion of the new auditorium, with a seating capacity of about twelve hundred. With an enrollment of over six hundred this year, the need of an adequate assembly hall for daily chapel and for public lectures, concerts and similar purposes became imperative.

The new pipe organ affords the long desired opportunity for organ recitals under the direct auspices of the college; and the morning voluntaries add greatly to the dignity and inspiration of the chapel service. Mr. Willards, the music director, gives organ recitals every other Monday afternoon.

Thanks to modern improvements in organ building, the mechanical portions of the organ are out of sight and the removal of the console when it is not in use transforms the platform in the



twinkling of an eye, into a well equipped stage which possesses all the needful accessories of a "little theatre." No one fully realized the advantages of the concealed organ loft until the Portmanteau Players came on the 18th of November and in six hours set up the complete paraphernalia for the two performances given on the same day under the joint auspices of the college and the Drama League of Baltimore—another instance of effective co-operation between the college and the community.

Within the same week the college has heard two women lecturers of strikingly diverse personality. Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes on the 20th explained the fundamental principles of Socialism and outlined the political propaganda which she advocates. On the following Friday Mrs. Dupont Joyce, an English lecturer on oriental literature, appeared in Persian costume and read from some of the modern Persian poets and from Tagore.

On the 1st and 2nd of December, the College will act as hosts to the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, of which Miss Katherine Puncheon, Michigan '96, is President. Among the speakers will be President Wooley and Dean Gildersleeve; and several other prominent members of the A. C. A. will take part in the conferences on mathematics, history, ancient and modern languages, which will follow the general meetings of the Association.

About sixty undergraduates and ten members of the faculty marched in cap and gown in the College Division of the Baltimore Prohibition Parade on November 4th. This division, under the management of Mary Stewart Collenburg, Goucher '08, was awarded a prize for its fine appearance.

**Mount Holyoke College.**—The quarantine which has been observed ever since the opening of college, due to the continued prevalence of poliomyelitis in South Hadley Falls and Holyoke, has been partially lifted, but students are not yet allowed to attend large indoor gatherings away from the campus. A considerable number of diversions have been provided here, however, which together with the shortened Fall term has seemed to make the calendar very full. On the evening of October 24 Mr. and Mrs. Ossip Gabrilow tsch gave a joint recital in the new Chapin Auditorium. Because of the quarantine, this delightful entertainment was all that was left to us of what had been planned to be an especially enjoyable Founder's Day. It has since been announced that the address by President Finley of the University of the State of

New York, which was to have been delivered on that occasion, will be heard by the college on the night of April 13, 1917.

The course of concerts given annually throughout the winter by the college in cooperation with the Holyoke Music Club was begun with the concert of the New York Philharmonic Society on the evening of November 3. Other artists announced for this season are: May Peterson, soprano, Efram Zimbalist, violinist, Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, Ethel Leginska, pianist, Paul Althouse, tenor.

Early in November, the college enjoyed a week of folk games and songs. Mr. Cecil J. Sharp, an English exponent of this form of expression in addition to giving several lectures and recitals, conducted afternoon and evening classes each day, which were participated in by both faculty and students. It is understood that the songs and games will be practiced during the winter in connection with the work in physical training and will be given out-of-doors on May Day, 1917. A faculty class is also to be continued under Miss Narey's direction.

On October 20 Kenyon Cox addressed a large audience on "Mural Painting in France and America." November 10, Professor John R. Commons of the Department of Political Economy of the University of Wisconsin spoke on "The Government Ownership of Railroads." November 22, Miss Julia Lathrop director, of Federal Children's Bureau, was the speaker at the open meeting of the college Consumers' League. She told of the work of the Children's Bureau.

Miss Florence Jackson, director of the Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, who comes to the college each year to discuss the occupational opportunities for the college-trained woman, held the first of the series on November 9. This was devoted to a presentation of the possibilities of secretarial work. Miss Jackson later met for personal advice, students who are contemplating taking up special training, or who are looking forward to definite work after graduation.

The annual convention of the college student government associations of the east was held at Mount Holyoke November 16-18. Delegates were present from twenty-eight different colleges and universities. Most of the delegates were entertained on the campus, and the occasion afforded a splendid opportunity for students from various parts of the country to become acquainted one with another, and to learn of the wide variety of problems undergraduates must face when they set out to govern themselves.

**Indiana University.**—There are 2,000 students enrolled in Indiana University this semester. Seven hundred and seventy of this number are women. The School of Law has one woman student, the School of Medicine seven, the School of Education, a disproportionately large number. Women students have representatives in every department of the School of Liberal Arts and in practically all the courses offered by each department. The classes which do not have women students are chiefly in the line of Economics, and some few advanced courses in Geology, Physics and Chemistry. Political Science classes are well attended by women. The enrollment of the classes in Journalism shows that many young women are awaking to the possibilities opening up to them in newspaper work. The number in Public Speaking is surprisingly small in view of the pressing need of such instruction for women.

The University has established a Placement Bureau to help students and graduates who desire to enter professions other than teaching.

The Women's League conducted a Vocational Conference November 15-17. Miss Bennett of the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations opened the conference.

A recent University publication is a bulletin by the Department of Social Service under the direction of Professor Edna Henry. The first purpose of this department is to further the cure of patients, referred to it by University hospital and City Dispensary, who need more than medicine; the second is to serve as a laboratory for sociological research; and the third and last is to provide new opportunities for the education of students of medicine along social lines. The Department employs five paid workers and a number of volunteers—medical students, social service students, nurses and others.

**University of Michigan.**—Among the many non-academic activities of educational value carried on by the women of the University of Michigan there are two of outstanding importance—the religious education movement and the vocational conference. These two interests are fostered by the *Women's League*, which has general direction of women's affairs at the university.

The religious education movement consists of a series of lectures and discussions at the various dormitories and sorority houses. These meetings are held weekly and are conducted by members of the faculty.

The vocational conference which is to be held in Ann Arbor

from the 23rd to the 25th of November has among its list of speakers Miss Arnold of Simmons College, Dean Talcott Williams of the Pulitzer School of Journalism and Mrs. Martin, Executive Secretary of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

A Detroit Bureau of Vocations has recently been opened. Miss Mary Malcomson, who is in charge of the office, makes frequent visits to Ann Arbor to confer with the college girls.

The rebuilding of Waterman gymnasium is practically finished, and work is progressing rapidly on the new stacks which constitute the first part of the new Library building.

In accordance with the proclamation of the State Superintendent of Public Education, Oct. 13, 1916, was set aside as James Burrill Angell Day.

**University of Minnesota.**—The department of Rhetoric has added two more women to the faculty this year: Dr. Elizabeth Jackson and Miss Elizabeth Hawthorne, both of Radcliffe. The department now has four women teaching full time, and one woman, Dean Sweeney, giving a graduate course. This is the largest number of women in any department of the academic college.

The student section of the Faculty Women's Club is planning for a new cooperative home for women students to be opened next year. This section, composed of about twenty-five women of the club, has planned two such homes in the past two years, the first to accommodate twelve girls; the second, sixteen. The next one will provide for twenty.

Dr. Josephine Tilden of the department of Botany has just published the 1916 installment of the *Index Algarum Universalis*, which includes the bulk of foreign literature—European, Japanese, and Australasian. During the past summer Professor Tilden was able to procure for the museum of Economic Botany a very interesting and important display—a collection of agricultural implements, cooking utensils, and other objects made from plants or used in connection with the cultivation of the gardens or in preparing vegetable food—of Hidatsa Indian material. The Hidatsas are a North Dakota tribe. This display makes a substantial addition to the museum of Economic Botany.

The College of Education has just added to its faculty the only woman member, Miss Jean Alexander, M. A., who has come from the State University of Ohio as instructor in The History of Education.

**University of Nebraska.**—Miss Fannie Drake, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., has received notification of her appointment on a national commission appointed jointly by the denominational boards of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. There are forty-five members of this committee, fifteen each from state universities and the two denominational boards.

The Lincoln Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has gone on record as favoring the establishment of dormitories at Nebraska. Committees have been appointed to begin active investigation and work on this subject. The Nebraska Alumni Association has long favored the erection of dormitories here and it is probable that the two will work together.

**Pomona College.**—Pomona College entered upon its twenty-ninth academic year on September 27, 1916. The registration for the first semester is 596, 340 of whom are women. For the last two years the Freshman class has been limited to one hundred men and one hundred women.

Professor F. P. Brackett, Director of the Observatory, has leave of absence for the first semester to share in the relief work in Belgium.

One of the new members of the faculty for the year is Professor Bernard C. Ewer, Ph. D., formerly of Reed College. As Professor of Psychology, he takes the place of Professor R. D. Williams who resigned in 1915 to take the presidency of the Mid-Pacific Institute in Honolulu.

Dean E. C. Norton returns to the college this semester after a sabbatical year spent in study at Columbia University and in the service of the National Council of Congregational Churches in the southern states.

In the appointment to the faculty of Reginald Pole, B. A., Director of Dramatics, the college is aiming to place dramatics in an academic position where, like music and art, it will minister to the general life of the institution and be saved from being merely a commercial tool in the hands of student organizations.

**Radcliffe.**—There are 666 students in Radcliffe this year. Of these, 25.7 per cent come from outside of Massachusetts. They represent 36 states, the District of Columbia, and also Brazil, Canada, China, England, and Japan.

Among the new courses for the year are: a half course in Comparative Literature, on the Nature and the History of the Allegory,

given by Professor William Allan Neilson; a half course on the Forms of the Drama, given by Professor George Pierce Baker; a half course in English Versification, given by Dr. Odell Shepard; a course on the Elements of International Law, given by Professor George Grafton Wilson; and a seminary in Metaphysics, on the nature of Reality, conducted by Assistant Professor Reinhold F. A. Hoerul .

At the Radcliffe Library, 2536 new books have been catalogued during 1915-16. Of these, 849 are gifts.

At the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Carleton College, Radcliffe was represented by Elizabeth Jackson, A.B., 13 Ph. D., '16, instructor at the University of Minnesota. Mrs. William W. Rockwell, '97, was the representative of the College at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Rutgers College. At the inauguration of President Warfield of Wilson College, the delegate was Virginia McComb, A. M. '08. Professor K. G. T. Webster, the Chairman of the Academic Board, represented the College at the inauguration of President Hopkins of Dartmouth College.

Work is progressing on the two new gates, which, with the connecting wall, make the beginning of the plan which the Committee on Grounds has decided upon for the College. One gate is in honor of Mrs. Agassiz, the first President of the College, and was given by Mrs. Agassiz's children. The other, given by Mrs. John L. Gardner, of Boston, is in memory of Miss Agnes Irwin, the first Dean. Mr. John W. Ames is the architect.

The Student Government Board has appointed a Press Board to cover the reporting to the Boston papers and to other papers which have had reporters at Radcliffe College.

The Bureau of Occupations reports that between Sept. 21, 1915 and June 21, 1916, nine months of its second year, 560 positions were filled, an increase of 108 over the number in 1914-15. The cost of the Bureau for the nine months was \$545.72; the amount earned by the girls was approximately \$10,181. Eight vocational conferences were held, the subjects being secretarial work, civil service, library work, salesmanship and advertising, architecture, farming, newspaper work, social service. The Radcliffe Council has voted \$1000, and the Radcliffe Alumnae Association and the Radcliffe Union \$100 each, for the continuance of the work of the Bureau.

**Smith College.**—The third Biographical Catalog has just

been published by the Alumnae Association in an edition of 6000. It takes the place of the annual Register for the year 1915-1916.

In addition to the usual list of names and addresses of graduates, the Biographical Catalog includes lists of graduate students, of those who have held fellowships, of persons to whom honorary degrees have been given, and of the Trustees and officers of the College since its founding. The alumnae are arranged by classes, and after each name and address is given biographical information: subjects studied and degrees taken, occupations, date of marriage and names of children, etc. The music and art and nongraduates are arranged in an alphabetical list.

The blanks used in collecting the material, which has been in preparation since the summer of 1915, were those of the A. C. A. occupational census used by nine other colleges.

**Leland Stanford Junior University.**—Professor Payson J. Treat of the department of History has been granted leave of absence from January eighth until January twenty-fourth, when he will deliver the Albert Shaw lectures on diplomatic history at Johns Hopkins University. Professor Treat's subject will be "The Beginning of Japanese-American Diplomatic Relations, 1853-1865." The lectures will be ten in number and will be published later in book form by Johns Hopkins University.

The University has received the gift of \$6,000 to be used as a fund to facilitate the collection of material bearing on the history of California since the American occupation. The fund will be known as the J. Henry Meyer Endowment in Memory of Antoine Borel.

The Trustees, on recommendation of the President, have appropriated a sum to meet the yearly expenses of publishing a complete and authoritative flora of the Pacific Coast. The work will be done by Professor LeRoy Abrams of the Botany Department, in corporation with Dr. Nathaniel Lord Britton.

**Swarthmore College.**—Sigma Tau, an honorary engineering fraternity, has been installed at Swarthmore with eight Seniors as charter members.

An investigation by the business manager of the Phoenix, Swarthmore's weekly publication, shows that more than fifty per cent of the Alumni are subscribers to the college paper.

Lewis L. Tanguy of the class of 1916 has sailed on the non-magnetic yacht "Carnegie" on the expedition for the department

of Terrestrial Magnetism, Washington, D. C. He will be on the Pacific and will not touch at any of the ports for over two months.

Two senior women of Swarthmore, Marian G. Firmin and Esther H. Philips, attended a conference of College Women's Student Government Association at Holyoke College Nov. 16-18.

Miss Firmin is the President of the local Women's Student Government and as this was one of the few coeducational colleges represented, she had to respond to many inquiries arising from the unique situation of two cooperative student governments in the same college.

The yearly conference of the Young Women's Christian Associations of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland was held at Swarthmore College on Nov. 8th to 11th inclusive. Thirteen colleges were represented.

The College Settlement Association of Swarthmore College gave a three-day exhibit in the women's parlor during the week ending Nov. 18. The exhibit was carefully prepared and was as artistic as it was impressive. The men of Swarthmore were interested visitors. The exhibit gave the entire body of students an opportunity to understand better the need and value of the work done by college women in the slum districts of the great cities. Among the displays were such features as a model of the college Settlement Colony in New York and models showing the comparative growth of the College Settlement House in Philadelphia. This city on account of its nearness to the College is the active field for Swarthmore women, and they devote considerable energy to the work in the foreign resident districts of South Philadelphia.

**Vassar.**—The present academic year at Vassar has one piece of news to its credit that dominates all others. The million dollar endowment fund has been raised. Friends of the College all recall that two hundred thousand dollars was offered by the General Education Board, conditional upon the raising of eight hundred thousand by the College within one year. The year was up in October, and because of unfortunate conditions, such as the war in Europe, the tremendous demands upon charitable people, etc., the General Education Board extended the time originally permitted. Nevertheless, the College raised its share within the time set, without any sensational methods, and a great proportion of it is in hand in cash, long before the time for the payment of pledges.



The money is to be used for the strengthening of the internal affairs of the College. Many promotions from the instructorial rank are long over-due; salaries, it is said, are to be increased, and the equipment of departments will be enriched in many ways. Vassar proceeds upon the theory that a limitation of numbers and the consequent improvement in equipment makes for the best results. The plant designed to accommodate the present number of students, eleven hundred, is not to be over-crowded, and so lessen the value of the services rendered to each student.

Among academic events of interest are the changes in entrance requirements, in co-operation with Smith and Mount Holyoke, making for the eventual abolishment of all certificates and the establishment in their place of the comprehensive examination; the establishment of "open marks" instead of the closed marking system so long in use; and a very thorough investigation by a faculty committee of marks themselves and their relative meanings, here as well as in other institutions. The public report of that committee should be of wide interest and value.

By faculty action, visiting lecturers are so far as possible secured in connection with one or another course in College, and a faculty committee aids the President in planning for distinguished visitors and the relation of their work to class work. A remarkable series of lectures, extending through the year, has already begun. It covers political and social conditions in the European countries at war, while it does not attempt to treat of the questions actually involved in the war.

In an effort to regain some of the time lost by the late opening of the College, the faculty abolished the Thanksgiving recess and have taken three days from the end of the Christmas vacation. The students have accepted the situation philosophically and are making of Thanksgiving an unusually interesting community celebration. Aside from the inevitable feast for the students themselves, elaborate plans are being made for the college employees in the way of entertainment, and in the evening there is to be a community gathering with theatrical features, to which the college employees from the dormitories and dining rooms, the students and the faculty, all will contribute.

**Syracuse University.**—Work on Slocum Hall, the new home of the Joseph Slocum College of Agriculture, is progressing rapidly. When completed, the building will contain quarters for the work of

the course in Domestic Science and Home Economics, to be opened in September, 1917.

The Hospital of the Good Shepherd, recently taken over by the University has been reorganized in all departments, under the direction of the Superintendent, Miss Nellie R. Hammill. While conducted as a general hospital, the Good Shepherd affords abundant opportunity for clinical work for the students of the college of medicine. A Nurse's Training School is conducted in connection with the hospital.

A new departure in the Department of Physical Education for women is specialization in corrective work. One hundred and thirty-four girls are being given treatment for such defects as fallen arches, weak ankles, and enlarged thyroids. Another new feature in the department is the "rest hour." Realizing that many girls, naturally not strong, and especially those but recently recovered from illness or operations, are not fit for regular gymnastic drill, Miss Katherine Sibley, Director of the Women's Gymnasium, has arranged for these girls to take rest under proper conditions during the time ordinarily devoted to gymnastics. Cots are arranged in a part of the gymnasium set apart for the purpose, warm coverings are provided, and an abundance of fresh air admitted. About twenty girls are now enjoying the combined "rest and fresh air cure."

**University of Washington.**—A course in Russian was instituted at the University of Wisconsin this fall. Samuel Hill, capitalist and financier, endowed the university with a chair in the Slavic tongue. The instructor in the new course is Miss Elvine Simeon of Petrograd, Russia.

When she left her home on the other side of the Atlantic, Miss Simeon had no knowledge of English. She picked up some of the language while crossing the ocean and since her arrival in Seattle her progress in speaking English has been remarkable.

Miss Kate L. Gregg, instructor in English, is the first woman to receive a doctor's degree from the university. Previous to her coming to Washington Dr. Gregg studied at Yale. She received her degree last June after four years of graduate work.

An historical pageant depicting the history of the Northwest is to be presented at Washington in October, 1917. The spectacle is to be written and produced by university talent. The allegory to be presented in the amphitheatre, is to be written by Professor

Hamilton Achilles Wolf, head of the college of fine arts, and Professor Edmund S. Meany, of the history department, who is an authority on the development of the Pacific Northwest.

Miss Mary F. Rausch, of the home economics department, has given a number of popular one-day courses this year. These are offered for the benefit of housewives and cost but a dollar.

**Wellesley.**—This year Wellesley had the privilege of entertaining the Student Volunteer Conference of this vicinity. Registration for the conference was more than twice as great as that of last fall, there being one hundred and forty-four delegates, exclusive of Wellesley girls, representing Emerson College, Boston University, Boston University School of Theology, Harvard College and Medical School, Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Worcester Institute of Technology, Newton Theological, Wheaton College, Colby College, Dana Hall, and several other schools and colleges in the vicinity. An unusually splendid program of speeches had been arranged for the instruction and entertainment of the delegates, the sessions of the Conference being open to the College at large. Prominent among the speakers at the conference were Mrs. H. W. Peabody, vice-president of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, Mr. D. Brewer Eddy, but recently returned from the front whence he brought the most inspiring accounts of the willing self-sacrifice of the soldiers in the trenches for what seems to them the right principle. Dr. Joseph Clark, fresh from Ikoko, Congo, Africa, where he went a number of years ago as the pioneer missionary worker, and Dr. O. T. Logan and his wife, both medical workers in the mission field of China.

It will be of interest to note that our dream to make Peking a Wellesley station of Y. W. C. A. work is this year to be realized. In order to do this, at least two secretaries are necessary. The appointee for this second secretaryship, Katherine Williams, 1911, sailed in August to begin her work in China with Miss Severn, who for several years has been our representative there. The Wellesley Christian Association has assumed the entire responsibility for Miss Williams' support.

Preliminary action looking to the elimination of certain of the social events now engaging so much of the student's time is under way at Wellesley. As a result of a referendum it has been recommended to the joint council that eleven events be dropped. The council is expected to take action in the near future. At present

there are twenty-eight events participated in by the college as a whole during the thirty-three weeks of the college year.

Those which may be dropped are: At least one of the Barnswallow parties; Freshman, sophomore, junior and senior class socials; the sophomore play; the junior promenade; alumnae rally; for freshmen; Forensic burning; all State clubs; song competition; fall crew competition; the May Day morning custom of "scrubbing the steps" and following the ceremony with an original farce acted on the green in front of the library; the Tree-Day customs of rose planting by the Juniors and of the giving and receiving of the spade.

**University of Wisconsin.**—One of the most serious problems the University of Wisconsin is trying to solve is that of housing women students. Two halls of residence, one accommodating 152 women and the other 115 are less and less adequate as the student body increases. Sorority houses help materially, but they are for the chosen few. About five hundred of the students are obliged to depend upon lodging houses which have to come up to certain standards in order to be placed on the approved list but which at best are far from ideal homes for college girls.

As an attempt to solve this problem, at least partially, three co-operative houses have been opened, one established last year and two more this year. These houses are owned by the university and have been let hitherto to private families who were not too exacting in demanding repairs and improvements. The houses were considered much more as a care than as a source of profit. The suggestion to take one of them over for the use of students was received with enthusiasm and the house was put into thorough repair and was connected with the university heating plant, the expense of heating to be met by a slightly increased rent. The University of Wisconsin graduates, living in or near Chicago, undertook to raise money to furnish the first cottage, while the details of management were left to the Mortar Board Society, an honorary society of senior women. This house accommodated ten girls and their chaperon. The girls were carefully selected so that it was an honor to be chosen. This little family worked out the problem of co-operative living, dividing up the care of the house, the washing of dishes and the preparing of breakfasts. Two of their number offered to do all of the other necessary cooking for luncheon and dinner instead of paying for their board in money. The girls were so happy and lived so economically and yet so well that the co-operative experiment was pronounced a success and plans were laid for extending the idea still further.

An organization known as the Blue Dragon, consisting of all senior women, decided to leave as their memorial upon graduation enough money to furnish another house, and the Madison Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae undertook the task of raising money for a third. Again the university was most generous in remodelling and repairing these additional houses and connected them also with the heating plant. This fall the three houses known as the Mortar Board Cottage, The Blue Dragon Inn, and the A. C. A. Cottage, were ready to house thirty-two students. The A. C. A. cottage accommodates twelve students and was furnished throughout for \$750, with the exception of a few gifts, such as pictures, a rug and a book case.

The girls who shall reside in these houses are selected by a committee of five students in conference with the Dean of Women. Two members of the committee are seniors chosen by the president of Blue Dragon; the other three are appointed by the president of Mortar Board and consist of one member of Mortar Board, one junior and one sophomore. Any students desiring to reside in one of the co-operative houses are to make formal application in the spring, stating their financial need and indicating which house they prefer. These applicants are considered by the committee on the ground of need of financial help, of scholarship, of character, and of ability to get along with others. Each household organizes in the fall and plans its housekeeping and business management.

This year in each house two of the girls are cooking lunches and dinners, and planning menus, while the others share the dishwashing and the care of the house. Each house also has its treasurer. Last year the girls at the Mortar Board house kept their whole living expenses under five dollars a week through the year. With the increased cost of food it was feared the expenses this year would be higher but skill in management seems to have kept pace with increasing prices. The manager of the Blue Dragon Inn reports that the girls at her house are paying fifty-five dollars or fifty-one dollars a year for room rent, according to the desirability of the room, two dollars and a half a semester for telephone, electric lights, gas, periodicals and other incidentals, and three dollars a week for board, making even the girls who have the most expensive rooms live on less than five dollars a week for the year of thirty-six weeks. The residents at the A. C. A. Cottage are doing even a little better than this. The best part of the whole scheme is that these groups of girls are all so happy. Their house work takes only an hour a day, except in the case of the cooks, and in their case the satisfaction of reducing living expenses

to less than two dollars a week seems to make up for the extra hours spent in cooking.

The houses are all furnished in excellent taste, are thoroughly heated without any anxiety about furnaces or fuel, are lighted by electricity, and afford facilities for laundry work. The girls take great pride in their housekeeping and economical management, and altogether make three of as contented households as one would care to see.

The question naturally arises as to how the depreciation in the furnishings of these houses is to be met. For the present the Mortar Board Society is holding itself responsible for the upkeep of the Mortar Board cottage, the women of the present senior class have assumed the responsibility of the Blue Dragon Inn for this year, and the Association of Collegiate Alumnae expects to keep an eye on the A. C. A. cottage until the university feels like taking over the full responsibility of maintenance.

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## AMONG THE BRANCHES

(Short reports are desired each month for publication in this department.)

**Beloit Branch, Beloit, Wis.**—The November meeting of the Beloit Branch was devoted to war relief work. The Beloit surgical dressings committee furnished instructions and material and we made bandages, compresses and the like for the European soldiers. We were very fortunate in having with us Miss May Chesebrough, who had recently returned from France where she had served for some months in a large war hospital near Paris. She told of her experiences and the afternoon proved very interesting.

**Southern Colorado Branch, Colorado Springs, Colo.**—The Southern Colorado Branch has no past history of work. This year we have appointed three committees for vocational guidance; one for college girls, one for high school and one for eighth grade. One hundred junior and senior girls from the high school responded to an invitation to hear other vocations than teaching discussed, and a number have come to committee members for advice and assistance already. Our high school

executives seem much pleased to have the work undertaken by the Branch.

Four talks were given, library work, nursing, newspaper work and government positions, each dealing with the preparation required, opportunities offered and remuneration to be expected. Colorado College co-operated with the Branch by giving us the use of a room at Bemis Hall for an informal tea before the talks.

One meeting has been held of a study class on vocational guidance—a general discussion of the subject is to be followed this month by one on the "Problems of the Vocational Adviser."

**Fall River Branch, Fall River, Mass.**—The Fall River Branch has issued a folder to the high school girls concerning the collegiate opportunities within the reach of Fall River women. The list includes all New England institutions granting academic degrees to women, and a few others of such high standing that they cannot be ignored. In addition to this, the folder contains information in the form of various suggestions helpful to would-be college girls.

**Fox River Valley Branch, Appleton, Wisconsin.**—Our branch is starting out quite vigorously this fall. We cleared two hundred and fifty dollars on a lecture by Tagore, and have decided to use this as the starting point for a scholarship to be given to a graduate of the town high school who wishes to attend Lawrence College. We are endeavoring to increase this fund this winter that we may offer a scholarship of twenty-five dollars in the fall.

**The Central Illinois Branch, Urbana, Ill.**—The Central Illinois Branch is small, having usually sixty or seventy members. At our monthly meetings we try to call exclusively upon our own members for our programs. The general theme of the talks, is to be this year the part women can and ought to play in civic affairs. Our committees work outside and report briefly at each meeting whenever their work permits.

**Madison Branch, Madison, Wis.**—This year we are just getting started. We are starting with the idea that there is no better incentive than the prospect of definite visible work.

Our interest in the co-operative house nearly doubled our membership and more than doubled our enthusiasm.

This year we are considering the establishing of a scholarship for girls at the University of Wisconsin. This matter is now before a committee. I hope you will hear of the success of this plan later.

**Central Missouri Branch, Columbus, Mo.**—We have taken as our best field of work the interests of the university girls. For them we are supporting a loan fund, raising money for it by entertainments. We also are enlisting the aid of several hundred women's clubs throughout the state, for a much needed "Women's Building" here. In connection with this and also with the general university interests, we planned, arranged, and carried out a scheme for inviting back and entertaining a group of representative alumnae from different parts of the state. This proved a great success and we hope that we may be able to try it again.

**Southern New York Branch, Binghamton, N. Y.**—In the Southern New York Branch, the energies of the Club are directed toward raising money to be loaned *without interest* to girls working their way through college. There has lately been a greater demand for such aid than we could give. The Club makes part of this money by managing the sale of, and packing, the "Monday Afternoon Club Kalendar," a very good daily quotation calendar. If any of the other branches would like to help us in our work by selling our Kalendar in their community for a commission, please write to Mrs. C. S. Peters, Riverside Drive.

**Western New York Branch, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Believing that members are interested in any association only so far as they are working for it, our entire membership has this year been divided into five sections, so that each member feels responsible for a certain amount of the association's success. The membership section, Miss Liliac MacDonald, Chairman, at the first meeting secured six new members.

The reception section, Mrs. Frederick K. Wing, chairman, secures hostesses and arranges for flowers and service at all meetings.



The vocational section, Mrs. John R. Joslyn, chairman, has already placed several young women in positions they wished to fill. This section holds regular office hours three days a week at the College Club, and every day so far this season they have had work to do.

The scholarship section, Miss Elsa Janees, chairman, has sent two young women to college this year, and has plans whereby it hopes to raise the money to pay for the scholarships without making it all come from the association.

The educational section, Mrs. William C. Peebles, chairman, is doing work along all educational lines. There are three sub-committees under this section: educational legislation, with Mrs. Frank Severance, chairman; greater university, Mrs. Melvin Porter, chairman; and local educational matters, Mrs. C. P. Millard, chairman. At the last meeting Mrs. Millard gave us a most interesting talk on local matters of school work.

Our program for the year is full of good things. The October meeting was an acquaintance tea to which women eligible for membership were invited. President Booth Davis of Alfred University was our speaker last month. At the December meeting we expect to have Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, our executive secretary. In January Dean Richards of Syracuse University visits us and we are to have a joint meeting with the Syracuse Alumnae Club. One month is to be given up entirely to Buffalo's greater university, with speakers from its faculty. Our meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month at the College Club, and we should be glad to have A.C.A. members from other branches when visiting in Buffalo look us up.

**Ozark Branch, Springfield, Mo.**—One year the Branch took up the study of Modern Plays and had some splendid lectures on such plays as the *Sunken Bell*, *Lonely Lives* and *The Weavers*. Another outline for study included reviews of poems by our contemporary American poets. One profitable afternoon was spent in considering, through several short discussions, the historical tendencies in the various warring nations which lay behind the present conflict. One memorable afternoon the Branch was addressed by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark while she was visiting in Springfield.

**Pittsburgh Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Our branch is showing a very good growth. Eighteen new members last year and

eight already this year. We hope we can make our membership seventy-five in time for the April convention.

We are solving some of our problems nicely. The one that puzzles us just now is, how to attract recent graduates to a small branch like ours where we have no club house facilities.

These young girls would be a valuable asset. They seem to be interested in athletics and dramatics only.

**Toledo Branch, Toledo, Ohio.**—The Social Service Committee reports:

Our biggest effort is toward some provision for the segregation of the feeble-minded. The present capacity of Ohio institutions is for less than two thousand cases, whereas every city in the state has a long waiting list, and year after year the legislature fails to meet the problem. Believing that one fundamental cause of crime, disease, and pauperism is feeble-mindedness, and that the increase in the numbers can be checked only by adequate segregation, and knowing that such segregation must be provided for by a large appropriation, we are assisting the Bureau of Juvenile Research in taking a census of the feeble-minded in the state. This we do by collecting, through various agencies, lists of cases, which are turned over to the State Psychologists for examination. Our hope is that the facts as to the prevalence of feeble-mindedness will force the legislature to take action.

**The Washington, D. C., Branch.**—The work of the Washington Branch of the A.C.A. which perhaps will be most interesting to the other branches, is that of the Trade Sewing School. This school was started in the spring of 1914, with the idea of teaching and helping the adolescent girls, especially those who drop out of school at fourteen, with no vocational training. According to the District Child Labor law, no boy or girl can go to work under the age of sixteen. The compulsory education law, however, allows them to leave school at fourteen. There is therefore, a dangerous period of two years of idleness before the child, unless he obtains a permit to work. Since this permit allowed under the law in cases of financial necessity is very liberally construed, there is a tremendous falling off from school attendance of the child over fourteen years of age.

It was to find a way out of this difficulty, that a survey of the dressmaking industry of Washington was made, to see what openings could be found. This canvass convinced the committee that there was an almost unlimited opportunity for young girls in the sewing trade, if they could only be given the training required. The plan of the school was to have a salaried head who should put the school on a commercial basis, as well as teach the girls to sell the output of the school, and to pay them small wages as soon as they were capable of earning them. The latter arrangement was agreed to be necessary, as no girl of the type considered would work eight hours a day without being paid.

The school opened on the 1st of April, 1914, with three indifferent girls: it closed after two months with five enthusiastic ones. It was not possible to put the school on a self supporting basis in the short period of two months. Owing to the lateness of the season, the plans for that year were modified, and instead of training the girls directly for the shops, it was decided to teach them to make blouses, underwear, and simple tub dresses. The neighborhood house furnished the room, the sewing machines and the superintendence.

October, 1914, the school reopened and continued for twenty-one weeks. The great difficulty in the fall of this year was to secure a teacher. The requirements were not modest. She must be a practical person, able to fill various kinds of orders, have also the ability to teach and to discipline girls from homes that are far below the normal scale of living. For this year the salary offered was but \$10 per week. A class of eight girls was formed, but it was necessary to change teachers three times. The girls, however, made good progress and showed the effect of the settlement ideals in various ways. Those who were not forced to go to work returned in October, 1915.

A friend of the house gave the committee \$25.00 a month in order that a teacher might be adequately paid. The Committee became responsible for the balance of the salary \$75.00 per month. In October, 1915, Miss Elizabeth Nagle, a graduate of Wellesley and a practical dressmaker, was engaged, and became a resident of Neighborhood House. The school was in session thirty-five weeks during the year 1915-16. Eighteen girls were registered. Three of these were not suited to the

work and left soon. A few were pushed by home needs into the business world. The selling of the product, the shopping, the bookkeeping were largely done by the committee. Lessons were also given in special kinds of sewing, such as smocking. Seven girls found work at sewing.

The treasurer's report of the Trade Sewing School shows that under a salaried head the school was placed on a commercial basis.

For the year 1914-1915

Receipts .....	\$ 431.28
Disbursements .....	430.19
Balance .....	1.09
Sales .....	195.14

For the year 1915-1916

Receipts .....	\$1,486.24
Disbursements .....	1,343.11
Balance .....	143.13
Sales .....	985.82

This report not only shows the school to be self-supporting, but also that during the past year, it cleared \$143.13.

Over one hundred girls were visited by Mrs. Rainey and her assistants, some of them a number of times, to learn why they were out of school and to invite them to the class. The committee under the chairmanship of Miss Ellen Vinton have completed the experiment and the Industrial Department of Neighborhood House will continue to offer instruction and employment to young girls who seem fitted for the handicrafts, thus bringing them under its helpful influence.

**Greenwich, Conn., Branch.**—The College Club of Greenwich, Conn., has just begun another winter, which promises to be full of varied activities.

The work which has aroused the greatest interest in the club is that done by the Surgical Dressings Committee. This committee was organized last March, and the club members, and their friends, have met practically every Monday since then. The result of their work is apparent in over 33,000 dress-

ings which have been sent to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston for sterilization before being forwarded to France.

The Educational Committee of the Club, which keeps an open eye for any help it can give the public schools in Greenwich, has been enlarged this year, and now has a vocational branch in connection with the Bureau of Occupations.

Another of the activities in which the Club is interested is the organization of a story-telling hour at the public library for the public school children. The success of the experimental hours last spring has warranted a more definite plan of work, and it is hoped that a professional story-teller may soon take charge of the work.

As the French play given by the social committee of the club last winter, netted \$500.00 for the Surgical Dressings Committee, the club is urging that committee to further efforts so that the relief work at home and abroad may be continued.

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### SUFFRAGE IN YUCATAN

The most surprising news of recent announcement is that the ballot has been granted to women in Yucatan.

That province, which was the scene of merciless exploitation and frightful cruelties before the revolution, has been advancing since by leaps and bounds. We already knew that more than a thousand new schools had lately been opened in Yucatan, that scientific methods of modern agriculture were being taught throughout the province and even that a Woman's Congress had been held there, for the first time in Mexico. But all this had hardly prepared us to expect anything so very up-to-date as the granting of votes to women.

The women of Yucatan will be the first Spanish-speaking women in the world to exercise this privilege. Yucatan is largely cut off from the rest of Mexico by geographical circumstances, and is in a position to work out this interesting experiment for itself. Our gratitude is due to the modern-minded Governor who has made it possible. May it prove a thorough success, and lead the way for the whole of Spanish America!—*The Woman's Journal*.

# NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

## BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. II

DECEMBER, 1916

No. 9

### WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

264 Boylston Street, Boston

#### APPOINTMENT BUREAU

FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

MABEL GAIR CURTIS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

The director will this year make regular monthly visits to Jackson College (Tufts) for vocational counseling, and already has met the first of four appointments at Bryn Mawr for the same purpose.

The Bureau is co-operating with the vocational committee of the Boston Branch of the A.C.A. in planning again a series of four vocational conferences in February and March on various professional opportunities for trained women. These are given chiefly for seniors in the nearby colleges, at 4 o'clock on Wednesdays, at the Union.

To increase the usefulness of the Bureau, a committee of nine social service executives of Boston have consented to serve on an Advisory Committee on Social Service. It is hoped that the Bureau will also have an advisory committee representing the field of training for Social Service.

The financial statement of News Notes for last year, referred to in the September Journal, will be omitted, for lack of space. The Bureau will be glad to send the statement to anyone requesting it.

As for positions to be filled by the Bureau, the two special lines recently have been providing helpers in the three new bookshops opened this fall in New England by college women, and finding

executive secretaries for Charity Organization Societies, or Civic Leagues. Two service superintendents have been furnished for a college lunch-room serving about a thousand students daily.

The calls to be filled in October were ninety-three this year, against ninety-one in October last year, and the persons registered seventy-two, against fifty-four last year.

The bureaus in Boston, New York and Philadelphia are uniting in an advertisement in the new Radcliffe Quarterly,—one more bit of cooperation.

Miss Faith Foxcroft, Mount Holyoke '01, is now office secretary of the Y.W.C.A., 600 Lexington Ave., New York City.

### CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Stevens Bldg., N. Wabash Ave.,  
Chicago

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

The fall months bring a brisk business to this office, although the uncertainty in business conditions before and after the presidential election has been unusually prolonged. It is interesting to note in this connection that a firm selected one of our candidates for a secretaryship which was to be created tentatively until the results of the election were known. One of the calls we have filled recently was for a dietitian to make a special dietetic survey of a boys' school in order to ascertain whether or not the boys were getting the proper, balanced diet at a minimum cost. Another call was for

a bookkeeper from a real estate firm of two brothers, one of whom strongly preferred a man for the position. We were able to suggest just the right kind of young woman who won over the anti-feministic brother.

One of the problems which always strikes us anew at this time of year is that of the young college girl, anxious to do something, not specially trained, unable or not eager to take additional training, and sometimes measuring opportunity by the amount of salary. It is often difficult to make her appreciate the advantages of an apprentice position, and if she has not had definite training, it is hard to put her in touch with anything she considers worth while. With her and with her more experienced sister the tendency to have a commercial attitude toward life and work is an unfortunate indication of the times. It would seem as if our colleges might well lay greater stress on the idea of service in all fields of work.

The Manager has spoken this month at the University of Indiana and the Montana Agricultural College where vocational conferences were held for the first time; also at the second vocational conference at De Pauw University, before the State Normal School at Valley City, North Dakota, and the local Bryn Mawr Club.

#### THE KANSAS CITY COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE VOCATIONAL BUREAU

Co-operating with Federal and State  
Departments of Labor

804 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. WILLIAM E. CRAMER,  
CHAIRMAN

MISS ALICE HOUSTON,  
PUBLICITY SECRETARY

Calls from the employers of Kansas City for the past month have been

fewer than during our first month. This is due, we think, in part, to local and state political conditions; in part, to the fact that the employers have not found it necessary to require college women in the business world. However, we have placed some interesting types, among them a Ph.D. who had one marketable thing—bookkeeping; a Belgian refugee, who is an expert needle woman, in a lucrative position, at \$5 a day, with an art shop. Our two leading local newspapers have been giving us quite a good deal of publicity lately, and in the last two days we have been receiving mail from college graduates, who now live in small Kansas and Missouri towns. This is exactly what we have desired, as we do not see why Kansas and Missouri graduates should go to the Chicago bureau. The Federal Government has given us every assistance and we hope to be able to prove that our co-operation means an effective bureau in Kansas City for trained women.

#### NEW YORK INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

130 East 22d Street, New York City

FRANCES CUMMINGS, MANAGER

Perhaps the most important matter to report this month is a decision of our Board of Directors to further define and modify our rules for registering both positions and applicants. A careful study of those registered reveals the fact that since the number of positions considerably exceeds the number of candidates a somewhat careful weeding out of positions is desirable. We have therefore decided not to register temporary clerical positions which offer no particular value in training even though they sometimes tide a girl over a short period between permanent positions. We have also decided to eliminate the resident positions

for governesses, mothers' helpers and companions to young children. Very few college girls are interested in these positions and they require a disproportionate amount of attention and time. We have long made it a practice not to fill any but the most exceptional positions for housekeepers in private families. In order to assist in keeping an adequate standard of salaries for college women we have made the rule that no position will be registered which offers a salary of less than \$12 per week unless it may properly be considered an apprentice opportunity and unless it promises a good future.

In registering candidates for positions we have decided to restrict somewhat our practice of registering those who have attended colleges, but have not graduated. Hereafter they will be considered on the same basis as non-college women and will therefore be registered only if they have had adequate technical training or extended experience in a field of work other than teaching. Librarians and dietitians who apply for registration will not be accepted hereafter on the basis of their experience merely, but must have either a college degree or a technical degree from an approved institution. This requirement is in line with the high standards required in these two professions. In the Department for Social Workers our rules for registration require a college education, a course in a professional school training for social work, or experience which is the equivalent of such training. These changes are none of them revolutionary, but will serve, we hope, to make the number of positions and registrants somewhat more proportionate.

In the month of October 115 positions were filled in all departments and exceeded by ten our total in the previous largest month, January of 1916. Fifty-four positions were filled requiring a knowledge of stenography and type-

writing, twenty-nine in our Department for Social Workers and thirty-two in our general department.

Already a number of foreign women have come to the Bureau seeking employment in this country due to conditions resulting from the war. This indication of the serious problems which the Bureau will doubtless have to face when the war is over has led to the appointment of a special committee of the Board of Directors to give the subject consideration.

The Fifth Anniversary of the opening of the offices of the Bureau occurred in October. As it was impossible to arrange a suitable celebration at that time it was deferred until December. A meeting is planned for the evening of December 7th to which will be invited all those actively registered with the Bureau as well as those who are still holding positions in which the Bureau has placed them. Brief addresses by representatives in this large group will give an opportunity for knowing the wide variety and the unique character of some of the types of work now being carried forward by those who have been placed during the past five years.

#### BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

1302 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

Owing to the increase of business the Bureau is planning to move to more convenient offices on the first floor of the College Club's new house, 302 South 13th Street. This house joins the back buildings of the present College Club and will have the benefit of the same telephone connection. By this change the Bureau will have better arrangements for private offices and filing space.

The Vocational Conferences under the auspices of the Philadelphia Bureau



of Occupations and other organizations will be held the second Thursday in each month, beginning, January 11, 1917. The general subjects will be: Business; Arts, Crafts and Handicrafts; Magazine, Newspaper and general Publishing House work; the Drama; and Agriculture and Horticulture. The season ticket for the course will be two dollars, but all students will be admitted free of charge.

The Bureau is fortunate in securing the services of Miss Ruth Anderson for chairman of the Publicity Committee. Miss Anderson is a member of the Commercial Research Department of the Curtis Publishing Company.

At a recent College Club luncheon the College Club Committee on Volunteer Social Service planned to continue its cooperation with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and the Bureau of Occupations. The chairman of the committee, Mrs. Berthold Strauss, will be at the College Club Tuesday afternoons and Thursday mornings to interview volunteers and Miss Butcher of the Bureau of Occupations will see candidates during the Bureau's office hours, from ten until three, Saturdays until one.

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#### COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU OF PITTSBURGH

Under the Auspices of the College Club of Pittsburgh  
Fifth Floor, Bessemer Building

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

It is with a great deal of pleasure that the Pittsburgh Bureau reports the work of October, as it marks the greatest volume of business yet reached. If every "last" month continues to be the "best" month, there can be no doubt left as to the growth and success of the work.

Applicants during the month num-

bered ninety-three, by far the largest number to come in that length of time. There were seventeen placements, fourteen of which are permanent ones.

By far the largest group of positions comes under the head of business openings, because Pittsburgh is essentially a commercial center, with a less wide range of opportunity in unusual positions than are found in other cities.

Following the plan mentioned in the last report, the Director is meeting engagements to speak at High Schools on the broad topic of "Vocations for Women." The principals of the schools where such talks have been given appreciate the opportunity given the students of hearing something definite about preparation for life work.

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#### VIRGINIA BUREAU OF VOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

6-8 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.

O. L. HATCHER, DIRECTOR

E. W. TUTTLE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The efforts to provide training in Virginia for social workers have had the greatest possible encouragement. The Bureau has for several months been agitating the need for it and in the middle of October called a preliminary conference of representatives from each local organization doing social work and from the academic and medical colleges. The belief was unanimous that such training had become a necessity and the desire to install and support it was manifested by the colleges in offering the technical training and by the social service institutions in providing the practical experience. It is believed by many that when the work is well under way, it will draw not only from Virginia but from adjoining states where such training is also badly needed. A sub-committee was appointed which is now busy in devising the courses and tentative plans for a small

beginning in February, 1917. For this first term it will, of course, make a very modest beginning, not enough to be called a school except in prospect, but it plans to provide really technical courses and hopes to be well under way next year. The keen interest taken by Richmond social workers in the movement makes it likely that its first students will come chiefly from people experienced in charitable work through volunteer and church interests but without technical training; but it will obviously draw quickly from the horde of southern college girls eager to take up social work as a profession.

The Bureau feels that another of its earnest desires is about to be gratified in the bringing of instructors in applied art to Richmond, but it will probably be late in the winter before our work there is finished.

We are having increasing demands for college women with secretarial training and are working hard for better standards in English for the stenographers. A recent request was for a man with vocational training to serve as superintendent of a large orphanage. People of varying ages come to us in steadily increasing numbers for advice as to vocations and the training for them. They are not always the untried college girl, but may times the woman between thirty-five and forty years of age who is willing to invest her small savings in adding some technical training to her practical experience.

#### THE SOCIAL EXCHANGE: CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CIVICS AND PHILANTHROPY

From the beginning, the School of Civics has regarded its placement work as of almost equal importance with its training courses. It is of great concern to the School not so much that its own graduates should be well placed as that the positions in social work to be filled

should be obtained by the best persons available at the time. It has always offered its services to agencies seeking new workers, and to trained workers seeking new positions, whether they have obtained their training at the School or elsewhere. Since professional training is now available in several schools there is no longer any excuse for untrained workers to seek employment in the field of social work. The great majority of those who have been sometime in the field obtained their training in the earlier, harder and more wasteful school of experience. To such of these as desire its help, the School gladly offers its services. It has never been willing to charge for these services, because, in filling positions in social service, no other interest should be regarded except that of obtaining the best skill available under the circumstances. The considerations which govern placement work in this field have led the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations to co-operate, by leaving the placement in those positions wholly to the School and this co-operation has been warmly appreciated. During the year 1915-16, there were registered at the Exchange 361 persons of whom 200 had and 161 had not studied at the School. Of these 145, of whom 130 had and 15 had not been students in the School, were placed. During the same period 392 positions were referred to the Exchange. The positions filled were of the following kind:

Charity Organization Societies ..	31
With Settlements .....	19
In Medical Social Service .....	19
In Religious Social Service .....	2
Recreational Positions .....	23
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## CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS

## STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs held its twenty-second annual convention in Rochester, November 14-17, inclusive, and presented a program of great versatility and value.

Upon the program were found the names of Prof. Martha Van Rensselaer and Prof. Flora Rose, both of the Home Economics Department of Cornell University, the first named being chairman of the Home Economics Committee. Prof. Rose gave an address upon "The Milk Question and the Consumer." The Social and Child Hygiene Committee had as its Chairman Dr. Esther E. Parker, also of Ithaca.

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York City, Honorary President, was unable to be present but sent greetings. Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, past presidents, were guests of honor at a dinner given for them.

Mrs. Hammond, President of "The Militia of Mercy" of New York City, urged the organization of such bands for all classes of work and particularly for the after care of cases of infantile paralysis. Mrs. Hammond urged the "personal touch" in all mercy work.

A great deal of time was given up to the subject of industrial and social conditions, and the many conferences gave opportunity for those interested to become better informed upon arts, Americanization, civics, civil service reform, prison reform, conservation, home economics, legislation, political science, public health, literature and other subjects of interest to the woman of today.

Mrs. W. Grant Brown of New York City, a prominent civic and social reform worker, succeeded Mrs. Albert H. Hildreth as President. There were of course, the usual social activities, but it was noticed this year that these seemed somewhat submerged in the more important and practical work of the convention.

REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE OF NORTHWEST CENTRAL SECTION  
OF A. C. A.

The Northwest Central Section of A. C. A. held its first sectional meeting at Hotel St. Paul, St Paul, Minnesota, on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 1. The time was preliminary to the Minnesota Educational Association meeting, whose program the sectional committee thought would be of interest to delegates.

Thirty-five attended the conference. Responses from branches throughout the section indicated general interest, though delegates were actually returned only from the northern four of the eight older branches and from one of the newly forming North Dakota branches. Considering the short time between the announcement and the assembling of the conference, the officers felt that the first meeting was a success and a vote was passed that provided for a second conference in 1918, the time and place to be decided upon later.

Mrs. McVey, the sectional vice-president, presided and Mrs. Ward Beebe, president of the St. Paul College Club, acted as secretary.

The two discussions of the afternoon, "Educational Legislation," led by Mrs. Margaret Evans Huntington, and "Some Problems of Deans of Women," led by Dean Anna M. Klingenhagen, represented as nearly as could be ascertained the subjects of most nearly common interest in the section.

Mrs. Huntington in discussing Educational Legislation, emphasized the thought that as college women it is our natural right to be most intensely interested in education in the broad sense and that it was the hope of Mrs. Elsie L. Turner, chairman of our National Committee on Education, that as branches we concern ourselves with the following questions—What can A. C. A. do for Educational Legislation? What legislation can we assist in procuring that will bring a higher type of religious and moral education to our young people?

Mrs. Huntington said that with educators at present the greatest difficulty with this second question was the finding of a suitable method by which moral and religious guidance could be directed in a community that in itself was not harmonious. Our public school system deals with Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Liberals. The Bible has been almost, if not entirely, excluded from public schools. Seven states forbid its reading, only ten prescribe its reading and in only one-half is it permissible to read it. When we realize that not more than half of the children in the United States go to Sunday School, it is plain that the Christian problem is a great and important one.

Mrs. Huntington then referred to the Gary, Colorado and North Dakota plans for the introduction of the Bible into our public schools. None of these plans had proved to be entirely effective but all had their good points. She suggested the study of these:

plans in branches and also recommended the study of the plans tried in England, Switzerland, Germany and France.

Mrs. Huntington then said that she believed that A. C. A. needed something besides the college bond to unite the association and put into a position of power the influence it has. She believed that it needed, more than anything else, definite study and work along the line of educational legislation.

Referring to Minnesota, Mrs. Huntington said that as far as she could find out there were no bills regarding Educational Legislation coming before the legislature this year which needed A. C. A. aid and it seemed that earnest study of this big, vital question and our "attempt to get through knowledge an intelligent interpretation of religious motives" would be most profitable.

Mrs. C. E. Adams of Duluth added to the discussion and said that the Duluth branch had already endorsed Mrs. Huntington's ideas and were devoting ten minutes of each meeting to some phase of the question of religious education and one meeting was to be devoted entirely to the subject.

Mrs. Hickok, president of the Minnesota branch, after sympathetic recognition of Mrs. Huntington's emphasis of the religious and moral side of the subject introduced the following resolution:

Resolved: (1) That the Northwest Central Section of the A. C. A. make a determined effort through the interested co-operation of the branches of this section to bring religious and moral training to our young people. (2) That a committee be appointed to prepare a course of study for the branches (as to ways and methods). (3) That a report of this committee be called for at a second conference to be called in two years in regard to work done in the different branches.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Miss Klingenhagen, Dean of Women of the University of Iowa, led a discussion on "Some Problems of Deans of Women." She grouped the problems to be met under three headings:

1. Physical, which includes housing conditions for women outside of college dormitories, both for those who pay for their board and for those who work for their board. She said too many students were obliged on account of lack of proper accommodations to live in poor and even dirty rooming houses. It is the custom for the university halls of residence to set standards, but there was great need for living facilities about colleges. Miss Klingenhagen also put emphasis on the problem of equivalent service for board and room in homes.

2. Educational, which includes the aid that must be given to help students adjust themselves to college conditions and to realize what college means. Much advice is needed in regard to election of work in college as well as for preparation for future vocational work.

3. Social, which requires great tact and insight in order that four years of mental training may include also social training that develops manner and poise. Many girls coming to college need much social development while others interested only in the social side of college must be curbed sufficiently to be made to realize the seriousness of college life.

Miss Klingenhagen, in discussing the different phases of her subject, made us feel that there is much that branches may do to make students going to college realize before they go what it is all for, and that after colleges take these daughters who are entrusted all together to one mother, the woman's dean, there is much that A. C. A. women might then do to see that the house-keeping of their lives is considered, even if college endowments are not large enough to provide good board and room for each student at a fair price.

Miss Fulton, Dean of Women at the University of North Dakota, added to the discussion some of her experiences and spoke particularly of the transition from high school to college, where the greater freedom of the latter life necessitated genuine guidance for freshmen.

After the close of these two discussions the question of a Sectional Exhibit or Exhibits by States to the Biennial in Washington was brought up for consideration. It was voted to leave this matter to a committee.

It was voted to have a second sectional conference in two years—the time and place to be decided later.

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Miss Ruth Law who has broken all American records for long-distance flying is described as a mite of a girl weighing less than 100 pounds. She has been flying for four years but has never had a really good machine. Now she will probably get anything she wants. Carlstrom whose non-stop record was bettered by Miss Law had the best machine that money and science could produce. His plane carried 152 gallons more fuel than the one in which Miss Law flew. She is now going to try to break her own record by a non-stop flight from Chicago to Governor's Island.

## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

*It is intended to notice in this department books and other publications of educational and social interest, preference being given to those by members of the A. C. A. Copies should be sent immediately upon issue to the offices of THE JOURNAL, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.*

**THE SOCIAL CRITICISM OF LITERATURE**

By Gertrude Buck, Ph. D.  
Professor of English at Vassar  
College. Yale University  
Press. \$1.00.

How literary criticism has come to mean a more vital thing than the old conception of it when the canons were fixed by critics who guarded jealously the "boundaries of art" and expressed pompous personal opinions, is set forth with remarkable comprehensiveness in this monograph of sixty pages.

Prof. Buck traces the evolution of the theory of social criticism from the older types and makes clear its function in the light of modern thought. Arnold's conception of the critic as middleman, "propagating the best that is known and thought in the world," she uses in apt illustration and points out that this middleman must get between the author and the reader as a wise and suggestive interpreter. His is the duty of helping the reader to form his own opinion, and of creating in his mind the desire to go on to planes now beyond him; in

other words to be a better reader of better literature.

For the social critic recognizes as "good literature" all books that really minister to any mind, whatever the degree. He measures it by the service it performs in whatever channel and to whomsoever, "What reaches and thrills the soul, that is literature," wrote Hamilton Mabie. But there are degrees in souls, says the new social criticism; and the ultra-violet in books will not appeal to the infra-red of the understanding. To so quicken the understanding that it will ascend the scale naturally and logically of its own volition is the true function of criticism, and any kind of reading that helps in the process, is in the large sense, literature.

"But only," says Prof. Buck, "if it be a sincere expression of the writer's mind. For without sincerity no writing can be good literature."

**THE AMBITIOUS WOMAN IN BUSINESS**

By Eleanor Gilbert. New York.  
Funk & Wagnalls.

Miss Gilbert has written a very

worth-while book that should be in the hands of every young woman contemplating a business career. She shows how women may enter the field of business and by tact, singleness of purpose and attention to modern methods achieve success in the way that men do; how they are achieving it now and even attaining high executive positions, thus putting to shame the old cry that real industrial triumph cannot be theirs.

She believes that the transition from home to business benefits the woman and society generally. If she remains unmarried, she is better off than her old-fashioned sister; and if she does not, she brings a splendid experience into the partnership that should be invaluable in her home-keeping. Miss Gilbert sees no reason, however, why the woman should not go on with her outside work after marriage if she is fitted for it and interested in it. If she knows more about it than housework it would be better economy to hire some one to care for her home. Besides, there's the joy of independence.

The chapters cover a wide range of activities and are replete with practical advice drawn from keen observation and experience. "The Office Field for Women," "The Woman Who Can Write," "Home and Marriage" and "How to Market

Your Ability" are some of them. The last-named is a mine of good suggestions. "It is just as important to know how to sell your services well, as to have services to sell. You do yourself an injustice if you fail to get the best possible opportunity for your group of abilities," advises Miss Gilbert.

There is a full bibliography of business books, courses, and references which should prove helpful, and a list of Liberal Arts colleges with business courses open to women. The chapter on "Special Missions," makes good reading for women who are interested in agriculture.

**STRAIGHT AMERICA. A CALL TO NATIONAL SERVICE**

By Frances A. Kellor. New York. The MacMillan Co. \$0.50.

The central idea of this little book is the Americanization of our foreign-born residents, and Miss Kellor marshals an appalling array of facts to show what we are *not* doing to accomplish this much desired thing. She points out that the native American in his smug satisfaction and assumption of superiority, his contempt for the immigrant and unwillingness to accept him as a social factor in the community in which he lives, is more un-American than the latter; and it is time, she thinks, that the native American woman, the



social bulwark of her town, left off joining organizations and making hospital bandages, and paid a visit of friendliness to her immigrant sister "on the other side of the railroad."

This is really getting at the bottom of the whole situation. Legislation may do a good deal but it cannot compel the friendly visit and it is precisely that which is most needed in the homes of our immigrant peoples. When by actual personal contact the sympathy and understanding are awakened, the native American will see his obligation to the immigrant, and public sentiment will be created strong enough to drive the machinery of the law to worthwhile effort in his behalf.

Not every one will agree with Miss Kellor in her criticism of the presidential administration, but one need not be a close student of national affairs to see that the immigrant wrongs she sets forth are real. Those of the immigrant woman should make a particular appeal to women; for as Miss Kellor so aptly says; she "constitutes the greatest single backward factor in the progress of citizenship among women."

"Straight America" will awaken thought and energize to action and that, perhaps, is the best thing that can be said of any book.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF WOMAN  
By W. L. George. Little,  
Brown & Co. \$1.00.

Seven essays on varying phases of the woman question are included in this book. Mr. George is an avowed Feminist but he tries to get at the root of things and so does not hesitate to tell the truth as he sees it, whether or not it will provoke unfavorable comment. Most of the things he says have been said before, but he writes so cleverly and his point of view is so fresh that the general reader will find him delightfully stimulating.

Such essays as those on the Break-up of Marriage, the Down-fall of the Home and Uniforms for Women are likely to lead to a good deal of discussion, but any one who is not too hide-bound will get enjoyment as well as food for thought from them. He tries to prove that marriage is a vastly over-rated institution and that it is much easier to live too separate than too close. "There really are couples who care for each other very well, who meet in a country house and say, 'What! You here. How jolly!'" As for the home the mass of untrue sentiment that has grown up about it has led to wholly erroneous ideas, he thinks. "It insists that it is home, sweet home, and there is no place like it, which is one comfort." He sees, as might

be expected, in the community home the solution of many problems that now vex the housewife, and plans it out with mathematical accuracy that she may see it too.

The way women dress annoys Mr. George. If they are ever to reach the plane of man they must have energy enough to divest themselves of frippery. Men escape the fashions and thereby save themselves much loss of energy and money. It is not only the fashions that matter, he argues, it is the cost of women's clothes. By their drafts upon wealth in this direction, women lead men nearer to poverty and many other evils. The remedy is a uniform and the few women who lead must make it fashionable.

**BIBLE STORIES TO READ AND TELL.**

Selected and arranged by  
Frances Jenkins Olcott.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.00.

Miss Olcott has made a very wise selection and has so eliminated "grown-up" material that the interest will be kept alive and inquiring. The stories include such favorite subjects as Pharaoh's dream, Moses and the burning bush, Pharaoh's horses cast into the sea, the grapes of Eshcol, the ark of gopher wood and the taking of the Castle of Zion. They are intended as preliminary readings to the Bible

and not as a substitute for it, she explains. The illustrations in color by the Hungarian artist, Willy Pogany, are beautifully done and will make an instant appeal. Some of the subjects are Daniel in the Lions' Den, David and Goliath, the Finding of Moses, and Moses and the Tables of Stone.

One can imagine these stories told in a children's church, a church with soft, green walls and lovely symbolic pictures, and pews and pews of happy listening faces. But they should make their way everywhere the young may be. There are too few books of the kind.

**THE HARVEST MOON**

By Josephine Preston Peabody. Houghton, Mifflin Co.  
\$1.25.

In point of vigor and intellectuality of structure Mrs. Marks' verse yields to none and through this noble vehicle of expression she speaks for the women of Europe upon whom the burden of war has fallen so heavily:

"From her uncounted agony  
Through climbing ages all worn  
by,  
Could he not learn the way to  
die,  
Transfigured with some radiant  
Why?

O fool and blind, and battled for  
Whose strength is this you spill  
in war,

But hers?—Who laughed the  
stars to scorn  
When you were born—When  
you were born."

Intensely in sympathy with  
the Entente Allies she pours out  
a wealth of feeling in the poem  
"Dominion" addressed to the  
Belgian invaders to whom she  
says reproachfully:

"Only your chosen way could so  
have earned  
The men and brothers of the  
Belgian race  
Their everlasting stronghold in  
the sun."

And the same thought is  
carried out in "The Hunted":

"The Over-lord he has gone his  
way  
Lordlier spoil is his today."

But through all the carnage,  
the gaunt fields, the suffering  
and horror, she sees the heavenly  
vision and life that might be

n all its glory and abundant  
riches:

"Where love shall have its own  
And freemen of all breath shall  
gather in  
The harvest of the Sun."

#### BOOKS RECEIVED

- PORTRAITS OF WOMEN. By Gam-  
maliel Bradford. Boston: Houghton,  
Mifflin Co. Price, \$2.50.  
 SELF RELIANCE. By Dorothy Can-  
field Fisher. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-  
Merrill Co. Price, \$1.00.  
 THE LAND OF THE BLUE FLOWER.  
By Frances H. Burnett. (Gift Book  
Edition.) The Holiday Publishing Co.  
New York. Price, 50 cents.  
 BIBLE STORIES TO READ AND  
TELL. By Frances Jenkins Olcott.  
Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. Price,  
\$2.00.  
 THE AMBITIOUS WOMAN IN BUSI-  
NESS. By Eleanor Gilbert. New  
York. Funk & Wagnalls Co.  
 CHILD STUDY AND CHILD TRAIN-  
ING. By M. W. Forbush. New York:  
Charles Scribner's Sons.  
 THE LONG ROAD OF WOMEN'S  
MEMORY. By Jane Addams. New  
York: The MacMillan Co. Price, \$1.25  
 TOLD IN A FRENCH GARDEN. By  
Mildred Aldrich. Boston: Small,  
Maynard & Co. Price, \$1.25, net.  
 THE SOCIAL CRITICISM OF LITER-  
ATURE. By Gertrude Buck, Ph. D.  
New Haven: Yale University Press.  
Price, \$1.00.  
 THE INTELLIGENCE OF WOMAN.  
By W. L. George. Boston: Little,  
Brown & Co. Price, \$1.25, net.  
 HARVEST MOON. By Josephine Pres-  
ton Peabody. Boston: Houghton,  
Mifflin Co. Price, \$1.25, net.  
 FELLOW CAPTAINS. By Sarah N.  
Cleghorn and Dorothy Canfield Fisher.  
New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price,  
\$1.25, net.

# Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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## THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

MARY LEAL HARKNESS

It has been a source of no little regret to me as I have contemplated preparing this outline of the efforts and achievements of the Southern Association of College Women, that I am unable to prepare it with a brief historical sketch from personal knowledge of its birth and early infancy. It would be not merely interesting, but instructive and illuminating as well, to know in just how far its development and activities have followed the lines and approximated the ideals in the minds of the women who ushered it into existence in a Tennessee summer thirteen years ago.

Their ideals were very high, I think; at least, the awe-inspiring effect of them upon the multitude—and a scholastic multitude too, for it was dwelling in the atmosphere of the University of Tennessee—was remarkable. One of the charter members, a Wellesley graduate, relates that, not having attended the first meeting called to consider the formation of an organization, she hardly dared enter the second, for so formidable was the report of the exalted standard and amazing selectness of the new association that she feared that her college might not rank high enough to admit her to a place among the elect!

The charter members formulated for the Constitution of the new Association the statement of its three-fold object now made familiar by annual appearances upon the introductory page of its published proceedings. It might have been more briefly stated, I fancy, as a recognition by these Southern college women of the necessity for them to unite to combat what a Southern college professor a year or two before had been much criticized for calling, in a magazine article, "a defective public sentiment." Conditions, most of them well known, and for many of which the citizens of

the South as a whole can hardly be blamed, had brought about in the Southern states generally the curious paradox of an indifference to higher education side by side with an extravagant and indiscriminating admiration for certain exceptional and luminous individuals, reputed to possess it. This very admiration and exaggeration of the scholastic attainments of persons adorned with degrees from the greater institutions of learning, or with the lustre of study "abroad," has been at once the cause and the result, if I may so speak, of that superlative bane of all those that have beset the cause of education in the South, the "college" that would have hard work to be graded as even a fairly good preparatory school, and did not itself suspect—until the S. A. C. W. and Miss Colton assailed it—its desperate educational state.

There could hardly be other than "a defective public sentiment" where a large proportion of the citizens, women especially, received their schooling in such institutions, and where, on the other hand, the real college course was regarded as a dizzy and dazzling eminence attainable by but a favored few. It may be added that, up to not so many years before the birth of the Southern Association of College Women, these favored few, if they were women, were also rather generally regarded as a freakish few; and although by 1903 the number of standard college graduates among the women of the South, all told, was far from inconsiderable, yet there were still towns of size and repute in American history "pointing with pride" to the *one* girl of their community who had "gone North to college," and had possessed herself of a Vassar or Wellesley or Smith degree. Therefore it is not strange that this group of Southern women of college degree assembled in Knoxville, felt that the foremost of the needs of their South was a movement "to unite college women in the South for the higher education of women," and "to raise the standard of education for women."

Again, perhaps the greatest obstacle to progress with which the really standard colleges of the South have had to contend is the lack of properly prepared students—hence the recognition of the necessity of the third "object": "to develop preparatory schools, and to define the line of demarcation between preparatory schools and colleges."

In her report as Chairman of the S. A. C. W. Committee on Standards of Colleges in 1912, Miss Colton said:

"The chief reason, however, that the A.B. degree of such Southern colleges as Converse and Meredith is not more nearly equivalent to that of Eastern colleges for women is due to the

poorer preparation of the majority of even regular Freshmen in Southern colleges. To illustrate, Meredith College has for four years required in English three units of as good a quality as North Carolina high schools could furnish; yet it has taken my students two years to complete in English composition the work done at Wellesley, Vassar and Mt. Holyoke in one year. And since I taught Freshmen English at Wellesley from 1905 to 1908, the difference can hardly be due to a difference in the quality of the teaching;" and what was true in 1912 was still more true nine years earlier.

To return, however, to the first of the "objects," and to take up it and the others in order and in more detail, I cannot but express with especial emphasis my personal feeling that the results of that first one, and particularly the first half of it, have been of more far-reaching importance than is perhaps generally realized. They have been the least tangible of all the results, in a way, being of a sort not to be conveniently tabulated or published in bulletins; but "to unite college women in the South" for *any* good purpose would be a most significant and heartening thing—more so, I think, than a similar union of college women in any other other section. For it represents a union of elements that have been felt to be more dissimilar than anywhere in West or East or North; and those elements have had more to learn, each of the other, than could have been the case in any other region, and they have learned it. And with that learning and mutual understanding of differing character and viewpoint have come an esteem and even a warm regard which, in my belief, are fundamentally the things through which the S. A. C. W. has lived and grown, and will live and grow. The uniting of college women in the South for any good purpose would have been, I repeat, a notable thing: the uniting of them for a purpose so peculiarly worthy of college women has been not merely notable; it has been great. To bring into close touch with each other three classes of women, Southern graduates of Southern colleges, Southern graduates of Northern colleges, and Northern graduates of Northern colleges now residents of the South, has had an effect upon the women themselves, in broadening their sympathies, enlarging their knowledge of educational conditions, and firing their enthusiasm, which probably even the charter members but dimly foresaw.

But, to turn to the tangible things, the Association has installed a system of machinery in the form of standing committees to carry out its second and third purposes effectively, and the busi-

ness of the foremost of these committees is to investigate the standards of Southern colleges. The work of this committee has probably come more generally to the notice of educators, especially in the North, than any other activity of the Association. Its reports have been not only illuminating, but I think I may say astonishing, to all persons interested in education both in North and South. That they have been substantial as well as startling, however, needs no better proof than that they have been accepted by practically all the leading colleges and universities in the North as a basis for determining the standing of southern students applying for admission to their upper classes. The magnitude of the undertaking which this committee entered upon may perhaps be better appreciated when the fact is presented in cold type that the South contains something more than three hundred and sixty institutions calling themselves colleges or universities.

In its tabulated statement of the Association's four definite departments of work the annual bulletin places at the last, "to circulate facts in regard to the actual educational conditions in southern secondary schools and colleges;" but it seems a logical sequence to discuss this fourth department in connection with the first, of which it is the natural fruit. For the circulation of facts has been very largely accomplished through the publication of the reports of the Committee on Standards of Colleges and of further investigations carried on by Miss Colton after her retirement from the chairmanship of that committee to become president of the Association. In the report of the Southern Association of College Women presented to the Department of School Patrons by Miss Virginia McKenney, first vice-president, at the last meeting of the National Educational Association she said:

"To her pamphlets of former years, *The Improvements in Standards of Southern Colleges*, and *The Approximate Value of Recent Degrees in Southern Colleges*, Miss Elizabeth Avery Colton, President of the Association, has added a third, *The Various Types of Southern Colleges for Women*. This pamphlet has been published as one of the regular bulletins of the Association. It is intended primarily to give full information to high school students concerning the standards and standing of the many institutions in the South with the title 'College.' Classification is made under the following heads: Standard Colleges, Approximate Colleges, Normal and Industrial Colleges, Junior Colleges, Unclassifiable Colleges, Imitation and Nominal Colleges. The main facts about each institution named under the above headings (gathered from catalogs

and announcements) are noted in concise form—location, foundation, recognition by various educational organizations, endowment, volumes in library, number of college students, number of special students, etc. With this definite information to hand, the southern high school girl should be able to make an intelligent choice of institutions according to the type of training she desires. The pamphlet is one more step forward in the Association's work of research and publicity in connection with the standards of colleges. As this work progresses it is becoming harder for the nominal college which advertises falsely to secure students."

As might be expected, the circulation of facts of this type has not been received with unmixed approval in the South, at least by the institutions not flattered by the revelation of the "facts." But it can hardly be doubted that the effect in the end will be of the clearing nature recognized as sure to follow violent atmospheric disturbances in general.

Divisions two and three of the work assigned to the standing committees are in a way more dependent upon the assistance and individual activity of the branches than the two just considered; indeed, but for the hearty cooperation which has come from the branch associations the committees on college clubs and "college day" and on scholarships would have been able to show little more than plans and advice where they now show achievement. It is the business of the College Day Committee, first to organize in high schools and secondary schools generally clubs of girls who expect or would like to go to college. The general purpose of the club is to keep its members interested in and informed upon all the more important features of their prospective college life. It aims to guide them also in the selection of a college, and to make clear to them that all is not college that flashes a B.A. degree. The effect of these college clubs, wherever started, has undoubtedly been to turn college-ward the thoughts of many a girl who did not know that she wanted to go to college until she caught the infection from the conversations of her best friends. The crown of the labors in connection with the college club is the "College Day," a thing into which all the branches have entered with enthusiasm, and whose celebration they have carried out annually with an ingenuity and variety which compels my admiring wonder whenever I read the reports of them. To tell of their various devices would be to publish in full the branch and committee reports for as many years as they have held "College Day." It will be enough to say that each branch devotes one day of the year to entertaining the high school



and academy girls of its community in some way which will present in the most compelling way possible the various characteristics of college life, both serious and frivolous. In places where the work of a branch covers too large a territory to entertain all the available high school girls at once, the program is repeated in different localities as often as circumstances require.

At least one branch—New Orleans—has made a distinct effort to extend this work of implanting what might be termed “the college thought” farther down than the high school. It was found that, in that city at least, children in the seventh and eighth grades had so far decided the question of their prospective high school course that to go after them with collegiate bait in the high school was to catch them too late. A girl may wish ever so much to be a college girl, but if she has laid a foundation of perhaps two years in the “business course,” that wish is but a futile and unfortunate change of heart. The S. A. C. W. members therefore adopted the plan about three years ago of sending speakers to the grammar schools to present the claims of higher education to the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades, and they have had considerable evidence that some of the seed, at least, fell upon good ground.

The Committee on Scholarships is the outgrowth of a beginning made by the branches, notably that at Montgomery, which of its own initiative had secured several scholarships from leading colleges, and, what was no less of a task, suitable holders of them. The Maryland Branch had meantime been accomplishing things in the same direction, and beginnings had been made in other places when in 1912, Miss Keller, who was then president, appointed a scholarship committee for the general Association. This was first called a subcommittee to the Committee on College Day; but after the next annual meeting it rose to the dignity of an independent committee, and has so enlarged its field of work that it now offers seventy scholarships in standard institutions. Besides this it has circulated among high school pupils and teachers information as to the requirements of each college offering scholarships, dates of examinations, etc., by means of a printed leaflet put into their hands. These scholarships vary in value, the most of them being tuition scholarships only, but one or two cover a part of the other expenses as well. The Association may also nominate candidates for the six hundred dollar Pulitzer Scholarship at Barnard College. This committee has found that it is rather easier to secure a scholarship from a standard college than to secure a willing and well-prepared applicant for it. Yet a large number of the scholarships

are being used, and Miss Spencer, the chairman of the committee, says in her last report:

"Judging from the number of letters, asking for information, the interest in scholarships is growing. Though each inquiry does not mean that a properly prepared candidate is at hand at the present time, yet when made for students still in the second year of the high school, it gives us hope for the future." While fear of examinations deters a good many southern girls from applying for these scholarships, lack of means to meet the expense exclusive of tuition undoubtedly holds back many desirable applicants. Feeling assured of this the Association has made some tentative steps towards the establishment of a loan fund. As a work of the general association this has not assumed great proportions, but local funds are held and administered by several of the branches.

To quote again and finally from the Association's annual bulletin: "The Association is trying to create such public sentiment as will demand throughout the South (1) *college* work for *college* degrees, and (2) larger appropriation for rural and city schools, better trained and better paid superintendents and teachers, better buildings, more effective supervision of the physical welfare of children, and, finally, a much larger enrollment of the school population."

Much of the work under (2) is carried on through cooperation with the School Patrons Committee of the National Educational Association, and in the past two or three years an especially active campaign has been carried on against the notorious illiteracy of certain sections of the South. In regard to the conduct of this campaign I cannot do better than to quote again from Miss McKenney's report before the N. E. A.:

"The Patrons Committee of the Association through local committees has striven especially to promote interest in the investigation and elimination of illiteracy in all the states represented in the Association. Copies of the Illiteracy Circular compiled by the women of Alabama were sent to all Patrons Committee chairmen. Directly or indirectly the committee has been able to stimulate interest in the betterment of illiteracy conditions in Mississippi and Kentucky. It has also cooperated further in the work already in progress in Alabama and North Carolina."

In closing this paper I wish to say that in my occasional mention of the work of specific branches and localities I am very far from intending to seem to disregard that of the ones which I have not mentioned by name. I have given specific instances some-

times because I happen to be better acquainted with the work there, sometimes because certain branches chance to have made special efforts in the departments of which I have written. But there is not a branch—from Maryland to Texas—which has not been giving its influence and active service to some form of educational work adapted to the especial needs and conditions of its own locality. Wherever members of the Southern Association of College Women are found there has been given, I think it is not too much to say, a strong additional impulse to the movement to create in the South a sentiment, no longer "defective," but strong and full-grown, both for higher education and for better education in every grade, from the lowest to the highest.

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## THE NEW PLAN OF ADMISSION

ALICE V. WAITE

The women's colleges that have admitted students by certificate as well as by examination have always had to be on the defensive against those colleges who have held that only by examinations in all subjects offered for admission could a student's knowledge be tested. Undaunted by this criticism, the women's colleges which are at present changing their method—Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley—have held on their way for over thirty years, fully convinced that they have gained just as good students from certificated schools as those who entered by examinations in all subjects. Certainly no statistics could be compiled that would show inferiority on the part of certificated students. Those who entered by examination have failed in later work just as often as those who came in by certificate, and some of our highest honor students in college work were certificated for admission. Certainly it is not the failure to secure good students that has caused these four colleges to give up their method of admission by certificate.

At Harvard, on the other hand, the Committee on Admission recognized the need of a change, and adopted in 1911, after more than a year of deliberation, their present plan of admission, which calls for:

- (1) The school record for four years, giving evidence as to the quality of the school curriculum.
- (2) An estimate of the applicant's character and scholarship from the headmaster.

- (3) Four comprehensive examinations
  - (a) English.
  - (b) Latin; or candidates for the S. B., French or German.
  - (c) Mathematics, or Physics, or Chemistry.
  - (d) Any subject not already selected under *b* or *c* from the following lists:
    - Greek, French and German.
    - History and Mathematics.
    - Physics and Chemistry.

These four examinations must be taken at one examination session, either in June or in September.

With this experience before them, the four women's colleges began their concerted consideration of this subject in October, 1915. After several meetings of the eight delegates—the President and one other from each college, with plans submitted, amended, and approved by the faculties of the respective colleges, their new plan of admission was adopted February, 1916, and may be made use of, under the College Entrance Examination Board, at any examination period. In September, 1919, it will entirely supersede the certificate system, though the applicant may still enter under the old plan of examinations in all subjects.

The new plan calls for two kinds of evidence:

- (1) Evidence submitted by the school.
  - (a) A school report on blanks provided by the colleges covering the entire record of the applicant, of subjects and grades, for four years, to be submitted by February 15th of the year of entrance.
  - (b) A certificate from the school principal which will supply information under several headings. The blank reads as follows: "The Board of Admission will be very grateful for an estimate of the candidate's character. They will be glad to have information about the candidate's scholarly interests, whether connected with her school work or outside of it; her possession of exceptional ability of any kind; her fondness for outdoor sports; her moral qualities, such as honesty, courage, self-control, and regard for duty; the influence that she has exerted among her schoolmates, and the ways in which it has been recognized.
- (2) Evidence submitted by the candidate:

Four comprehensive examinations selected from each of the following groups:

- (a) English or History.
- (b) A foreign language.
- (c) Mathematics, or Chemistry, or Physics.
- (d) A fourth subject chosen by the applicant from the subjects which may be offered for admission. This choice must be approved by the Committee on Admission.

At least two of these examinations must cover not less than three admission units. For example, if a student offers three points of French for admission, her examination must cover the three points.

The four examinations must be taken at one session, either in June or in September. If the applicant fails in June, she will not be admitted again to examination in September, but she may try again the following year, or she may take the old order of examination in all subjects in September. These comprehensive examinations are given by the College Entrance Examination Board, and so are open to candidates in all centers where College Entrance Board examinations are given. The examiners of the Board will read the books, which will then be forwarded to the individual college for the final decision.

This evidence submitted by the applicant in the work that she thinks she can do best will be examined from a somewhat different standpoint from the marking system which has obtained for examination papers. The Committee will try to learn from these papers what the ability of the candidate is, and not how much she remembers of a successful "cram." The examinations will be carefully judged on the following basis:

Does the candidate show a sufficient knowledge of this subject to continue it in college?

Does her book suggest a different kind of training from that on which the examination is based? Or poor training? Or that she has not made full use of her opportunities?

Does the book suggest capacity for honor work? Or is it merely passable? Or a failure?

What does she do best?

Indicate, by underlining words in the following lists, the characteristics of the book.

Good: Neatness; Accuracy; Correct spelling and punctuation;

Sense of order and arrangement; Reasoning power; Memory; Ability to apply knowledge.

Bad: Slovenly; Inaccurate; Careless in spelling and punctuation; Illogical; Poor memory; Inability to reason.

Remarks:

From the principal of her school, from the student's own work, and from her work of the past years, the colleges believe that they have a sounder basis of admission than they have had before. They will not necessarily reject a student if she fails in one part of her work. Special excellence in some parts may sufficiently prove to the examiners that she is a desirable candidate, that she can do college work, and she will be admitted.

One of the special advantages of this system, both to the college and to the student, is that there will be no entrance conditions. An applicant will either be admitted free from all conditions, or rejected. We recognize that entrance conditions are a handicap, but they seem inevitable under our present arrangement. The new plan gives the freshman every chance to make a good record.

After the approval of this new system by the faculties of the four colleges concerned, the representatives of these colleges called a conference in March, 1916, in New York, to consider the plan with delegates from the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, from the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, and from the Head Mistresses' Association. The Secretaries of the College Entrance Examination Board and of the New England College Entrance Certificate Board were also present. The plan met with cordial endorsement by all these representatives with a single exception, and the date (September, 1919) was agreed upon as giving full time for any needed adjustment to the change.

In May the Presidents of the four colleges met in Chicago the representatives of the secondary schools and colleges of the Middle West. It was noteworthy here that the secondary school principals were less in accord on the advantages of the new plan, with their accepted custom of passing their graduates unquestioned from the High School into the State University. From the Middle West, then, it may be that the Eastern colleges will not receive as many students under the new plan, until time accustoms these High Schools to the change, and they appreciate that there are advantages.

The advantages of the new plan are no less to the preparatory school than to the college, in that the new plan removes all exact-

ing requirements as to the arrangement of the curriculum, since the blanks ask no questions about subjects carried in the last year, nor the number of classroom periods allotted to each subject. The method of instruction is left to the school. The college asks for results. It substitutes for four different certificate systems in use by the four colleges at present a uniform system of admission blanks. The candidate has the advantage of meeting examinations in subjects that she believes herself qualified for, since she has some choice of examination, and she is not required to spend the last part of the year before entering in hasty reviews to comply with the requirements for final subjects. The new method admits her free from conditions, if she is admitted at all, and the school principal is freed from undue pressure to grant a certificate to an unworthy candidate, but his estimate of the quality of the candidate in mind and character will be followed by the college, and will count for or against the student in the minds of the examiners.

At a meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in November, 1916, this new plan of admission was so ably presented by President Burton of Smith College that anyone who heard his speech, or who reads it in the January number of "Education," can learn little from this exposition of the subject. At this same meeting Professor Clifford Moore, who had been on the original committee for the adoption of the new plan at Harvard, emphasized the advantages that Harvard recognized over the old method as securing for the college a standard of power, of grasp, reasoning, thoroughness, and accuracy, even of originality and imagination in the students who had come to them from schools which might not have met all their requirements in preliminaries and finals under the old system, and which might not meet all the requirements of the certificate system.

An advantage to the college will be perhaps a more careful consideration on the part of the applicant. Some freshmen who drop out of college during or at the end of the year because unfit for college work, thereby losing for themselves a year's time, and undergoing humiliation for themselves and for their families, might, with more serious consideration, go to some technical school or school of applied arts and make a successful record. By the present certificate process, too many high school graduates enter upon college life as the obvious next step in education, with no special question of their fitness for a college course. It is because the college of liberal arts so thoroughly believes in the vocational school and the important place it has in education that it would urge on the

high school graduate the weighing of advantages on both sides before fixing on the choice of college or of vocational school. The amount of vain time expended on unfit students in college might to great profit be saved for those who are fit, and are deserving of all the attention that can be given them.

To the school and to the college the new plan offers a flexibility not in the certificate system nor the old order of examinations, a freedom to the principal from interference in the curriculum order, uniformity on the part of the college in admission blanks, and to the college an unbiased judgment of the applicant; to the applicant a chance to be judged on the subject in which she believes she can do best, and the opportunity to enter without the handicap of conditions.

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## CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

MARJORIE BARSTOW

In September, 1915, when the world was looking back over fifty years of the fair history of Vassar College, Connecticut College opened its doors to its first freshman class. The founding of this new college was the product of many efforts. The promulgation of the idea and need of a College, arising from the exclusion of women from the only college in Connecticut in which a collegiate education was open to them, was the notable work of the women's College Club of Hartford. The realization of the idea in material means was due to a great community effort of New London that resulted in a corporation gift of \$50,000, individual contributions of \$136,000 and the initial gift of land—fifty acres from Mrs. Harriet U. Allyn. The project got real assurance of scope and continuance through the beneficence of Mr. Morton F. Plant who endowed the institution with \$1,000,000, and who added subsequently funds of \$120,000 for the erection of two dormitories. By purchase or gifts the real estate was augmented to 340 acres, in which the gifts of Miss Anna Hempstead Branch of fifteen acres and of Mr. Frank L. Palmer of eighty acres are significant items. The library, now approximating 10,000 volumes, grew out of donations of Mrs. Thomas Harland and the late Dr. Wm. P. Bolles. The whole story offers a history of enthusiasm and good will perhaps unmatched in the history of woman's education.

Was a new college needed? Was a new type of college, per-



haps, to be expected in this new institution? The creation of a college for women in a rich and populous state was obviously a necessity—with the congestion of existing women's colleges—a necessity also in the larger field. But there was a still greater need—the need of a frank recognition in education of the changing relation of women to the community. The gracious academic culture would necessarily be cherished; but with it and out of it must grow a professional and technical training for women graduates to function in life beyond the college. Existing colleges of academic type did not offer such training, and the need was not wholly supplied by the co-educational universities; for they have been founded with special reference to the traditional professions of men, and come slowly into a recognition of special talents or interests of women and of the host of comparatively new professions which are now developing in their hands. Hence, from the first, the aim of Connecticut College was two-fold—to do what other colleges were doing for women, and, if possible, to do it better; and to do what no other college has as yet attempted—correlate, for such as so desire, training for those callings to which a college education best ministers.

What the other colleges for women have given is indeed invaluable—a refined, organized, disciplined, yet free and democratic social life amidst beautiful surroundings, and liberal culture, that initiation into the treasures of our intellectual inheritance. That culture need, however, not remain solely as an end in itself; it can become the indispensable basis for more specific application. This fuller conception of woman's education it is the aim of Connecticut College to realize.

The first necessity for a fine academic life is a beautiful and spacious setting for the college buildings—a campus easily accessible from without, and sufficient for the development of a separate and undisturbed communal life, amidst surroundings as lovely and inspiring as possible. Hence the incorporators of the college determined to secure, by gift and purchase, an ample college estate. Connecticut College now has a campus of 340 acres which, in natural advantages, yields to none. Situated, as it is, on the highway between New York and Boston, in the very centre of the fair community of New England colleges it can easily keep in touch with the life and culture around it. The splendid stretch of hill-top and pasture and woodland, on the banks of the Thames River, which forms the college estate, seems to combine in one all the various types of wild and natural beauty. From the flattened, elong-

ated hill where the main buildings are grouped there is a view unobstructed in all directions, Southward lies New London and its harbor, a starry picture by night, and beyond is the open sea, beautiful at all times of the day. To the west the college grounds slope gently to the Thames River, where there is a sheltered cove for a boathouse. To the north the Thames River winds, gleaming, among the wooded hills. To the west there is a romantic bit of woodland, a most tempting place for college picnics and out-of-door plays, and beyond that low undulating hills, lovely at sunset.

This beautiful site of "The College by the Sea" has in itself an educative influence almost inestimable. There is something inspiring in the sense of great, open, shining space, in the moonlight, on the water at night; in the blaze of the morning sun on the sea; in the keenness of the salt sea-winds. But the imaginative appeal is not limited to these. There is something no less stimulating in the romance of the old harbor-town whither most picturesque wanderers of the sea, from Captain Kidd to Captain Koenig, have at sometime found their way; and this romance has not been lost since the old whaling vessels have given place to the submarines and hydroaeroplanes that now go by on the river. Here, if anywhere, the wonder of the present overshadows even the mystery of the past. Moreover, the background of Connecticut College has a more direct influence upon the life of the students. The extent and variety of the grounds on the river front and the nearness to the sea, make possible a rich and various development of that out-of-door social life which is one of the best features of our colleges. Rowing on the river, picnics in the woods or on the shore, sea-bathing, coasting and skating—all these are unusually tempting at Connecticut College. And the department of physical education is turning to account this out-of-door life by developing such sports as tennis, hockey, soccer, base ball, cricket, archery, and cross-country running, as well as the indoor dancing and fencing and basket ball, which take the place of these games in winter time.

The architectural ideals of the College as defined in its Preliminary Announcement are of interest. "The general purpose of the buildings is to house a residence college for women situated in the picturesque and extensive estate. As Connecticut College is the sole college for women in a rich and populous state, in this period of rapidly developing higher education, the plans are proportioned to a college of generous numbers, approximating a thousand students, and capable of easy, systematic expansion.

"The completion of these plans is contingent on many events and may spread over many years. The steps to their realization must, however, be organic. Growth must proceed from a centre outwards from simple beginnings to the utmost expansion the future may conceivably realize; so that the waste that accompanies unforeseen expansion may be avoided.

"For a college of the proportions indicated, a differentiation of function in its various buildings is essential. The chief differentiation arises out of the two-fold nature of a residence college—its provision for residence and its provision for instruction and administration. The academic group is naturally the centre of the scheme and comprises the College Hall, the logical centre of all; Library, Convocation Hall and Chapel, Museum, Science buildings and Arts buildings. In convenient proximity to the central group are ranged the residence group and the buildings needed in the athletic and social activities of the students—the Houses (or dormitories), the Hall (or refectory), Gymnasium, Union (for clubs and societies), Open-air Theatre, Infirmary, and Faculty House, with adjacent lawns and athletic fields.

"The grouping and orientation of these buildings conform to the conditions of the grounds and the landscape and ensure the maximum advantages of the site. The flat, elongated hill-top on which the College will rise has a fine outlook in all directions, but the superb views are south to the sound and east to the Thames. This has naturally determined the two main axes of the plot plan. The longer axis (north and south) follows the line of the plateau; the numerous dormitories parallel with this axis have the maximum charm of prospect; the line culminates on the south in the dominant College building, the College Hall, which opens on the entrance quadrangle on the north, and looks out, to the south, on the College quadrangle and the sea. The stouter axis (east and west) passes through the quadrangle of the entrance court, opening by means of a wide avenue on the prospect of the Thames."

For this prospective group of buildings a single style of architecture was adopted. "To be capable of adaptation under new conditions, to buildings of manifold size and function, the style had to be flexible. A residence college especially called for a style that should suggest the charm and beauty of fine social life and yet permit elaboration and dignity. The picturesqueness of the site and its environment made some form of romantic art appropriate. These conditions, it was felt, were best satisfied in the domestic Tudor style, with the associated Collegiate Gothic for

certain of the larger edifices. The architectural style chosen has been put by Mr. Thomas Hardy, on its domestic side, before all—'the manor-house solidly built of stone in the never-to-be surpassed style of the English country residence—the mullioned and transomed Elizabethan.' On its collegiate side, the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge demonstrate the flexibility, beauty, and romantic charm of Tudor architecture in closely massed and varied college buildings."

The material chosen for the buildings is native stone, a warm gray granite, and the architects have taken special pains not to obscure with ornament the beauty of the granite, with its blue and purplish tints. "Of ornament there will be practically none, though stone-work around windows and arched door-ways will be finished to contrast with the rougher texture of the main surfaces. The window openings filled with the delicate tracery of metal casements are relied upon to furnish all the necessary decoration. Where appropriate, over door-ways or in similar locations, a bit of fresh Gothic carving will be introduced."

Of this group of building there have been already erected: New London Hall, which makes permanent provision for the scientific laboratories and temporary provision for other recitation rooms and for the offices of administration—and two dormitories—Plant House and Blackstone House, the gift of Mr. Plant. In addition to these, there is Winthrop Hall, a sunny, home-like wooden dormitory overlooking the Thames, and Thames Hall, a residence for the faculty, which at present contains the College commons. Moreover, the ground is prepared for a Field House, which will serve at present also for an assembly hall.

Existing facilities are already taxed by the two entrance classes approximating one hundred each. New buildings are needed for new classes and there are campaigns under way for Windham House, a gift of the women of Windham County, and Norwich Hall. Local scholarships are in process of foundation connecting various high schools of the state with the College. Such efforts are directed to make the College as distinct a part, through voluntary action, in the life of the state as western colleges are by their political organization.

The building plans have an important bearing upon the social and academic life of the college. The small dormitories, intended for about forty students and their organization have solved the problem so often encountered in residence halls. In the larger halls, which in many colleges hold from one hundred to three hun-

dred students, fine social life is difficult. The hall is often noisy and restless; there is not the peace and friendliness of the smaller group. Moreover, in these larger dormitories, there arises a difficult problem of administration. Some one must be the hostess of the hall, the centre of a refined and cordial social life; and, in order to secure the right sort of person for this position, it is necessary to relieve her of all care for the maintenance of order in the house, for which a self-government system is usually responsible, and for the physical well-being of the girls, which is the business of a matron or housekeeper. Hence arises a difficulty. The social director has hardly enough to do to keep her busy; yet the mere extension of her interest and sympathy to a hundred or two hundred girls is more than any member of the faculty wishes to undertake in addition to her teaching; and few are willing to surrender part of their academic duties for this comparatively alien task. For this reason some colleges have established a system of wardens or social directors, who have no academic relation to the college, and are given clerical and administrative tasks which have little connection with their real function. This results in an unfortunate division between the intellectual and social life of the college. All this is obviated when the numbers in a hall are so few that the members of the faculty, who are the normal leaders and inspirers of the social intercourse in a college, can take on the social directorship of a hall without hindrance to their academic duties.

This is the case at Connecticut College. In each house there is a suite of rooms for a Fellow of the college, a member of the faculty of high rank who resides there and is primarily responsible for the intellectual and social life of the House. Physical care of all houses and of the dining hall centres in a director of residence, who brings with taste and tact the efficiency of the modern trained institutional manager. It is thought probable that, in time, fellows who are inspiring teachers may naturally gather about them in their houses the students especially interested in their type of work and responsive to their influence; and thus different houses may be characterized by different intellectual interests. In differentiation of this sort there is, of course, a danger; but, properly controlled, it might become an important element in the life of the community and help to make intellectual culture, not a dead matter of books, but something of daily and vital potency.

Such are the provisions for the life of the students. But what of the mental training? For, after all, as President Wilson

says, the real business of a college is mental discipline. The purpose of Connecticut College has been to make a harmonious academic culture for all, and, for such as so desire, growing out of that culture, specific training for some profession. Here, again, the object is "to turn knowledge into faculty, ability to do things," and to lead the student to think of her work in college always with reference to her function in the practical world beyond the college walls. But this does not mean the substitution of limited technical proficiency for a liberal education. It merely gives emphasis and depth to the academic studies, and makes the 'elective system' minister not to the transient likes and dislikes of the student but to a thoughtful and reasoned purpose. During the first two years the student is expected to lay a general foundation for more specific and independent study by taking certain required courses which include: two courses in English, one of which must be composition; two courses in foreign language, ancient or modern; one course in history (modern European history is the course which generally fulfills this requirement) two courses in Science, a term which includes biology, chemistry, dietetics, geography and geology, mathematics, physics or psychology (one of the courses taken must be a laboratory course); one course in social science; and one course in hygiene and physical training, the last continued through college. Meanwhile the student is expected to discover by the second year what she wishes to pursue as a 'major' subject. This choice once made she is thereafter directed with reference to her predominant aptitude or destination.

Care is taken to see that the major subject is studied in relation to courses of allied interests. A student who elects English for her major must take not only six courses in English (including two courses in composition, two courses in literature, and one in the history of language), but also two courses in foreign languages, one in English history, and two in psychology and philosophy. A student who elects chemistry must take not only twenty-four points in chemistry and eighteen points in biology and physics, but must also take mathematics, psychology and philosophy, and German or French. A student who elects mathematics adds physics and is advised to add courses in design and in freehand and mechanical drawing to her program; a student who elects physical education is advised to take English dramatic literature, general physics, music (voice and piano), fine arts, and a minor in education. From such various combinations of courses it may be seen that this vocational emphasis results in a more organic education than is possible where students are allowed to choose freely without reference

to any special work. This seems to be the best solution of the problem of combining an elective system with strict intellectual discipline. The student may make her own choice, but, once having made the choice, she must proceed in some consistent and purposeful fashion.

In addition to the major subject, there are certain "elective minors" which offer a technical preparation for particular vocations, and which may be taken with appropriate majors. Secretarial studies, for instance, including stenography, typewriting, office system and practice, library economy, elements of accounting and banking, may be taken with a major in English; business economy, including secretarial studies, business organization and method, elements of law and banking, may be taken with a major in economics; horticulture and landscape art may be taken with a major in plant biology; education may be taken with any major.

Students who wish to study medicine and nursing take the biology major A which emphasizes animal and human physiology; students who are interested in horticulture take the biology major B which emphasizes botany. In taking hygiene and physical education students may look forward either to work in social service and public health, or to the teaching or supervising of physical education and work in public recreation; and choose their studies accordingly. As the college develops the professional and technical courses will develop, too; and, in time, there may be realized a university for women, which has not sought to model itself after the present universities for men, but which has developed naturally and organically in response to the actual needs and demands of women in this generation.

A college to enable a woman to be and to do what she desires worthily to be and to do—surely this is a very great work and worthy of the hearty support of all college women in this country. Modern education must offer opportunity to every woman to develop her own natural powers to the utmost by choosing a work for life and making the most of it. We can leave this thoroughly developed woman to make her own adjustment of the traditional business and tastes of her sex to the new world and the new life. Women have themselves created their own "sphere" and they may be trusted to preserve it. To help them to do it without immense waste and friction we must not suppress or discourage the new ambitions and energies which the changing conditions of the home have liberated in society, but recognize and develop them to their full power and then give them free play.

An unusual faculty of young and ambitious scholars, representing in their training and experience many institutions of this continent and Europe has come together to help realize the fair prospects of the new institution. But they cannot do the work alone. They need public support, and above all, they need money. Although the funds with which the college started were such as to place it, from the first, among the larger and more ambitious schools of the country, the problem of immediate building funds is pressing. College women, all over the country, must help to make it, in the words of its president, "an institution the most beautiful and spacious, the widest in scope of instruction, the most steadfast in faith in woman and her abilities so far founded on the earth."

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## MAKING VACATION WORTH WHILE IN HAWAII

A Report from the Hawaiian Branch

In the spring of 1915, the need of some sort of summer entertainment for Honolulu school children, particularly those of the crowded tenement districts, was brought to the notice of the College Club, now the Hawaiian branch of the A.C.A., by Miss Margaret Bergen of New York, then acting as secretary of the Associated Charities here. During the two midsummer months of the long vacation these children had no use of the public school buildings, often far more comfortable than their own homes, nor of the pleasant school grounds. The kindergartens were closed also; the ministrations of the school nurse had ceased. More help was needed than the settlements and playground (then but one), could furnish. In other cities it had been found practicable to use the public school plant as a means of reducing the expense of providing a recreation program for children, and such a use might also look toward furnishing recreation at the same time to the adults of the neighborhood.

This suggestion bore fruit in the "Better Vacation Program," carried out this last July and August at Kaiulani School, the joint work of the College Club and the Central Committee on Child Welfare.

Kaiulani School was chosen, because its spacious and well-shaded lawns lay in the very heart of the most congested district. This the College Club felt gave the first essential to success, the right place. In securing Mrs. Mary T. Moore as superintendent, the Club felt sure of the second essential, the right manager. She



came to us fresh from four summers' similar work in the playgrounds of Oakland and Seattle. We believed the success of a playground lay primarily not in equipment but in the brains, the heart, and the expert training of its superintendent, a faith the summer has abundantly justified. The first plan relied largely on volunteer service from Club members who had consented to act; but an unexpected windfall in the shape of a one-hundred-dollar check, to be spent wholly on assistants for Mrs. Moore, put the work on a better basis. Volunteer service in the daily routine of caring for large groups of children is not practicable here. Two assistants were employed for the summer. In the classes in lauhala weaving and sewing, the older girls from the Industrial School gave their services. Under the supervision of one of their own teachers or of Mrs. Moore, they proved not only delightful but most efficient teachers. They worked like professionals, in their quickness to grasp a situation, to arouse and sustain interest, and in their un-failing patience.

There was unexpected help, too, from another quarter. The Y. M. C. A. not only lent us apparatus, but Mr. S. K. Robley of its Physical Department worked with the boys an hour almost every day for a full session, or Mr. Pease took his place. He led the boys in gymnastic drills, in competitive games or taught them athletic "stunts." The steadiness, the discipline, the fine morale, were largely due to the trained leadership of Mrs. Moore and Mr. Robley; they inspired the assistants and children alike.

The Club knew in general that it wanted manual training for boys and girls, setting-up drill, corrective gymnastics, competitive games, athletics suitable for children, simple instruction in first aid applied to the common accidents of childhood, plenty of story hours and story books, folk dancing and free play, with free shows occasionally, not alone for the children, but also for the neighborhood. A committee reduced this medley to something like a possible course, which Mrs. Moore systematized and put into effect. The manual training for girls was excellent. They wove lauhala an hour every morning, and sewed an hour every afternoon, five days a week for over six weeks of the time; and proud children carried home undergarments, aprons, even dresses, while all had a fan, mat or basket to show for the weaving. The similar work planned in carpentry for the boys fell through, and this was the greatest failure of the summer. Some purposeful work is necessary to give balance to a vacation program, whereas in a playground that supplements school, the school day itself gives the real work.

The trained story tellers from the Library of Hawaii provided for the hot hour directly after lunch; either a story was told or the many books from the library of Hawaii interested the children.

The Boy Scouts assisted on public days, such as the picnic day at Waikiki, and also in the more prosaic matter of giving frequent drills in marching and setting-up exercises. There were in all five free entertainments,—two band concerts, than which nothing was more popular, and an afternoon each by the Japanese Children's Association, the Chinese Students' Alliance and the Physical Department of the Y. M. C. A. There could scarcely have been more diverse programs. The quaint fairy and folk lore of old Japan was charmingly staged and presented by Japanese children in costume; the Chinese Students gave some excellent Chinese vaudeville and sleight-of-hand; while the best swimmers and athletes contributed to the Y. M. C. A. show and gave the boys a chance to demonstrate what they had learned.

On the last great day of the summer the children themselves decorated their playground and made ready to do honor to the city officials, the Queen (Liliuokalani, former Queen of Hawaii), and other guests. There was a band, and eight hundred persons took part in the playground sports. The willingness of those who contributed their services and the participation of the neighborhood in the affairs of the playground were significant of what may be done to make this "better vacation" a very real contribution to Honolulu social life.

Notwithstanding the discipline of a regular and sustained program, there was plenty of room in Mrs. Moore's plan for that spirit of happy inspiration which "bloweth where it listeth" on playing children. One day a youngster discovered a pile of some sixteen discarded wooden screens, about 5 by 6 feet, behind one of the bungalows. Behold the material for miniature slides, the absence of which had grieved the playground children, not so much because they wanted slides as because they did not want other playgrounds to preen themselves on their superiority in possessing them. Boys and girls alike seized upon the screens, as material for model tenements, setting up three for sides and one for the roof. For two days sapolio, scrubbing cloths and the hose took the place of see-saws and base ball in popular interest. The children worked like beavers, but once the necessary shelter was provided, the boys, after the manner of their kind, returned to the more serious business of life in parallel bars and "one o' cat" and left the little houses to the girls, who decorated them with flowers and post-cards,

dressed themselves gleefully in the old finery Mrs. Moore brought down by the suit-case full, and enacted high society in a manner that astonished their elders.

With the girls at the playground, folk dancing was the favorite sport. With the boys this was "tabu" as "girls' play." Some of the smaller boys would caper about near enough to follow the music but the moment they were asked to join in the dancing ring, they would vanish. The Victrola solved the problem of instrumental music for the dancing and games, but there was no one to teach the children to sing, a lack that could not be prevented this summer.

When the grounds were opened the first part of July the equipment consisted of five gallows-like swings and a load of sand. Every cent not set aside for salaries, as soon as it came in, was turned over to Mrs. Moore for she knew what she wanted and Mr. Vierra knew how to get it, helped by the generous discounts given by Honolulu merchants. To equip a playground while you play is not orthodox but it has its compensations. The pride of the children in each fresh acquisition was like that of a family which at last rises to the possession of a parlor sofa or lace curtains. It was not until the very end of summer that a bat or a ball lost did not spread an alarm second only to that of fire.

The grounds were used seven days a week from ten till five, for the whole summer. It is difficult to get an accurate statement as to daily attendance, for the children came and went as they pleased all day long. A count was made twice daily, in the middle of the morning and the middle of the afternoon. This showed not fewer than 250, and not more than 350 except on special program days or Sundays. The three hundred *habitués*, so to speak, who came to the picnic, might represent without exaggeration the average number served daily. There was a group particularly of little Chinese or Japanese girls who came with the greeting, "Please, Miss Moore, I kin stay an hour." Careful record was kept and the children informed in time, so that they might be permitted to come again. Another year better provision should be made to care for little babies, so that these small foster mothers may have more freedom. The attendance varied from day to day, but taken week by week, showed a steady growth. It was not found practicable to get a record by races, but those of Hawaiian or Hawaiian mixed blood outnumbered any other one group. There was no trouble at all with race feeling. Estimated in another way, there were in all 16,800 visits of a full day from children.

This summer's work shows conclusively that at least in the neighborhood in which it was carried on both parents and children approved of it. The success was not due to novelty, for the steady and increasing attendance disproves that. Certain it is many round shoulders straightened up, and children learned to handle their bodies better. The girls showed no small pride in their handiwork. Some waked up to the appeal of books; and there was a great increase in the spirit of "playing the game" to the finish, even to a rubber, and a healthy contempt for "quitters." Many were the questions as to whether next year would see again a "Better Vacation." As one small boy put it, "Ain't it goin' to be again, ain't it? Gee! it would be tough without it!" At Kaiulani there would be some equipment to begin with another year; and now that the kindergarten is ready to take over the expert supervision of the city playgrounds, other expenses might be lessened. The experiment seems to have filled a real need. A follow-up committee can perhaps so relate this specialized vacation work to already organized but similar community service for children, that the boy's anxiety may be put at rest.

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## NEW OSHKOSH BRANCH FINDS ITS OPPORTUNITY

### The Recreation Movement in Oshkosh, Wisconsin

The Oshkosh Branch of the A. C. A., having separated from the Fox River Valley Branch, was desirous of doing a piece of work which would be of lasting value, and on looking over the field it found a peculiar need for organized and supervised recreation. Oshkosh is a city of some 35,000 inhabitants. It is beautifully located at the junction of the Fox River and Lake Winnebago, historic ground of early French exploration. This location gives to the city wonderful natural advantages for outdoor recreation, but they had been developed but little. It is true there was a fine large park on the north side of the River and a smaller one on the south side, but both were largely devoted to trees and plants.

There had been some years before a playground movement supported by private contributions but it was dormant at this time. There was a very meager equipment scattered on school grounds and in the parks, but no supervision except that by volunteers on the school grounds. While the city is not a large one and there are

no so-called slum districts, yet there were many sections inhabited by factory workers where recreation facilities were needed.

As a basis for beginning work we found a State Law which provided that the city government, upon request of the Board of Education or upon petition of one-tenth of the voters at the last election, must present to the voters the question of the levy and collection of a tax, not to exceed two-tenths of one mill, the proceeds to be used for recreation and playground purposes. The interested members of the Board of Education advised the use of a petition, so one was drawn up in legal form and the circulation started during "Baby Week." The subject was presented at every meeting held during that week. In this work as in all the subsequent work we had the hearty co-operation of the Civics Department of the Twentieth Century Club and of the Equal Suffrage League. Two hundred and fifty signatures were required and six hundred and twenty-five were secured. It was presented to the Commission Council, approved by the Corporation Council and the question incorporated in the ballot for the Spring election.

From this time on to the day of election we carried on an educational campaign through the newspapers, churches, schools and women's clubs. There is one newspaper in Oshkosh, a daily, but it conducts no propaganda; so we were obliged to have contributed articles and interviews several times each week. Every clergyman in the city was supplied with educational literature and at least two-thirds of them spoke in favor of the movement. The Saturday preceding election they were called by telephone and asked to make special mention of the subject at all the Sunday services.

The women were allowed to vote on this question and for the few days preceding registration every effort was made to have all those who were eligible register. Every public school child carried a note home to the mother asking her to register, and in some sections automobiles took women to the polls. Before the election instruction was given the women in the use of the voting machine. Two days before election a committee of eighty-four women called up every telephone number in town reminding people of the coming election and, where necessary, explaining the recreation tax. This personal work proved an intensely interesting experience and amusing incidents were frequent. Again children in the public schools were given notes to both father and mother asking their co-operation in voting for the measure. There was considerable opposition on account of the increase in taxes and had it not been for the vote

of the women in the wards where progressive school principals had, by volunteer service, demonstrated the value of supervised recreation, the measure would have been lost. As it was it was carried by the small majority of thirty-six votes.

Immediately after the election, Mr. C. F. Weller of the Recreation and Playground Association of America, was brought to Oshkosh, and in a whirlwind campaign of seven days, he raised from private sources the sum of thirteen hundred and sixty dollars to be used to defray the expense of ten weeks' service of a Field Secretary for the purpose of organizing and unifying the recreation work of the city. This proved invaluable because the wide experience of the field secretary has enabled us to avoid costly mistakes and has started the work in so successful a way as to make it immediately popular. We feel sure that if a vote on the recreation tax were taken at the present time there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of it.

The recreation season culminated in a play festival and picnic at the North Park, the last Saturday of the season. All the children and parents of the city were invited, and some 1,200 children and about the same number of adults attended. The children assembled at the various centers and came on special cars, marching to the Statue of Chief Oshkosh, which was the general assembly ground. Following the grand march the different events were announced by tiny boy buglers in uniform. The Read School Boys' Band played several selections preceding the presentation of the playlet, "Little Red Riding Hood" by the children of the South Park Center. A natural mound on the edge of the Lake shore, delightfully shaded by trees was turned into a beautiful natural stage the background being the distant hills and the water of Lake Winnebago. Here the park benches were arranged in semi-circular rows and the play was enjoyed by 2,000 people.

The total attendance at all centers of the playground the first week was 6,408 and the last week 7,197. There was a steady increase from week to week.

For the year 1917, \$4,200 will be raised by taxation for this recreation work.

# The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph. D.

Executive Secretary of the Association  
Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

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## EDITORIAL

The Executive Committee is making a special effort to secure a record attendance for the Biennial Convention, to be held in Washington, D. C., April 9-16, 1917. These efforts are not confined merely to the arrangement of an unusually interesting program, though this, combined with the charm of our national capital in the spring time ought to prove sufficiently attractive to accomplish the purpose. We shall also have the pleasure of greeting the Southern Association of College Women, who will meet with us this year.

But in addition to all this the Committee is sparing no pains to make the journey to and from Washington so economical, easy, and generally attractive, that the trip itself will have a drawing power almost as great as that of the convention. The desirability of such pre-convention and post-convention trips was amply demonstrated in 1915. All who took the Official Tour were enthusiastic over the opportunities for acquaintance and good fellowship, to say nothing of the very greatly increased convenience and comfort in travel which the special train afforded.

The Committee has again arranged with the Bureau of University Travel of Boston, who had charge in 1915, to manage all transportation problems in connection with the 1917 Convention.

Special trains or special cars, as the case may be, will leave from convenient places in different parts of the country, to reach

Washington in time for the Convention. It is expected that special rates will be available on these trains. Delegates and their friends will find it to their advantage in many ways to make use of these facilities. From the Pacific Coast special cars will leave Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Portland on or about March thirty-first. These will rendezvous at Salt Lake City, thence proceeding together through the Royal Gorge. Stops will be made at Colorado Springs, Denver, Lincoln, and Chicago. The purpose of the stops will be to furnish pleasant breaks in the journey and opportunities to enjoy some interesting excursions, but still more to gather recruits from the Branches along the route. It is expected that more than 100 will leave Chicago late in the afternoon of April seven by special train for Washington.

The Post-convention plans are still more interesting and will undoubtedly be adopted by all who can spare the time. Those who cannot may still avail themselves of the privileges of the pre-convention arrangements. These plans take about two and one-half weeks and involve visits to the leading Women's Colleges of the East, as well as to some of the larger co-educational institutions along the route. Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Wellesley and Vassar will be included. Among the groups making the pilgrimage will be alumnae of each of the colleges visited. They will enjoy the return to their Alma Mater all the more as they play host in turn to their sisters whose college days were spent elsewhere. It would be hard to find a plan that would do more to promote that better understanding and broader horizon so essential to the accomplishment of the things for which the Association of Collegiate Alumnae stands.

Incidentally these eighteen days will include extended stops in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. In each of these cities programs will be carefully arranged with opportunities for the usual sightseeing and with many unusual features of special interest.

A bulletin with full details will be printed shortly. To make sure of receiving a copy, please send your name and address at once either to the Executive Secretary, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y., or to the Bureau of University Travel, Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

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The Rev. James M. Taylor, President Emeritus of Vassar College, whose death occurred on the 19th of December, has been a commanding figure in the educational world for more than a



quarter of a century. Dr. Taylor served Vassar for twenty-seven years and to his breadth of scholarship, far-sighted judgment and genius for organization is attributed the steady growth and splendid development of the college. One of his first acts upon coming to Vassar in 1886 was to abolish the preparatory school. This was followed by a re-arrangement of all the courses and the addition of new ones. Among those added were economics, biology, Biblical literature and psychology.

These drastic changes brought Vassar to the front rank among institutions of learning in this country and its president at once took high rank among educators. In 1899 he was offered the presidency of Brown University, but he refused the offer, preferring to continue the work which was growing so dear to him.

Dr. Taylor was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1868 and afterward attended the Rochester Theological Seminary. In addition to his A.B. degree from Rochester he received the degree of D.D. from Rochester and Yale, and that of LL.D. from Yale and Smith College. He occupied a pastorate in the Baptist church until his call to Vassar. He was the author of several books among them being "Before Vassar Opened," "Practical or Ideal," and "Vassar" written in collaboration with Mr. G. M. Haight.

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Chairmen of membership committees will doubtless share our interest and pleasure in a letter recently received from one of their number on the other side of the globe. Miss Mary Polk, chairman of the membership committee of the Philippines Branch, writes as follows:

"During the vacation requests were sent to the forty-six colleges and universities whose alumnae we then knew to be eligible to membership, and to the seven American institutions whose higher degrees admit to membership, for lists of their alumnae in the Philippine Islands and in other parts of the Orient. Answers to these requests are still coming in and are proving extremely interesting. We have heard of a few prospective members in Manila that we had not heard of in some other way, more in the provinces of the Philippines, and, sad to relate, of a number who have recently returned to the United States, some on leave, others permanently.

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"Our definite gain this year to date is four active and four associate members. Other application blanks are still to hear

from but there will be several more from those who have received the blanks, I am sure. I am waiting for the new supply of blanks before taking up the question of membership with the women in the provinces who are too far away to attend the meetings. We have only one such now, I think, but I wish to present to the others the attraction of the Journal coming ten times a year.

"The reports from the colleges are very interesting in regard to the other parts of the Orient. In three centers—Canton, Shanghai, and Tokyo—we have already checked up enough eligible alumnae to form branches, and I think it likely that this will be found true in other places when all reports are received and names segregated geographically. The membership committee plans to make up geographical lists and submit copies to the larger centers, at least, for correction. The colleges cannot keep an accurate list of all graduates, hard as they may try, I presume; but we feel that the plan we are trying will give us the key to finding a large number of eligible alumnae in the Orient."

Last month we heard the call from South America and the near East. This month we touch hands with Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, the great Orient. Does it quicken our imaginations at all? Does this widening of horizons bring us any vision of enlarged possibilities?

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It is our intention to publish in the Journal from month to month, announcements of examinations for Federal and State Civil Service positions, that our readers may avail themselves of possible opportunities in departments for which they may be fitted.

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*Notes*

At a meeting of the trustees of the South Carolina Medical College, held recently, it was decided to admit women as students on equal terms with men. Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., dean of the faculty, urged this action.

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Miss Funk Hin Lieu, a graduate of Wellesley College, is head of the only woman's college in China.

## AMONG THE BRANCHES

**California Branch, San Francisco, Cal.**—California Branch greets you with all good wishes for 1917!

Standing on the threshold of this new year we cast a glance backward to the twelve months full of good things in the line of effort and achievement which make up the 1916 record of this organization.

By way of putting an appropriate period to our year's labors we observed our December meeting on the last Saturday of the month, devoting the luncheon hour to the annual jollification with which our Christmas meetings have become synonymous. Luncheon for a large number of members and guests was served at the Home Club, in Oakland, where under the spell of the Yuletide decorations and symbols artistically placed throughout the house, we laid aside for a time the more serious educational affairs for which this branch works continuously, and donned the jester's cap.

Not for too long, however, was the merriment indulged unrestrained, for California women, with their "responsibilities" as citizens are continually finding subjects for consideration relative to legislation. Just at present it is the subject of women on juries which claims the interest and attention of leaders in women's affairs; and one of our own members, Miss Gail Laughlin, Wellesley, '94, presented briefly to the assemblage the importance of that step, and the progress which has been made in securing it.

The after luncheon hour of the December meeting was the special concern of our newly organized "Foster Home Finding Section," a branch of our work which has been undertaken this past year under the chairmanship of Miss Jessie Watson, California, '92. Our program for the afternoon was selected with a view to emphasizing (by suggestion perhaps) the work of this committee. The Foster Home Finding Committee was organized during the year in response to requests from prominent social workers, members of the branch, who felt the great need for providing homes for delinquent children under twelve years of age, a class mainly found in outlying counties of the State, where there is inadequate if any probation service. At the present time these children are of necessity committed to State reform schools, with older offenders.

So far our committee's work has been mainly investigation,

seeking to find how many such cases there are in reform schools at present and to determine the extent of the need for the work indicated by the name of the committee, "foster home finding." In this work our Branch has been pledged the support of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, a splendid body of nearly thirty thousand federated club women, who have learned how to work effectively, for the good of all, and who are a genuine power in their communities all over the State.

November's meeting was devoted to our annual Belgian Relief effort, a labor begun last year. Then, as now, our vice-president, Miss Marion Whitfield Leale, California, '04, had charge of the program and the contributions which came from our members and their guests. This meeting had the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco for its setting; and there, in addition to a clever dramatic number by four of her pupils, Miss Katherine Jewell Everts, one of our members, gave a most wonderful reading of "A Dog of Flanders." Miss Everts has been more than generous of her talent on the occasion of our two Belgian Relief days, and her contribution at those times has been gratefully appreciated both by the Board and the membership as a whole.

Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, L. S. Jr., '98, who is associated with her husband in the work of Belgian Relief, is a California Branch member, so we feel more than ordinarily under obligation to aid to the limit of our ability in this splendid but almost overpowering task.

We had, as a result of our day, three large cases of garments, all new woolen ones, numbering three hundred and four, and a check for one hundred dollars which has been forwarded to Mrs. Hoover from the California Branch.

Our new year opens as promisingly as our last one closed. At our January meeting, when our Certified Milk and Baby Hygiene Committee is to have charge of the program, we shall have as our special guests women who have distinguished themselves in science, particularly the women physicians of San Francisco and the Bay section who are doing valiant work in special lines.

**Central Missouri Branch, Columbia, Mo.**—The December meeting of A. C. A. was held at the home of Miss Eva Johnston, Dean of Women of the University of Missouri. The sub-

ject for discussion was Equal Suffrage, Miss Eva West of Stephens College, being the leader.

Mrs. W. W. Charters will address the January meeting on the Psychological Aspects of Feminism.

Professor J. S. Aukenev of the Art Department of the University of Missouri will hold an exhibit of his pictures in the faculty room of the general library, some time in January, under the auspices of the A. C. A. Prof. Aukenev spent last summer at Rockport, Mass., and his exhibit will include many coast scenes of that vicinity.

**Denver Branch, Denver, Colo.**—The Denver Branch of the A. C. A. is giving most of its time and energy to vocational guidance work. As a beginning was made only last year the work is still in its initial stages. During the first year a series of talks by trained and experienced women—a journalist, a librarian, a chemist, etc.—were given before several colleges of the state. In June the Association joined with the local Y. W. C. A. in holding a vocational guidance conference for both high school and college students. This was highly successful.

This year the Association found itself confronted by the fact that it must earn some money if the next step in the work, the opening of a vocational placement bureau, is to be carried out. The scheme of running a tea room in the downtown business section to accommodate business men and Christmas shoppers during the Christmas-buying rush was decided upon. This tea room was opened on the 4th of December and will run until the 23d of December. In order to make the profits as large as possible the members of the Association are doing every bit of the work—the cooking, serving, dishwashing, cleaning, etc. The managers are giving up all of this extremely busy and precious month to this project. Relays of helpers and servers have been easily recruited. Their rewards have been seen daily in the profits. Just how large the total will be will have to be announced later as the tea-room has run but half its time as this is written. There are other rewards than financial ones in the work. Labor together for an unselfish purpose has brought the Association members closer together than years of regular meetings or serving upon separate small committees. It is also counted a distinct gain that the work has brought much publicity with it. When the goal of the placement bureau is reached it will find a public acquainted and in sympathy with it.

**Eastern N. Y. Branch, Albany, N. Y.**—The Eastern New York Branch with a desire to have some active part in the promotion of educational work among women, started a scholarship loan fund in 1910. Each year for four years a loan of fifty dollars was made to a Vassar student, who also was a graduate of a High School in the territory of the Branch. In 1914 by special effort enough money was raised to make two more loans. Last year the loan made to the first girl was paid so now we have six loans out, four of which have gone to Cornell. This makes ten loans in all. The girls promise to pay back the loan at the end of five years, without interest. Failing to do this they are charged the legal rate of interest.

While the amount of the loan has been small, it has been a real help to the girls and has kept the Branch in touch with college work.

**Eugene Branch, Eugene, Oregon.**—The most important work of the branch has been the maintenance of a student loan fund at the University here. This has been done by lectures—availing ourselves of prominent people passing this way, such as Mary Antin, and presenting them to the public at a popular price, particularly adapted to the students. This year we have already co-operated with the university student body in bringing Rabindranath Tagore here. Another line of work in which we are interested is the fund for the Women's Building at the University. This is a much-needed building toward which all the women of the state and women's organizations are actively working in the hope of making it a reality within three years.

The Eugene Branch was organized three years ago. The active membership has increased in that period from fifteen to twenty-five. The associate membership at present is about twenty-five. No definite line of study has yet been taken up but timely subjects have been discussed and there have been talks by members of the University of Oregon faculty. The programs have always been a pleasure without being a burden to any of the members. The smallness of the branch has enabled the members to maintain a close and pleasant social relationship.

**Hawaiian Branch, Honolulu, Hawaii.**—The Honolulu College Club, which has recently become a Branch of the A. C. A., opened its fall work in October with a successful financial campaign to increase its loan fund.

This fund was started eleven years ago in the first year of

the club, to help girls who desired a college education, but had insufficient means. During these eleven years three girls have received from this fund \$250 a year for four years, and have completed courses in mainland colleges.

Several others have received help through one or two years at college. Last year this fund helped three girls, one in the West, at the University of California, one in the East, in Boston, and one in the Middle West at Oberlin, Ohio.

At its November meeting, the Honolulu College Club was privileged to have as its honored guest, Dr. Adelaide Brown of San Francisco, who gave an address on the work of the A.C.A. in California.

**Milwaukee Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.**—The Milwaukee branch has as its three distinct aims the providing of a way by which all eligible college women of the city can come into more intimate relationship, the helping to give to other women the opportunity of a college education, and co-operation with other agencies in providing the means for the bettering of the condition of less fortunate members of society.

In planning the year's meetings several schemes have been tried but we have found that a varied program, while not so constructive as one in which all the meetings center around one subject, is attractive to more people. Of course the hospitality committee has charge of the first meeting when an effort is made to invite all newcomers or back-sliders eligible for membership. The December meeting is always a much anticipated musicale. In the rush of Christmas preparations every one looks eagerly forward to this hour of restfulness and music.

Of late years our business meeting has been held about the tables after a simple luncheon served by a committee of the members, or by some church group. In this way it seems possible to obtain a much larger attendance.

We feel that the branch ought to take some active part in educational work. For many years we have maintained a two hundred dollar scholarship. This scholarship, a gift to be used in the freshman year, is awarded to the high school graduate best fitted as an 'all round' girl and as a scholar (determined partly by grades and partly by examinations in English and mathematics) to profit most by this help.

With the thought that no one is better fitted than the college graduate to do constructive philanthropic work we have

co-operated with the City Club in taking a house-to-house health canvass, and in the making, printing and revising of a directory of all the social agencies in the city. To our minds our biggest and most interesting experiment is the running of a self supporting Girls' Club, where for a minimum of \$3.75 and maximum of \$5.50 a week wage earning young women are provided with room and board. The club is now in its third year and in spite of increased cost of materials has made ends meet, though it has required the best use of mathematics and dietetic courses to make this true.

**The Philadelphia Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.**—The Philadelphia Branch of the A. C. A. met on November 23d to hear the reports of the standing committees and of the delegates to the Conference of the Branches of the North Atlantic States. As this conference has been reported in the Journal it is not necessary to say anything except that the delegates were most enthusiastic.

The Chairman of the committee on vocational opportunities for women outlined the plans for the series of five vocational conferences to be given under the direction of the Bureau of Occupations for Women. The subjects will be:

Business Opportunities for Women

Arts and Handicrafts

Journalism, Magazine Writing and Publishing House Work

The Drama and Moving Picture Production

Landscape Architecture, Gardening and Farming.

These subjects were chosen purposely rather than the more obvious and better known professions such as law, medicine and teaching. The speakers at these conferences are to be women who have had experience, so that the discussion promises to be practical rather than merely academic.

The committee on the promotion of higher education for women reported that the bulletin, issued by the committee under Miss Gleim as chairman, has been revised and brought up to date.

The committee on volunteer social service reported that it is working with the committee of the College Club. Miss Butcher of the Bureau of Occupations, and the chairman of the committee give much time in helping to place volunteers, and a detailed list of the opportunities open to volunteers has been distributed.



## NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

**Boston University.**—The annual report of President Murlin, which was presented to the trustees at their annual meeting on Thursday, December 14, states that the enrollment in Boston University for the current year will approximate 3,200. Of this number, about 2,300 are men, 900 are women. The men far outnumber the women in all departments of the university except the College of Liberal Arts. President Murlin assigns as the reason for this outnumbering of men in the College of Liberal Arts the fact that liberal courses do not have as strong an appeal to men as to women. In the Schools of Theology, Law, Medicine, and the College of Business Administration, though women are found in all these departments, the men are numerically greatly in excess of the women.

President Murlin speaks vigorously in behalf of co-education in college and university life. He says that "disfavor of co-education for young people of college age is provincial; it is also abnormal; there are good and valid pedagogical reasons for separating the sexes in secondary education—and perhaps primary education; but these same pedagogical principles in turn make co-education for young people of college age desirable, perhaps necessary, to their normal development."

A charming feature of college life during the present semester was the Christmas entertainment, given by the Young Women's Christian Association of the College of Liberal Arts to poor children from five to ten years of age who had sent letters to Santa Claus, asking for various gifts. The girls of the college secured from the dead letter office about 100 of these letters; they invited the writers to be present on Wednesday, December 20, and so far as possible provided them with the things for which they had asked. Some of the gifts, however, the girls found themselves unable to provide. One child asked for a "moving pitcher machine," another for an automobile, a third for a piano; another wanted a "wife for Uncle John." With these exceptions, most of the wishes were gratified.

Boston University is growing more rapidly than any other institution in New England. Since President Murlin's inauguration in 1911, the number of students has increased from 1,240 to over 3,000. Boston University now ranks third in New England. It is surpassed in attendance only by Harvard and by Yale. Yale has during the present year about 3,300—a number slightly in excess of Boston University.

The pay-as-you-go policy has again proven successful. During the last year, all expenses were paid, with a balance of \$1,370 of receipts above expenditures. That this policy is not carried out at the expense of injurious retrenchment is shown by the fact that the budget for the last year is practically three times as large as that which was in force at the time of his inauguration.

**Carleton College.**—The annual convention of the Minnesota Student Volunteer Union took place at Carleton, December 8 to December 10. About 170 delegates were present.

The Carleton Lecture Course held in the Skinner Memorial Chapel includes the following numbers: Friday, October 27, 1916, Recital, Ethel Leginska, Piano; Friday, November 10, 1916, Recital, Oscar Seagle, Baritone; Thursday, December 7, 1916, Recital, Harold Henry, Piano; Friday, January 26, 1917, Recital, Kitty Cheatham; Friday, February 16, 1917, Recital, Christine Miller, Contralto; Friday, March 16, 1917, Concert, Zoellner Quartette.

A course in Library Science has been introduced this fall. It is conducted by Mr. Arthur D. Keator, Associate Librarian of the college.

**Elmira College.**—Doctor John Balcom Shaw was inaugurated President of Elmira College on Wednesday, November 29. The formal address was given at the morning function in the College Chapel by Doctor John H. Finley, President of the University of the State of New York, with the charge to the new President by Guy Potter Benton, LL.D., President of the University of Vermont. Following this was a luncheon in the Federation Hall, attended by 350 chosen guests. Toasts were responded to by Charles B. Alexander, Litt.D., LL.D., of the University of the State of New York; Miss Eliza Hardy Lord, M.A.; President Henry Noble MacCracken, Ph.D., LL.D., of Vassar College; and President Rush Rhees, D.D., LL.D., of the University of Rochester. In the evening a public meeting was held in a down-town auditorium, with addresses by President Jacob Gould Schurman, Sc.D., LL.D., of Cornell University; Chester S. Lord, LL.D., of the University of the State of New York; and President Charles Alexander Richmond, D.D., LL.D., of Union College. Among the college presidents who attended were President Davis, of Alfred University; President Powell, of Hobart College; President Macmillan, of Wells College; President Brubacher, of the New York State College for Teach-

ers; President Mary Mills Patrick, of Constantinople College for Girls.

A new dining commons, the gift of Senator and Mrs. Fassett, and a new dormitory, the gift of the alumnae, are being erected.

The Faculty has been increased by the addition of six members. Professor Grover C. T. Graham, of the University of South Dakota, has been made head of the secretarial department. Arthur H. Norton, A.M., Pd.D., has been elected Vice-President of the College.

**Goucher College.**—Several publications by members of the faculty have recently been announced, including a translation of "The Knight of the Lion" from Crétien de Troyes by Dr. Annette B. Hopkins of the English Department, published by the Macmillan Company, and a book of travel entitled "Cousin-Hunting in Scandinavia" by Dr. Mary Wilhelmine Williams. This book is issued by the Gorham press of Boston and is illustrated in part by photographs taken by Dr. Williams in Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

Another book of special interest to Goucher alumnae is a biography of Elizabeth Barrows Ussher, Goucher '99, written by her father, the Rev. John Otis Barrows, and published by the Revell Company, New York. The title is, "In the Land of Ararat" and the story of the heroic work of Mrs. Ussher among the survivors of the Armenian massacre and of her subsequent illness and death is graphically related.

On December 8th, Flora Robinson, Goucher 1908, spoke to the students on the higher education of girls in India. Miss Robinson is a teacher at Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, and one of the fourteen Goucher graduates now in educational and missionary service in the Orient. She told of the recent formation of a Chapter of the Goucher Alumnae Association in the East, and of the Round Robin letter that circulates among the members. Among the educational statistics which she gave were two items of general interest. There are, she said, only 476 girls in college in the whole of India and the proportion of girls who go to college is one out of every 300,000.

The travelling panel exhibit showing the activities of the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore College Settlements came to Goucher last week and created wide interest. It was in charge of Miss Dorothy Baldwin of the National College Settlements Association.

**Mount Holyoke College.**—Two new courses which seem to be exciting especial enthusiasm from the students are a course in individual and social psychology, given by Professor Hayes; and a course in business organization to be given by Professor Hewes the second semester. Professor Hayes has been granted a leave of absence for the second semester, and will continue his researches into the psychology of the blind, at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind at Overbrook, Pa. During his absence, his courses will be given by Dr. John Herschel Coffin, Professor of Psychology and Philosophy at Earlham College.

Several members of the faculty are engaged in researches which are of interest to the academic world. Associate Professor Mary I. Hussey has for some time been engaged in work on Part 3 of the Harvard Semitic Series. Miss Hussey has recently been asked also to undertake Part 2 of a work in ten parts on Mesopotamian Palaeography, edited by Professor G. A. Barton of Byrn Mawr College and Professor A. T. Clay of Yale University, which is to be published by the Yale University Press. She has just had published an article in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. 36, entitled "A Conveyance of Land Dated in the Reign of Ellil-bani."

Professor Amy Hewes, head of the department of economics and sociology, spent the summer of 1916 in Bridgeport, studying the social life of the munitions workers. Her complete report will be published early this year by the Russell Sage Foundation. In the meantime, a number of articles on important phases of the situation are appearing in *The Survey*. Miss Stecker of the same department, who had an article on "The National Founders' Association" in the February, 1916, number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, is continuing her study of the labor problem in connection with the open shop. Miss Comstock is engaged in a study of newspaper publishing as a business.

Miss Jeannette Marks, Lecturer in Nineteenth Century Poetry, has been mentioned by Edward J. O'Brien, editor of *Best Short Stories* of 1915, and one of the literary editors of the *Boston Transcript*, as one of the twelve best American short story writers. The Woman's City Club of Boston gave Miss Marks' play, "Welsh Honeymoon" at Jordan Hall in November. Two full editions specially issued of "Little Busybodies" and "A Holiday with the Birds" by Miss Marks and Miss Moody, formerly of the Mount Holyoke faculty, have been sold to schools during the past year.

Professor Nellie Neilson of the history department spent the summers of 1914 and 1915 and the months of January to August,

1916, in England, working on a study to be included in the "Records of Social and Economic History," a series published under the auspices of the British Academy, and under the general editorship of Professor Vinogradoff. The subject of the study is "Intercommoning in Fenland," and is to serve as an introduction to the "Terrier of Fleet," a manuscript which she has edited for the series. This manuscript describes the condition in Fleet, Lincolnshire, in 1316. The volume, which is "Volume IV, British Academy: Records of Social and Economic History," is now in the press.

Professor Ellen Bliss Talbot recently published two articles entitled "The Time-Process and the Value of Human Life," in the Philosophical Review.

Professor Mary V. Young is the New England representative on the board of editors of the recently launched Modern Language Journal, the organ of the Federated Modern Language Associations.

**University of Michigan.**—The number of students registered in the University of Michigan at present is over 6,700 and there is every indication that by the time of the publication of the annual catalogue an attendance of practically 7,500 students will have been reached.

Interest has been felt among the students in the Christmas Good Fellow Movement for helping the poor children of Ann Arbor. Various organizations have undertaken to clothe children, to provide them with Christmas dinners, and by actual subscriptions of money to assist the Federation of Charities in their already well-organized work.

Ann Arbor housekeepers, boarding house managers and heads of student clubs have organized a Housewives' League the aim of which is to reduce the excessive cost of food supplies. An agreement to boycott such commodities as butter and eggs will it is hoped meet with as much success in Ann Arbor as resulted from a similar action recently taken in Detroit.

**University of Nebraska.**—Miss Elizabeth Atkins, a reader in the rhetoric department, has a sonnet sequence, "*My Madonna*," "*Winter Night*" and "*Night-Waking*," in the last number of the Midland Monthly. Willa Sibert Cather, a graduate of Nebraska in 1895, is visiting in Lincoln. Miss Cather is a successful writer and novelist of New York City. When in college Miss Cather was

editor-in-chief of the *Hesperian*, the only University publication at that time. It was issued monthly. Later it was published daily, and the name changed to the *Daily Nebraskan*. Miss Cather's latest book, published last year, "*The Song of the Lark*," has been very successful.

There has been started at Nebraska an active movement by the students to develop the courses of journalism into a school of journalism. The press of the state is enthusiastic in the support of the movement. Undoubtedly it is a progressive step for Nebraska because in this field of education Nebraska is behind other state institutions of its rank. It is quite safe to say that a school of journalism would be very popular, because over 100 students have registered for one of the journalism courses, three times as many as last year.

Miss Esther Warner, A.B., '12, formerly instructor of home economics at the state farm, has been appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture, home economics agent of Seward County, Nebraska. Her headquarters will be at Seward. The work of a county agent is to organize the rural districts into clubs, to demonstrate cooking and sewing. Miss Warner has the honor of being the first appointee this side of the Mississippi, and one of seventeen in the United States.

A new college song book has been published by the alumni association. This book differs from the ordinary college song book in including the praise songs, the field songs, and the songs sung at the annual Shakespearean performances. Among the songs of more general interest may be found many of those familiar college glees, humorous and sentimental songs and plantation melodies which are so intimately associated with American student life. The rapid growth of the cosmopolitan spirit in our American universities is reflected in the groups of foreign students songs. In addition to these, there are the alma mater songs of a number of Ohio colleges, of the institutions comprising the Western Intercollegiate Conference and those of some of the Eastern universities.

**Ohio State University.**—Miss Edith D. Cockins, registrar for Ohio State University submitted figures for the registration of students this Autumn semester, 1916-1917, showing women students enrolled in every college, except that of Veterinary Medicine.

The women are distributed as follows:

Graduate School, 48; Agriculture, 251 (249 being in Home Economics) (2 being in straight Agriculture); Arts, Philosophy and Science, 403; Arts-Education, 80; Commerce and Journalism, 8 (this school just opened this year); Dentistry, 4; Education, 425; Engineering, 2 (taking Interior Decoration); Homeopathic Medicine, 1; Law, 1; Medicine, 10; Pharmacy, 8; Applied Optics, 2. Total, 1,270 women; 3,807 men. Grand total, 5,077.

The women constitute 25 per cent of the whole student body as against 23.3 per cent in the freshmen class.

**Oberlin College.**—With the return of Miss Helen F. Cochran to the department of physical education after three years leave of absence, the department has the advantage of the services of two graduate physicians, Dr. Delphine Hanna, who has been director of the department since its founding, and Dr. Cochran. Dr. Cochran took the full medical course at the University of Cincinnati, and had one summer in the Scoliosis clinic at the Children's Hospital in Boston. She returns to Oberlin to assist in the work in corrective gymnastics, which at the same time furnishes a clinic for the girls of the senior physical training class, the clinic work having always been an important phase of physical education in the teachers course.

In addition to the general courses offered, the department endeavors to interest the general body of women in all departments of the college in more active recreation, and the number engaged in the following activities will give some idea of what the women's gymnasium and field association is doing for intramural sports. The number playing basket ball is 175; field hockey 127; tennis under supervision, class and tournament games, 257. In order that young women, who are not strong enough to engage in the more strenuous games, may form the habit of being out of doors the department encourages walking, and the association gives class numerals to those taking eight ten-mile walks during the two semesters. One hundred eight women won numerals in June, 1916, walking a total of 8,640 miles.

Since Oberlin is a co-educational college there are a few courses which deal with subjects of special interest to women. One is given by Miss Hazel Kyrk of the department of economics, dealing, in the first semester, with the gainful employment

of women and in the second with the non-gainful. The problems involved in expenditure and utilization of family income are discussed and a study is made of household budgets, standards of living, the organization of the retail market and the whole process of wealth consumption.

A course in the theory and practice of art given by Professor Eva M. Oakes devotes some time to the aesthetic problems of every-day life. The course develops through laboratory practice a scientific basis for the expression of good taste. Students are required to furnish concrete examples in the form of harmonious color schemes to be used in the home, the plan including colors for walls, rugs, hangings, and the selection of pictures and objects of art which would be suitable for each room.

**Radcliffe College.**—The following members of the Academic Board of Radcliffe College have been appointed for 1916-1917: Professor Edward L. Marsh, Horatio S. White, Edwin H. Hall, Herbert Weir Smyth, Albert A. Howard, George L. Kittredge, Charles H. Grandgent, William S. Ferguson.

The Alumnae Association has adopted a new plan for electing alumnae representatives to the board of Associates. Hence forth, candidates will be nominated biennially, for a term of three years, and will be ineligible for immediate renomination. The Associates of Radcliffe College constitute its corporation. The alumnae are represented on the board by six members, three of whom are elected without limit of term.

Since the summer, Radcliffe has lost by death three devoted teachers: Josiah Royce Alford, Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Policy; Charles Pomeroy Parker, Professor of Greek and Latin; and Hugo Münsterberg, Professor of Psychology and Director of the Harvard Psychological Laboratory.

The Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association has presented to Professor Edward C. Pickering, on the fortieth anniversary of his becoming director of the Harvard Observatory, a fellowship, the income of which, amounting to about \$500, is to be awarded to a graduate of some woman's college, who shall desire to do research in astronomy, with the idea of possibly making astronomy her life work. The holder of the fellowship will work under the direction of Miss Annie J. Cannon, one



of the only two women, outside of England, who have ever been made members of the Royal Society.

Miss Boody has reported that the money which was the share of Radcliffe College for the purchase of the land across the street from the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, to be used for a residence for women, has been collected, and has been paid over into the hands of Mr. Allen Curtis, the Treasurer of the School.

**Smith College.**—The enrollment in Spanish has increased from 93 in 1915-1916 to 253, and it has been necessary to add two instructors to the department. The new curriculum, according to which the modern language requirement in freshman or sophomore year may be met by Spanish or Italian as well as by French or German, is in part responsible for this increase in numbers. Undoubtedly the growing interest in Latin America is another factor in the growth of the Spanish department.

Another interesting feature of the new curriculum is that it gives academic credit for the work done in hygiene and physical education. For many years this work has been required, but it has never been counted in the record of hours. It now counts as one hour through freshman and sophomore year. If this change brings the hoped for result, students will make greater effort than in the past to apply practically and effectively the principles taught them in their classes in physical education.

The sophomore lectures in hygiene which are a part of the required work are given this year by Dr. Joel E. Goldthwaite of Boston, who is now Professor in the department. So great has been the interest in these lectures that over a hundred juniors and seniors have petitioned for a similar course. In addition to giving these lectures Dr. Goldthwaite is applying his expert knowledge to a study of the daily life of the students, including, of course, their exercise and recreation. To increase participation in water sports, boats which he has designed in such a way as to make rowing an entirely beneficial exercise, will be placed next spring on Paradise Pond.

The following quotations from an article in the Smith College Weekly of December 13 state clearly an important question now laid before the students for their decision. They indicate

also the realization of the students that the responsibility which they are at liberty to accept is a heavy one.

"The Council has laid before the student body, for discussion and decision, the proposal that all cases of dishonest work shall be handled by the Council instead of by the faculty committee on dishonest work. The faculty has given its full approval to this plan, willingly giving over into the control of the students this important work. That the power of decision in such cases should be wholly in the hands of the students (except in cases where the student's relation with the College is in question, when the recommendation of the Council must be ratified by the President) is by far the most vital element of student responsibility that has ever been considered in this College.

"In any form of student government the representative body must have the backing of the students in whatever it undertakes; the Council has therefore asked that the students vote whether or not they wish to support the Council by accepting or refusing the responsibility which necessarily devolves upon them in this matter. Since the practical details are at present the subject of discussion and of some misunderstanding, we quote in full the plan submitted to the College for consideration. 'Since dishonest academic work is an offense against the standards of student honor and since the Council is the representative of the student body, the Council shall have the power to deal with all cases of dishonest work. In order to uphold these standards of honor it is the duty of the students to report to the Council all cases of dishonesty in academic work. The Council shall investigate and report to the President of the College, recommending such penalty as they deem fit to be acted upon by him. It is expected also that the faculty will refer cases of dishonest work to the Council, either directly or through the President of the College, but this is not meant to abridge the right of members of the faculty to use their discretion about dealing individually with dishonest work. In such cases, however, a report is to be made to the Council for record.'

"The question, then, which is before the students is this: Shall the College abolish the system wherein the matter of dishonest work is in the hands of the faculty, without any responsibility on the part of the students except as far as honesty is the personal standard of the individual, and give entire control of dishonest work to the students? Are the students willing to accept responsibility?"

**Stanford University.**—The Stanford Library collection now ranks eleventh in size among University libraries in the United States. The total number of volumes is now 279,354 (including the Lane Medical collection of 42,000 volumes, at the Lane Hospital in San Francisco). Ten thousand volumes are being added annually. The principal source of revenue is Mrs. Stanford's Jewel Fund of \$500,000 which is applied solely to the purchase of first copies.

Stanford has lately purchased the S. B. Parish herbarium,

the most complete collection of botanical specimens of Southern California now in existence. The collection comprises 50,000 specimens gathered and identified by Mr. S. B. Parish of San Bernardino.

Twenty men students of Stanford have obtained the consent of their parents to go at the expense of certain business men of San Francisco, to the American Ambulance service in France.

**Swarthmore College.**—Swarthmore College is discussing the advisability of adopting a new Alma Mater. The old Alma Mater, sung to the Cornell air, may be cast aside.

Mrs. Esther H. Cornell (1891) of Brooklyn, Mrs. Mary Lippincott Griscom (1901) of Moorestown, New Jersey, and Mr. T. Stockton Matthews, Baltimore, have recently been added to the membership of the Board of Managers of Swarthmore College.

Some interesting facts have been ascertained from the matriculation records of Swarthmore students. In accordance with the request of the College at the time of entrance, the student may, and usually does, state the religious organization with which he is affiliated. Out of a student body of four hundred and forty-eight, this statement was made by four hundred and twenty-four students. The various churches were represented as follows: Friends, 118; Presbyterian, 111; Methodist, 58; Episcopal, 58; Baptist, 21; Lutheran, 11; Dutch Reformed, 11; Congregational, 8; Christian, 7; Catholic, 7; Christian Science, 3; Jewish, 3; Swedenborgian, 2; German Jewish, 1; Methodist Protestant, 1; United Evangelical, 1; Disciples of Christ, 1; United Brethren, 1; Unitarian, 1; 424. This statement represents 94.6 per cent of the student body. The remaining students made no statement. The heavy representation of Friends is due to the fact that the College was founded by Friends.

**Vassar College.**—At the suggestion of Mrs. Edith Wharton, the members of the Faculty of Vassar College recently undertook a campaign among themselves for the raising of a fund to aid in the maintenance of Mrs. Wharton's tuberculosis hospital at the front in Europe. Ninety per cent of the soldiers in the hospitals, she wrote, have developed tuberculosis from the effects of exposure, and there is no means of coping with it, because they cannot be kept in the regular hospitals, nor can they receive pensions, unless wounded. She is therefore try-

ing to establish a "trying-out" hospital where such cases can be thoroughly investigated before discharge. She hopes that the campaign for funds may be taken up as an intercollegiate movement, and has made her appeal through Vassar. Six hundred dollars will supply one bed and a nurse for a year.

From the Vassar Faculty this interest spread to the students, and a campaign was started to secure sufficient funds to furnish ten beds. After a few days' campaign \$3,700 had been pledged, enough to establish an entire ambulance, and the campaign is apparently only at its beginning. At a recent meeting of the senior class it was voted to give up class day bouquets, upon which a great number of students have usually spent five dollars each, and give that money to the cause. The juniors are now debating the elimination of many expenses in connection with the annual "Prom" for the same purpose, which would add several hundred dollars to the fund.

This whole-hearted crusade does not affect the daily social routine of the College. The authorities are satisfied to have a better comprehension among the students of the need for sacrifice, and at the same time feel that no fruitless or futile action has been attempted. The students have been sane in their expression of an honest emotion.

The first Hall Play, on December 9th, was an innovation this year in the fact that three short plays were presented rather than one full length drama. "The Locked Chest," by John Masefield, "The Faraway Princess," by Herman Sudermann, and "Pierre Patelin," a play by an unknown author, written in the fifteenth century, and translated into English by Richard Holbrook, made up the program.

The annual bazaar in support of the Good Fellowship Club House, held on December 2nd, was an entire success. The students continue to give hearty and effective support to this institution, which is perhaps the most successful existing experiment in co-operation between employer and employee in the field of domestic service.

On December 16th "The Christmas Guest," a one-act play adapted by two undergraduates from the story by Selma Lagerlöf, was presented by the students of Professor Buck's class in the Technique of Drama.

The art Galleries in Taylor Hall have offered throughout the year a succession of exhibitions of great value and wide variety. During December there has been an exhibition of

paintings by Cecilia Beaux, Daniel Garber, Jonas Lie, Hayley Lever, F. Luis Mora and Gardner Symons. Preceding that there were on exhibition paintings and sketches by Mr. C. K. Chatterton, an instructor in the Art Department, himself one of the promising younger painters of the new Hudson River group.

**Western Reserve University.**—The Trustees of Western Reserve University have just received the sum of \$110,000.00 from Mr. John L. Severance to found the Severance Chair of Religious Education in memory of his father, Mr. Louis H. Severance. This gift has unusual significance; for Mr. Louis H. Severance, in whose memory the Chair is founded, was long and intimately identified with the religious and educational interests of Cleveland. He was for nineteen years a Trustee of this University and was a constant and large benefactor. He also was deeply interested in the prosperity of the Presbyterian Church to whose missions, both local and world-wide, he was a large contributor. This Chair is most fitting, for it unites the educational and the religious interests with which Mr. Severance's life was so long and effectively identified. It is also noteworthy by being the first University Chair founded in Western Reserve. All previous foundations have been given to one of the specific ten departments. But this gift establishes a Chair having no particular relation to any one department, but touching the whole University work. It is believed that the Professorship will serve to unite and to promote the educational and religious interests of the whole city and commonwealth. The Reverend Dr. Thomas S. McWilliams, formerly pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, has been appointed as the first incumbent. Dr. McWilliams has, for two years, been pursuing graduate work in Columbia University. His service begins with the next academic year.

President Charles F. Thwing announces a gift of about \$7,000 as part of the endowment of the new School of Applied Social Sciences opened this year. This gift, which is the first endowment for the new department, is given in memory of Mr. Edward Porter Williams by his children, Mr. Edward M. Williams, Mr. Lewis M. Williams, Mrs. Arthur D. Baldwin and Mrs. Abram Garfield, all of Cleveland. Mr. Edward Porter Williams was a graduate of Western Reserve in the Class of 1864. He was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1890 until his

death in 1903. The School of Applied Social Sciences is the result of a petition addressed to the Trustees by officers of eighteen of the principal social service institutions of the city, requesting the organization of the university school for the training of social workers. It is the only school of the kind between New York and Chicago. Dr. J. E. Cutler, Professor of Sociology, is Dean of the new school.

**The University of Wisconsin.**—Much is being done by the extension department of the University of Wisconsin to improve conditions in rural communities throughout the state. Mrs. Edith E. Hoyt who, in addition to doing university undergraduate and graduate work, has brought up successfully two children of her own, is conducting correspondence courses in education adapted especially to parents and rural teachers. Some of these courses are given for university credit while others are non-professional and adapted to specific individual needs, even considering the cases of individual children whose training presents problems of special difficulty.

The home economics work of the extension division has been put this year in charge of Miss Emma Conley who has been inspector of domestic science in the rural schools of Wisconsin. She is teaching women how to conduct their homes economically with business-like methods of accounting, how to feed their families scientifically, and how to furnish their houses in good taste.

Dr. Dorothy Reed Mendenhall is doing excellent work in teaching mothers how to care for their babies. She offers a course for the prospective mother, and one telling how to care for the child in health and another how to care for the child in disease.

**Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.**—Our school closed its autumn term with an enrollment of 146 students—the largest number ever registered in a single term. Eighty-six students were listed in the general training course, fifty-five in the recreation course and five in the one-year course for public health nurses, which was offered for the first time in 1916-17.

It is significant of the changing point of view with reference to preparation for social service that twenty-seven of the fifty students taking second year work are college graduates who

have come to the school for a year of professional training before entering salaried positions. Among them are graduates, not only of many of the smaller colleges of the middle and far west, but also of several of the state universities, notably Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and of Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe and other Eastern colleges.

The twenty-three second year students who are not college graduates have, in almost every instance, either had part of a college course or training in such special schools as those for teachers, kindergartners, or librarians. Seventeen of these twenty-three students have completed the first year of work at the school.

In the recreation department Mrs. Gudrun Thorn-Thomsen is offering not only special courses on story-telling, but also a course in dramatics. This includes training in the direction and preparation of plays for children and young people, in the planning of costumes, and the preparation of festivals and pageants. In connection with this course, the students presented a Thanksgiving pageant and a Christmas play, which has been given at several of the Chicago settlements.

Miss Lydia C. Lewis, Swarthmore, '06, formerly Dean of the Pennsylvania school, has been added to the staff as supervisor of field work, a position formerly held by Miss Adena Miller, Oberlin, '11, who resigned to become civic director of the Woman's City Club of Cincinnati. In addition to the direction of the field work, Miss Lewis is giving instruction in connection with the courses in principles of case work.

# NEWS NOTES

## FROM THE

### BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. III

JANUARY, 1917

No. 1

#### CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Stevens Bldg., N. Wabash Ave.,  
Chicago

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

The third annual report of the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations which will soon be off the press shows a gratifying increase of business over that done the preceding year. For the fiscal year ending October 1, 1916, this office recorded 688 calls from employers, as compared with 446 the previous year, 408 placements, and 520 registrations. The year's visitors numbered over 11,000 and the total office receipts were \$2,862.11. We continue to notice that calls from employers are greater in number than candidates registered, showing that the demand for college women and other trained workers is in a healthful proportion to the supply. The difficulty is that candidates and positions will never dove-tail perfectly, though as an increasingly large number of college women go into professional lines the probabilities are that the question of supply and demand will better adjust itself.

Another fact that is encouraging to everyone interested in the work of women is the tendency we have observed in the last year toward larger salaries for women. This has not, of course, been generally true. But it is true that the average of our salaries is higher than it has been. There have been more positions referred to the Bureau paying creditable salaries than ever before, and a few where the figures were strikingly high. Among these latter may be listed

some publicity work done by a very experienced woman who was paid twenty-five dollars a day for her services, which extended over a considerable period. In this connection we were glad to see in a recent number of News Notes that the Intercollegiate Bureau of New York had decided that hereafter they would register no positions which paid less than \$12 a week, unless such positions might be considered as apprentice positions and offered a good professional future. As that had been the policy in this office for some time we were glad to have it approved by an older organization.

There has been rather a larger demand than usual this fall for scientific workers, especially along chemical and agricultural lines. One of these latter calls came from an eastern Reformatory for women, where a woman was wanted to manage the farm and oversee the work, which was done largely by the inmates. For this was needed a woman who had had both practical experience and technical training, a good background of general education, and with the proper psychological qualities to fit her for this exacting position. The woman whom we placed in the position was a graduate of a western university, had managed her own farm successfully, and had done graduate work in the agricultural school of the university.

The calls for chemists are now greater than the number of experienced chemists who are available. Business houses, industrial plants and professional men are all coming to recognize the value of the college trained woman in this line of work. The great difficulty aris-



ing here is one which we meet in many places, the wrong psychology of the college girl through which she often loses a position.

Another line which has shown new vitality this fall is that of advertising. We have been able to place a number of young college girls with large advertising companies or with advertising departments, where every opportunity is given them of advancing. There seems to be a greater opening for the college girl who wants to learn this business and advance in it, than for the one who has had years of experience. Secretarial positions have, of course, as always, many interesting aspects. Since the latter part of the summer we have placed secretaries with the Red Cross, with various Associations working in behalf of war relief, with all political parties, with the Little Theatre, the Engineering Experiment Station of one of our large universities, heads of departments in other universities, literary men, a well-known social authority who is making a technical survey, the magazine of Poetry, a daily newspaper which wanted a girl to do some secretarial work and to work into reporting, and with all kinds of publishing and business houses.

It is a matter of interest as a bureau like this advances in age, to find girls whom we placed in subordinate positions two or three years ago, returning to us, having attained the position of manager in the places where we had sent them, and now employing assistants for themselves.

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#### COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

1114 Kresge Building, Detroit

MARY J. MALCOMSON, MANAGER

If the members of the other bureaus

could step into our busy office now they would not recognize it as the quiet place of three months ago.

The Detroit Free Press gave the Bureau a full page feature story presenting our work to the public in just the way we wished. This was followed a short while later by a County Fair given for the benefit of the Bureau—twenty-seven college organizations taking part in it, each of whom was responsible for a stunt or booth. About \$600.00 is to be turned over to the Bureau from this source.

We now have 247 registrations and have filled 25 positions since Nov. 1. Most of these have been business secretarial positions. We find that the demand in Detroit for the trained woman in business far exceeds the supply. Business men are willing to pay adequate salaries for the right individual. We have little competition in this field, because the other agencies are below par.

There is a possibility of the Y.W.C.A. Employment Department turning over their higher class positions to us.

We have filled a number of interesting positions outside of business positions. Among these we have started a large dancing class for a young Boston woman who has specialized in children's dancing along kindergarten lines. We have supplied a manager in an advertising campaign; a young college graduate to learn to write deeds in a large real estate concern; and a social service investigator.

The Manager attended a Vocational Conference at the University of Michigan and conducted the Round Table Conference. With the co-operation of Pres. Hutchins the Bureau has arranged for a talk on salesmanship before the women of the university by a young graduate of Simmons who is connected with one of the large department stores of Detroit.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

130 East 22d Street, New York City

FRANCES CUMMINGS, MANAGER

By far the most important announcement to be made this month relates to the plans of Miss Emma Hirth in organizing a clearing-house of information about vocations, under the auspices of the Bureau. Each succeeding year of the Bureau's experience has made more apparent the need of organizing and making available the wealth of information which exists in college alumnae records, in the vocational studies of various organizations and individuals, and in the possession of women who have done pioneer work in new fields.

Miss Emma Hirth, who was connected with the Bureau until June 1, 1916, had planned to make an independent study of this sort during the present winter. As the scope of the plan grew it became obvious that it could be carried out much more effectively in connection with the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, where already so much valuable information is stored. The work will begin on January 1st and a more detailed statement of the method of work and of the sources to be drawn upon will be made in a coming issue of the News Notes. The ultimate value of the material assembled will depend upon the extent to which working women in every locality, in every type of occupation, and in every stage of professional growth, will lend their support and interest. We particularly invite the co-operation of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, its branches and members, and of the Bureaus of Occupations. Definite suggestions as to the manner of co-operation will be submitted a little later.

The number of new positions regis-

tered during the month was 138 in the Central Office and 37 in the Department for Social Workers. The total number of positions filled was 112.

On November 15, 1916, Miss Harriet Houghton, the Head of our Secretarial Department, addressed the girls of the Richmond Hill High School on "Opportunities in Secretarial Work."

Through a typographical error made in the copy sent for the News Notes in November a correction is needed in connection with the new rules for registering positions. It was stated that hereafter no positions offering less than \$10 per week would be registered. The minimum salary should have been \$12 per week and while the difference may seem small, in New York, at least, it is very important.

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## BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

1302 Spruce Street, Philadelphia

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

By January 1st the Bureau of Occupations hopes to be settled in its new quarters 302 S. 13th Street, where all further communications should be directed.

As the annual report is now under consideration, a number of interesting facts have developed. The Bureau has had more calls for graduate nurses than it could fill. These requests have required more education and experience in executive or social work than many nurses seem to possess. For example,—one position required a graduate nurse with social service experience to take the position of welfare worker in a mill. The duties included the care of minor accident cases and organization of the recreational and welfare work.

This year's demand for the college

graduate-stenographer has been, as last year, greater than the supply. The report of secretarial positions for 1916 up to December 1st shows 136 positions filled requiring stenography and 7 secretarial positions without stenography. The Bureau suggests that girls desiring publishing house work should study stenography. Most of the positions filled through this office in publishing houses have been as correspondents, clerks or stenographer-secretaries. One of the most interesting secretarial positions without stenography was with an author who required someone to look up historical data for his novel. This position was secured by a college graduate who had had editorial experience.

Among the miscellaneous positions filled was a teacher of English for a Russian family; a domestic science graduate to can and preserve the surplus fruits of a farm, and a woman with a knowledge of physiology to act as saleswoman and adjuster for telephones for deaf people.

"Business,"—the first Conference of the series of Business and Professional Opportunities for Women will be held January 11th at 4 p. m. at the New Century Club, 124 S. 12th Street. The speakers will talk about Advertising, bond selling and investments, real estate and suburban improvements, and store management.

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#### COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU

510 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Under the Auspices of the College Club of Pittsburgh)

ESTHER M. SMITH, MANAGER

The volume of business during the month of November, 1916, forms quite

a contrast to the same month a year ago, which was the fifth month of the Bureau's activity. During that month sixteen calls came to the Bureau, of which only one-fourth were filled. November of this year brought thirty-two new calls, with a total of about fifty upon which we worked. Of these fourteen were filled. The salaries represented in these placements ranged from \$25 a month to \$60 and all living expenses. The types of positions were as follows:

Trained social worker for Investigation work with Y.W.C.A.

A part time computer for a Professor making psychological studies.

Clerks and stenographers for a variety of business organizations.

Dietitian for a hospital.

Assistant for a Bookshop.

Companion-secretary for a semi-invalid society woman.

The income from commissions in November, 1915, was 32.19,

The income from commissions in November, 1916, was 121.82.

As the work is being carried on without any increase in overhead expense (no assistant in the office), the Committee in charge of the work feels greatly encouraged. The amount of work handled now, however, is about all that one person can handle, and any increase in income brought about by additional business, will have to go for clerical assistance. The Pittsburgh Bureau is experiencing what the older Bureaus have reported: that the Bureau comes almost to the point of being self-supporting, when additional expense becomes necessary to carry on the work.

The Director is still having calls for speaking in High Schools. For next month two colleges and several high schools in the same general neighborhood, some twenty or thirty miles from the city, are planning to have her come on the same day, so that the one trip

may cover the territory. The A.C.A. Committee on Speakers is making this part of our service possible.

## WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

### APPOINTMENT BUREAU

264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

### NEWS NOTES

FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

December 22, 1916

The Bureau has been fortunate in having a number of volunteers who have given more or less time the last two months to clerical work.

Miss Jackson spoke on Secretarial Work at Mount Holyoke College on December 14th, and at Smith, December 15th.

Under the auspices of the Vocational Committee of the Boston Branch, Miss Jackson addressed the Norwood High School in December, and Miss Curtis, the girls of the Natick High, on vocational opportunities.

At the December meeting, the same committee had as a guest Miss Hannah P. Waterman, in charge of correspondence courses and rural training schools in the North Adams Normal School.

Office record of November:

Registrations 53

Orders 85

Placements 51.

Twice this month the Bureau has been obliged to advertise in the papers for young secretaries with stenographic training, preferably college graduates, to fill college, professional, and business positions.

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## OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

### 1. *Assistant Superintendent of Game Bird Farm. New York State Conservation Commission.*

Applicants for this position must possess knowledge of the principal diseases to which pheasants are heir; the proper time for hatching and mating; the proper food, amount, and time of feeding; the tilling of the soil to keep it sanitary so that it will not be a breeder of diseases of the birds; the number of cocks to be placed with hens, proper yarding, etc.

Appointments are made at an entrance salary of \$900 per annum, and the appointees may, by means of a Civil Service promotion examination, be promoted to the position of First Assistant Superintendent at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

Appointments are made by the New York State Conservation Commission at Albany, New York.

Examinations are held for this position from time to time by the New York State Civil Service Commission, Albany, New York.

### 2. *Chemist's Aid. United States Bureau of Chemistry.*

Incumbents of this position are required to construct and re-

pair laboratory apparatus; to prepare stock solutions and special reagents, and to assist the Chemists in their laboratory work.

The entrance salary is \$720 per annum, although some appointments of women possessing superior educational qualifications, or superior previous experience are sometimes made at \$900 per annum. Promotions are not made at stated intervals but an efficient employee is usually promoted at an average rate of \$100 a year, a promotion of \$200 being usually made every two years. Promotions depend upon the worth of the employee as demonstrated by her efficiency, and upon the funds that may be available for this purpose. The maximum salary of this position is \$1,200.

The duties of this position naturally tend to qualify the incumbent for the higher position of Junior Chemist, but this latter position is not filled by promotion. It is filled by another Civil Service examination in which the Chemist's Aid must compete with outside candidates for the higher position.

Appointments are made by the Chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, D. C., and there are about ten appointments made each year. Examinations are held for this position in every large city of the United States by the United States Civil Service Commission, the headquarters of which are also at Washington, D. C.

### 3. *University Stenographer. University of Illinois.*

Stenographers in the employ of the University of Illinois and in the five State Normal Universities of that State, are divided by the Civil Service Commission into three ranks.

Rank 1 includes all stenographic positions the duties of which involve the taking of dictation up to seventy-five words a minute; the accurate transcribing on the typewriter of stenographic notes, and the performance, under supervision, of simple clerical duties requiring education equivalent to two years in high school. The salary of Stenographers of this rank varies from \$25 to \$45 a month.

Rank 2 includes all stenographic positions the duties of which involve taking dictation up to ninety words a minute; the rapid and accurate transcription on the typewriter of stenographic notes, and the performance, under supervision, of clerical duties requiring education equivalent to graduation from high school. The salary of Stenographers of this rank varies from \$50 to \$75 a month.

Rank 3 includes all stenographic positions the duties of which involve the taking of dictation up to one hundred and fifteen words a minute; the rapid and accurate transcription on the typewriter

of stenographic notes, and the performance, under supervision, of clerical and other duties—as Private Secretary to a department head, requiring education equivalent to college graduation, including a knowledge of French and German. The salary of Stenographers of this rank varies from \$75 to \$100 a month.

About fifty appointments to the position of University Stenographer are made each year by the Comptroller of the University of Illinois, at Urbana, Illinois. An examination for this position is held from time to time by the Illinois State Civil Service Commission, Springfield, Illinois.

*4. Housemother. Geneva State Training School for Girls.*

Housemothers at this school, which is an institution for delinquent and dependent children, act as mothers to these girls. The children live in sixteen cottages, and there are two Housemothers in each cottage, of which one is the Managing Matron, and the other the Housekeeping Matron. It is the duty of the Housekeeping Matron to teach the girls cooking, laundry work, and domestic training, and to instruct them in their domestic life, such as keeping their rooms in order, mending, and sewing.

The initial salary is \$35 a month, with maintenance, and there is an increase of salary of \$5 every three months until the maximum salary of \$55 a month is reached.

Vacancies in this position occur frequently. The examinations for this position are held by the Illinois State Civil Service Commission, Springfield, Illinois.

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*Patent Office Examiner.*—The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination to be held beginning on January 17, 1917, for the position of assistant examiner in the Patent Office. An examination for the same position will also be held throughout the country beginning on March 14, 1917. These examinations are open to all citizens of the United States who meet the requirements. Persons who can meet the requirements should at once apply for Form 1312 and a copy of the Manual of Examinations for the Fall of 1916, stating the title of the examination desired, to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board at any of these places: The post office, Boston, Mass.; the post office, Philadelphia, Pa.; the post office, Atlanta, Ga.; the post office, Cincinnati, Ohio; the post office,

Chicago, Ill.; the post office, St. Paul, Minn.; the post office, Seattle, Wash.; the post office, San Francisco; the custom house, New York City; the custom house, New Orleans, La.; the old custom house, St. Louis, Mo.; or to the Chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R. Applications should be properly executed, excluding the medical certificate, and filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., in time to arrange for the examination at the place selected. A list of these places will be sent by the secretary to whom application is made.

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## OPEN LETTERS

### AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

My dear Mrs. Martin:

About ninety years ago, the higher education of women in the United States became a reality because of the splendid vision, heroic sacrifices, and untiring devotion of Mary Lyon, backed by the sublime faith and hearty co-operation of the few who accepted her ideals of the development of womankind. We members of the Collegiate Alumnae would not now be rejoicing in the privileges we have enjoyed, if these noble pioneers had not patiently blazed the way.

Miss Ume Tsuda might well be called the Mary Lyon of Japan. When seven years old she was sent by the Japanese government to this country. Till the age of seventeen she lived as a cherished daughter in the household of Mr. Charles Lanman of Washington, receiving all the best care and training. Then she returned to Japan, having perfect command of English and understanding Western life as only those can understand who grow up in it.

When she reached Japan she set herself resolutely to work to master her native tongue, learn all the ways of her people, and become as good a Japanese as she had become an American.

Soon she was appointed interpreter and teacher to the wife of an official high in the Japanese court. Her experience there was of great value, both for the training it gave her, and for the friends she made in the highest circles of Japanese society. After about six months she was appointed teacher of English in the Peereesses' School, then just opening, the most conservative school in all Japan, under the direct supervision of the Empress.

After teaching some time she came to the United States to

study three years at Bryn Mawr College, making a name for herself in English, Philosophy, and Science.

In 1892 she resumed her teaching in the Peeresses' School, and in 1897 was made lecturer in the Woman's Higher Normal School, a high government position. In 1898 she was sent as a delegate from the Japanese government to the International Federation of Women's Clubs held in Denver that summer. She spent much of the following winter in England studying educational methods.

It had long been Miss Tsuda's hope that she might start a school which would offer to women in Japan an opportunity for higher work. So, in the face, not only of serious obstacles standing against any effort to give higher education to women in Japan, but also of great pecuniary difficulties, she resigned her position in the government school together with her official rank and title, so that she might be free to do her work along the lines she felt were needed for Japan.

Early in 1900 she wrote to some of her personal friends in America, asking their help in opening a school for girls, especially for those who wished to become teachers, where they could be educated under Christian influences, and be given a more advanced course than was open to them elsewhere. She believed that in five years she could prove to the Japanese world the capacity of women for advanced education, and that by the end of that time the school would make for itself a place from which it might graduate into a still higher institution.

Her friends raised \$4,000, and \$3,520 was contributed by friends in Japan. The greatest gift to the work, however, was the personal contribution of time from many teachers, both foreign and Japanese, including some of the best teachers in Tokyo.

September 14, 1901, the school opened with fifteen pupils whose earnestness and responsiveness were most encouraging to the instructors and established high standards of zeal and character; by January there were thirty pupils; by July there were fifty. In 1908 there were one hundred and fifty, with a waiting list of more than double that number, for whom there was no room.

The standing of the school is recognized by the Department of Education as a Higher Special School. The graduates are granted a teacher's license in English admitting to positions in government high and normal schools, a privilege given to no other private school in Japan.

School opens with a short religious service given in English and Japanese on alternate days. On Sundays a Church Service is held



in the morning, and Sunday School in the afternoon. Many of the students come into contact with Christianity for the first time. In all things it is the object of the school to develop character; to strengthen the girls not only mentally and physically, but spiritually, and to make them feel that the true object of study is not their own personal pleasure or advancement, but the power to help others. Dr. John H. Deforest says that Miss Tsuda's school is the only girls' school in Japan that is Christian, yet interdenominational; that is Japanese, yet international.

The school has kept to Japanese methods of living, only changing where it is a question of health or sanitation. The girls do a great deal of their own work and do not learn luxurious foreign ways, so that their education does not unfit them for Japanese homes later. They study very hard, and their hours of recreation are well filled with entertainments, lectures, and meetings.

There is the greatest need for the work done by Miss Tsuda's school. Japanese girls are capable and have good minds, and some of them are very talented. But as the result of the old training, they lack self-confidence and initiative, and, above all, strength of will. What is necessary is the growth of spiritual life, a real training of the understanding, moral teachings that fit a new condition of life of modern Japan, and which develop a realization of the responsibility that comes with freedom—Christian education on higher lines. In the words of Bishop McKim, "I know of no woman in Japan whose reputation as an educator stands higher than hers. She is pre-eminently qualified for the work of a Christian teacher of Japanese girls and young women."

The graduates take the highest positions possible for women teachers in Japan. They go into schools in many parts of the country, each a power for good in her community, doing much to determine the ideas, opinions, and practices of those with whom she comes in contact.

Miss Tsuda needs two things for her school. First, an endowment fund to enable the institution to care for the hundreds of students from all parts of the country and from all classes of society who have to be turned away each year for lack of room. Miss Tsuda writes: "To give any idea of the passionate eagerness with which these girls study; to portray the heartsick feeling of the teachers when obliged to rule out perfectly capable applicants, is impossible. These girls may have come a three or four days' journey for the opportunity, which only this school can give, to find the list already filled."

Second, a scholarship, or scholarships to encourage post-graduate and foreign study among her graduates. Japan is far too poor to provide either, and has too much of the Oriental idea of the inferior position of woman to feel the need.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae might supply the scholarship. To help in this Miss Tsuda has sent a set of slides with accompanying explanations illustrative of woman's education and occupations in Japan. These slides are beautifully colored, and show the training given to Japanese girls in domestic science, physical development, courtesy, the tea ceremony, and flower arrangement, an essential feature of an educated Japanese woman's training, requiring two hours a week for three years! They illustrate the kindergartens, the out-of-door sports, the care of silk worms, spinning and weaving of silk, culture of tea and rice, the professional entertainers, and the factory life, an innovation in Japan.

These slides can be used to advantage by Sunday Schools or day schools. Many Buffalo schools have used them for the purpose of raising money for pictures, athletic needs, and pianos, sending Miss Tsuda half of the proceeds. Any Branch wishing to use the slides should apply to Mrs. F. H. Severance, 150 Jewett Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

If the sixty Branches of the A.C.A. would average \$15 every year, this would provide funds for a scholarship. Experience has proved that at least \$900 is needed to enable a Japanese student to study in America.\* Each Branch willing to pledge a definite sum each year for this purpose should report to Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, Ithaca, N. Y.

If any members of the A.C.A. are able to contribute individually to the endowment fund, or to interest friends in its behalf, they may communicate directly with Miss Tsuda, 18 Goban Cho, Tokyo, Japan.

American women will surely feel a desire to help further the higher education of women in Japan, because our country has so many women's colleges and knows their value; and we College Alumnae, in the light of our own memory of the many educational privileges we have enjoyed because of the sacrifice and untiring efforts of those who blazed the trail of the Higher Education in America, will most of all wish to help on the splendid work of Miss Tsuda, the Mary Lyon of Japan.

Alice K. Millard,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

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\*Are there not forty branches willing to pledge from \$20 to \$25 a year?

## A WORD ON AMERICANIZATION

Dear Editor:

As a member of the A. C. A. for a good many years now, I want to express my interest in the plan for an Americanization Committee as outlined by Miss Kellor in the September magazine.

As college women we need to take a definite stand on this burning issue of our day—the need of welding into real American citizens the great unassimilated groups of aliens among us. To some of us who are not teaching or associated in any active way with college or school life, the work of the A. C. A. has seemed far removed from our own daily activities. I believe this new committee would create interest in a large number who have never felt as if the Association had work to do in which they could join.

Perhaps I feel the more strongly as I have been at work on such a committee for another large organization; but I am sure as college women we should get back of this great movement, the success of which means perhaps the stability of our form of government. With Miss Kellor as our Chairman, we could surely accomplish something.

(Mrs.) Maynard F. Thayer,  
Pasadena, Cal.

## CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS

## THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF DEANS OF WOMEN

In New York City last Summer at the time of the meetings of the National Education Association, there was organized The National Conference of Deans of Women of Institutions of Higher Learning. Officers were elected and the time and place of the next meeting chosen. A petition was handed to the Secretary of the N.E.A. applying for the admission of the Conference to the Association as a Department. This request will be acted on at the next meeting of the N.E.A.

The mid-year meeting will be at Kansas City on February 26, 27, 28, when the Department of Superintendence of the N.E.A. will also be in session.

Already more than a score of reservations have been made at the Hotel Kupper, conference headquarters, by Deans of Women from New England to the Pacific North West. The attendance of all deans of women is cordially urged. Dean Mary Alice Whitney, of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, secured the Kupper as headquarters and has arranged for parlor conferences there in the afternoons.

An attractive program is offered. Among those who will formally address the Conference are: Dean Marion Talbot, of the University of Chicago; Professor Paul Monroe, of Columbia University; Miss Helen Bennett, of the Collegiate Bureau of Occupations of Chicago; and Dean Hallie Moore Mitchell of the State Normal School, Pittsburgh, Kansas.

The general topics of the conference will be along the lines of training and preparation for the deanship, and the relation of the Dean of Women to her institution, students and faculty. Round tables will supplement the addresses and discuss the more intimate problems of the position. Also there will be consideration of record forms to secure business efficiency in administration. Information in regard to these forms is now being gathered by the Secretary.

The President of the Conference is Mrs. Kathryn Sisson McLean, of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and the Secretary, to whom inquiries may be addressed, is Miss Rhoda M. White, of the State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington.

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*Two Prize Competitions*

The Housewife, 30 Irving Place, New York City, offers a first prize of \$1,000, a second of \$850, a third of \$700, a fourth of \$500, and five prizes of \$250 each for the best short stories received on or before April 30, 1917. The manuscripts must contain not less than 2,500 nor more than 5,000 words. All manuscripts are to be typewritten on 8 by 10 inch or 8½ by 11 inch paper and double-spaced. They must be signed with a pseudonym, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the pseudonym and the real name and address of the author and full postage for the return of the manuscript. Any number of manuscripts may be submitted by one person, but each must have a different pseudonym. Checks will be mailed to the winners on the day following the verdict of the judges.

The Housewife also offers a first prize of \$300, a second of \$150, and a third of \$100 in what it calls a "Novice Contest." These prizes are for the three best original short stories submitted by persons who have never had stories published in any of the following magazines: Harper's, Century, Scribner's, Cosmopolitan, Hearst's, Metropolitan, American, Every Week, The Red Book, McClure's, Pictorial Review, Saturday Evening Post, Woman's Home Companion, Ladies' Home Journal, Good Housekeeping. The conditions governing this contest are the same as those in the major competition.

## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

*It is intended to notice in this department books and other publications of educational and social interest, preference being given to those by members of the A. C. A. Copies should be sent immediately upon issue to the offices of THE JOURNAL, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.*

### PORTRAITS OF WOMEN

By Gamaliel Bradford. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Price \$2.50.

Many of the women of wit and letters with whose names we are more or less familiar to-day, have their claim to this title through diaries and personal letters. Especially in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was this form of expression the vogue, and hardly a man or woman of the times in social, literary or political life escaped the keen shafts of personal criticism and sparkling wit with which it abounded. From a notable galaxy of such women Mr. Bradford has selected nine "portraits" and has so eliminated inessential matter concerning them that they stand out with remarkable clarity and provoke renewed acquaintance.

The women who appear in this volume are Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, born Pierrepont in 1689, whose famous Constantinople letters are known to many people; Lady Holland, born Vassall in 1771, wife of Lord Holland of the famous Holland House, the great whig

centre during the first half of the 19th century; Jane Austen, whose wisdom and Smollett-like cynicism still appeal to a certain class of readers; Madame D'Arblay, born Frances Burney, reared in an atmosphere of all the arts who was the brilliant author of *Evalina*; Elizabeth Pepys, born St. Michel in 1640, whom Pepys himself does not hesitate to describe in rather disparaging terms; Madame de Sévigné, born de Rabutin Chantal, whose delightful letters are still read by students of French for their clarity and style; Madame du Deffand, born de Vichy-Chamrond, best remembered for her passionate attachment to Walpole when she was long past middle age; Madame de Sévigné, born de Rabuchatel in 1734, who was next to the queen in power but who in those luxurious days kept herself a saint in purity; and Eugénie de Guérin, born 1805, whose nature flowered religiously in a French provincial town.

The book is beautifully printed and on the blue cover appears a fan of antique lace. A charming gift book.

**SELF RELIANCE**

By Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Co. Price \$1.00 net.

Mrs. Fisher is not one of the "swallow my opinions and you shall be whole" class of writers whose theories have become an obsession, but a sane, big-minded woman who has studied closely educational principles both at home and abroad and is putting her conclusions into daily practice. They are embodied in the present book and while some of them will be considered rather radical, they are all practicable under certain conditions.

In both home and school Mrs. Fisher believes that the child is not finding the proper outlet for original expression and she shows some ways in which he may be helped by the parent and teacher to the self reliance and resourcefulness necessary to his best development. In her discussions the city home and the city school have been emphasized rather than those of the country, as the rural problem does not present so many obstacles to independent thought and action.

She believes that children should have more responsibility; that they should be taught to play their part in the domestic life and play it well; that they should be made cognizant of the reasons therefor and assisted to a determination to achieve results. In the work of the home,

its study, its games, its out-door life, she advocates, whenever possible, a co-operation of the entire family. Family "hikes" should be made an institution and children taught to map the places visited thus inculcating the desire for further realms of pleasure-conquest. She advocates also the early teaching of the value of money that habits of thrift may be formed. The regular allowance to the child will of course be a help in this.

Instead of studying the Italian Renaissance the Woman's club of a city might employ itself very helpfully in the schools, says Mrs. Fisher. At the noon hour its members could bring home into the school by practical lessons in cooking which would be of two-fold benefit, and she proceeds to show how this innovation may be worked out to the advantage of everybody concerned.

Smaller schools and more individual work is her remedy for many of the educational ills that obtain at the present time.

**THE LAND OF THE BLUE FLOWER**

By Frances Hodgson Burnett.  
New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co.,  
Price \$0.50.

This Gift Edition of Mrs. Burnett's charming little book is done in blue and gold embellished with delicate branches of blooming flowers and is richly

illustrated in colors. The story of how the young prince, who became King Amor, spent his earlier years in the old castle above the town with his friend and adviser, the Ancient One, has a perennial freshness and appeal to the finer emotions, and kindles the imagination strongly. How the Blue Flower fulfilled its happy mission will be followed with interest by all new readers of the book.

#### TOLD IN A FRENCH GARDEN

By Mildred Aldrich. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

It was the Doctor who found the garden,—a lovely, wild place, grown over with hollyhocks, giroflées, phlox, daisies, roses and poppies,—and who, after some haggling bought it of the owner at a ridiculously low price and straightway invited a house-party. It was in this garden in the mellow, moonlit nights of August, 1914 that the stories making up the book were told. That some of them are exciting *va sans dire*. The personnel of the party besides the host and hostess included the Youngster who tells the first story; the Nurse, the Critic, the Journalist, the Violinist, the Sculptor and the Lawyer.

Some actual happenings of the time are described in the epilogue, and the reader follows the exit of this group of likeminded friends from the place where so

many beautiful hours were spent, glad that they escaped so easily but with a feeling of regret that the hollyhocks and giroflées and other flowers had to give way for the erection of a battery.

#### THE FOREST PRINCESS AND OTHER MASQUES

By Constance Darcy Mackay. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price \$1.35 net.

Lovers of the masque will find this book very useful. Besides the six masques given, some of which are suitable for outdoor and some for indoor production, the pages include valuable information on masque music, costumes and scenery. There is also a history of the masque during the Elizabethan period in which it flourished, when kings and queens took part in it and the dance was paramount. It was the favorite form of outdoor entertainment until about 1640 when it disappeared not to be revived until recent times.

The Forest Princess, which gives the book its title, already has had several presentations, notably that at Mount Holyoke not long since. It introduces the traditional king, queen, lovely princess, good and wicked suitors, lords, ladies, peasants and musicians, and in addition to these the Spirits of the Trees which provide the fairy illusion. The lines are smooth and in some

places melodious and the arrangement is harmonious.

The other five masques are "The Gift of Time," where the Hours hold revel; a "Masque of Christmas"; "The Sun Goddess" which has the true Japanese flavor and rich coloring; a Masque of Conservation," in which the idea of saving the trees is the central thought and the old gods of nature are introduced; and a "Masque of Pomona," a prettily worked out orchard fantasy.

For all these the author gives suggestions as to music, costuming and appropriate scenery. The most suitable music for a masque would be, of course, that written strictly for it, but as such a setting cannot always be had, there is a rich store to draw upon from those composers whose genius has led them into realms of fancy peculiarly suited to the masque mood, be it gay or tender, thought-stirring or humorous.

#### THE LONG ROAD OF WOMAN'S MEMORY

By Jane Addams. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

Jane Addams always writes entertainingly. The commonest subject under her touch glows with vitality and quickening power. In "The Long Road of Woman's Memory" she grips the interest at once and holds it to

the last page. She is so free from didacticism and other academic restrictions, so simple and straightforward in her record of impressions and her search for the truth, that one shares her thoughts and feelings and wanders with her, understanding and understood.

From the intensely interesting account of the "Devil Baby" superstition at Hull-House with its magical effect upon the various nationalities in the neighborhood, to a winter in Egypt where she becomes reminiscent, Miss Addams looks across the years and finds in old beliefs and customs the scientific theory of race memory to-day. Her conclusion, she says, "is that a sincere portrayal of a wide-spread and basic emotional experience, however remote in point of time it may be, has the power overwhelmingly to evoke memories of like moods in the individual"; and so, contemplating the tomb of Osiris, she feels with the Egyptians, and day by day comes more fully to the belief that the legendary destiny of this god has been instrumental in eliminating the old terror of death, once so prevalent among them.

In the chapter "Challenging War" she analyzes the conflict of two fundamental instincts in women, the one tribal loyalty and the other the desire to protect her child and make it live, and she sees in this desire the real



beginning of civilized life. It was woman's rebellion against the old idea of human sacrifice that led to the abandonment of the custom and Miss Addams believes most hopefully that human consciousness is reaching the same stage of sensitiveness regarding war. Especially does she believe in woman as "a living Peace" in the midst of war. Her haunting memories instinctively challenge war as the implacable enemy of her lifelong undertaking, the preservation of life.

#### GEORGINA OF THE RAINBOWS

By Annie Fellows Johnston. New York: The Britton Publishing Co. Price \$1.25.

Nothing so good as this bright little character has appeared in fiction in a long time. Georgina is as winsome a child as the Little Colonel, which is saying a good deal. But instead of southern skies and perfumed locust blossoms and the pony Tarbaby, we have here quite a different setting,—the simple life and folk of old Provincetown, Mass., and the dog, Captain Kidd, quite

as interesting a pet as Tarbaby.

Mrs. Johnston's touch is unerring, and so Georgina is another *real* child. Her joys and hopes and sorrows and wonderful optimism are our own, as we trudge along with her through the book and share her confidences. Her friends are ours, also, especially Dan'l Darcy, the town crier, for truth to tell that ancient institution still exists in Provincetown.

When the rainbow reflecting prism becomes Georgina's talisman, it opens up a world of lovely things to see and to do, and the grown-up reader follows that iris span as thoroughly fascinated as any girl of the heroine's own age. Nor will the pot of gold and jewels be lacking by those who look for it.

It is a book of charm, but the charm is indefinable. It is full of atmosphere; the tang of the sea and clear-blowing wind and pine tree scents. It has pathos and humor and enchanting adventures and when we reach the last line of the last page the Rainbow Club has another applicant for membership.

# Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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## THE ECONOMICS OF PURCHASING

From a forthcoming book on "Purchasing Power"

MARION PARRIS SMITH

The events of the past two years have forcibly directed the attention of most of us to the act of spending money. The industrial depression dating from the early months of 1913 was aggravated by the outbreak of the European war. American industries dependent on European markets for sale of their products, or on European sources of supply for their raw material were paralyzed. In the United States the economic dislocation was only less acute than in the chief belligerent nations. With the establishment of the British blockade, this situation was radically changed. The ports of Great Britain, France and Italy were open to all American products, and the Scandinavian and Dutch ports offered a certain, if limited, market. In a very short time the United States, as the greatest industrial and agricultural nation among the neutrals, became the chief source of supply for the Allies. At the news of the first contracts for war supplies, food, clothing and munitions, depression gave way to optimism. A wave of prosperity, breaking first on the Atlantic seaboard, flowed over the Alleghenies and inundated the Mississippi Valley. Even where it has not saturated, it has moistened with its golden waters our industrial, agricultural and mining areas. The boom was well developed by the late summer of 1915. Unprecedented orders brought unprecedented earnings to a wide range of industries. Plants like the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the DuPont Powder Company whose equipment enabled them to meet the emergency promptly, became "War Brides," and a host of new corporations which were organized to fill the foreign orders became "War Babies." In the general prosperity all business revived whether or not supplying belligerent needs. In a brief eighteen months our country accumulated more gold and credit than in any period in its

previous history. We have bought American securities from European holders; we have become a creditor instead of a debtor nation, and have engaged for the first time in our history, in the financing of foreign governments. "Dollar exchange supplanting sterling," and "Wall Street the financial center of the World" are the pipe-dream of the broker's office. But the most significant fact of all is that thousands of people have acquired thousands of dollars, who, in the normal course of events, might have anticipated handling only hundreds—or even tens.

But the voice of the prophet has been raised, warning us of the doom to come. Our prosperity is too great, too sudden, and too intense. Mr. Roger Balsa tells us that in business as in physics, action and reaction are equal and opposite; from every peak of prosperity we must descend to a pit of depression. With the warnings of evil days to come are mingled lamentations over our national habits. As a people, we are prone to speculation as the stocks fly upward. We are improvident; we are thriftless; we are credulous. A great financier has recently described Americans as "financially uninstructed." The truth of this criticism is undoubted; and though our condition may be partly explained on the ground of our nation's youth, great wealth, great natural resources, economic isolation and the like, it may not be excused. The charge of ignorance of financial laws is less serious than that of constitutional thriftlessness. But ignorance of economic law, as of criminal law, does not absolve the transgressor from the penalties of commission. Indeed the reckless spending of money occasioned by our unprecedented prosperity, and in the face of the certain reactions and readjustments that will follow the cessation of hostilities in Europe, may well challenge our deepest attention and concern.

There is, however, another aspect of the question. From the point of view of American economic history, the charge that we are a thriftless people, is based on the fact that we have developed to a high degree both the technique and theory of production, but have paid comparatively little or no attention to the technique and theory of consumption, of which purchasing is the most important aspect. This, again, may be explained, if not excused, by a consideration of the immensity and complexity of the problems involved in discovering, conquering and developing our vast territory, and in the climatic, economic and racial differences we have encountered. Furthermore, the intense individualism which characterized our early productive efforts, and which has been radically

modified in the recent developments of our corporate enterprises, still dominates all our methods of consumption. We may produce our wealth coöperatively and collectively, but as purchasers or consumers, we are still, in great measure, isolated economic units, buying, saving, wasting—each a law unto himself.

But the problems of economic purchasing have assumed an ever greater importance in the last sixteen years. Since 1900, the practical need of information about prices has been felt by very many people, who have been endeavoring to adjust their requirements and income to an ever-increasing cost of living. The war crisis has accentuated conditions that have existed for many years. The first families to feel the pinch of rising prices were those with fixed incomes. These were the salaried classes employed in manufacture, commerce, the public service, and the professions. Families less acutely affected are those whose money income has been increasing but less rapidly than the cost of living. This group includes most wage earners, some salaried positions, and most of those living on the income of invested funds. The only people who have seemed exempt from the pressure of high prices, have been the numerically small, but highly conspicuous class whose income is derived from the profits of certain industries which in recent years have developed very rapidly either in new fields, as the automobile industry, or in effecting great consolidations and amalgamations in older fields, as in the steel and oil industries. The purchasing and spending of this class has thrown a glamour of extravagance over the great mass of American families.

At the outset we must distinguish between purchasing or buying, which is a deliberate purposive act in accordance with known psychological and economic laws, and "spending money" which is often impulsive, irrational or non-economic. To the delight of the cynic and the distraction of the scientist, men and women are never completely rational, and the majority of them practice economies only at intervals. Just as a student of investments must take into account the practice of speculation, so any analysis of the economics of purchasing must explain extravagance—the "blowing in" as contrasted with the judicious expenditure of money.

Information concerning purchasing is deplorably scanty. Many economic text books omit all reference to the consumer's part in market transactions. College and university courses are equally remiss. Young men and women often learn from their economic courses, the minutiae of the productive process, the technique of

manufacture, agriculture, transportation, banking and foreign exchange. In some favored institutions they may even hear of the distributive system and the principles of marketing. They may trace a product from its chaotic state of "raw material" to the counter of a retail shop where it is sold for a price. They may seize upon the price, disintegrate it into its "component parts," attribute each to its appropriate "factor of production," and rest in the consciousness of analysis well performed. But of the motives which actuated the buyer to buy, of the general principles which underlie buying, of the economics of purchasing as distinguished from the economics of production, they may be supremely ignorant.

In economic literature, the subject has been confined to more or less psychological studies of the state of mind of the purchaser, struggling between alternatives, swayed by conflicting desires, ever attempting to discover the "marginal utility." In all the literature inspired by the Austrian School of Economists, mention is made of Karl Menger's doctrine of the scale of wants. Our desires, we are taught, are not wilful idiosyncrasies, but orderly affairs, constant, intermittent, or recurrent. They may express the needs of our bodily, mental or spiritual natures; they may be "higher" or "lower," more or less urgent, and placed accordingly in our *Bedürfnisskala*. That the principle of order in the appearance of and in the urgency of our wants is the psychological basis of budget making, and that the budget is merely the appropriation in advance of the available means for satisfying any given scale of wants, is as far as I know, not emphasized in our economic teaching.

The only students who seem to be instructed in the purchaser's psychology are those taking courses in advertising and salesmanship in some institutions giving technical commercial education. Here the emphasis is laid on the strategy of selling rather than on the principles of economic buying. They learn that nine-tenths of the buyers and nineteen-twentieths of the spenders are women, hence they specialize in feminine characteristics. They learn the weaknesses of the purchaser's defenses; her most vulnerable points. They learn the fearful power of reiteration, and that if the words Royal Baking Powder appear on every step of the stairs of the elevated railroad, the thousands of daily travellers are forever bound to associate Royal with Baking Powder, and will be impervious to the blandishments of any other brand. They learn the magic of unconscious susceptibility. If, on the long journeys to and from business when the body is quiescent and the mind free

to wander on its own concerns, our eyes rest on the names of certain teas, soaps, or dress shields, if by color, design or motto, these are impressed on our subconscious attention, in the moment of hesitation that comes before purchasing, the names of these unknown, and often unnoticed teas, soaps and dress shields flash into our minds with the familiarity of old and tried friends. We demand that make and will accept no other. Advertisement has in our case attained its end.

Books written from the point of view of the purchaser are few and far between. The oasis in the desert is Philip Wicksteed's "Common Sense of Political Economy." He gives an interesting and detailed analysis of the state of mind of a housewife who has to satisfy the various needs of her family with a limited sum of money. Her action, which is typical of the purchasing public, determines whether goods are sold or not, and so is a final factor in fixing market price. Prices, Wicksteed tells us, are the alternatives at which goods are offered; thus the problem of value is a special problem of the psychology of choice. Goods that we need every day are offered at various prices. The housewife goes to market with a list of goods to be purchased and with mental notes as to high points beyond which she will not or cannot pay, and below which she hopes very much to buy. If she finds the price of any product far beyond her mental maximum she has the alternative of buying the article—eggs, for example, and of not buying other necessary things, or of not buying eggs, and attempting, possibly, to find some substitute of equal food value. If she, and thousands like her refrain from buying, the stock remains unsold, and the price which has proved to be ineffective must be altered. The temporary success of the egg, poultry and potato boycott in reducing prices so widely heralded in the last week of November and the first two weeks of December, 1916, was due to a sporadic organization of the power of retail purchasers. The ultimate failure of these attempts to control price was due to the fact that most of the boycotters acted independently and not as members of well-organized purchasers' associations. The retail merchants met the situation promptly by putting down prices. When the boycotting enthusiasm had waned, and the feeling of solidarity had been superseded by other interests, the dealers gradually put up the prices as high as, and in the case of potatoes, higher than they were before. Had the dealers been making contracts for weeks or months in advance with the agents of large purchasing associations,

it is quite conceivable that the level of prices for 1916-17 would be appreciably lower.

But the modern housewife, who is in many instances a college graduate and a student of economics, and who wishes not only to understand, but to improve her position as a purchaser, can find in such books as Wicksteed's, no hint of reform. The flood of printed matter which has been occasioned by the rising cost of living, emphasizes primarily the defects in the productive and distributive processes. We have too much need and too little competition; too many and too few middlemen; too great a city and too small a country population; too high rents and too cheap money. The times are out of joint, and the joints are higher and fewer. The defects of the housewife are themselves, causes of the high cost of living. She is whimsical about the wrappings and habiliments of her groceries; she is ignorant about the cheap cuts of meat; she is exacting about automobile delivery; she demands credit and is negligent about paying her bills. Despite the memorials of Chambers of Commerce and the resolutions of conventions of commission men, she still, occasionally, telephones for a yeast cake.

Turning from criticisms of the existing order to plans for improvement, we too often pass from the practical, if inefficient methods of reality, to the stifling mediocrities of Utopia. Reformers of the economic system from Robert Owen to Mr. H. G. Wells have found the temptation to reform manners and morals along with economic distribution, beyond their strength to resist. I am asked to consider a method for reducing my meat bills and I find myself the unwilling prey of a vegetarian, a dress reformer and an advocate of trial-marriage. This tendency to confuse the improvement of our economic system with radical changes in our social institutions has impaired some of the most valuable work of the advocates of coöperative distribution. It has created a widespread scepticism as to the practicability of any real economic reform, and has been used with cruel effect by the enemies of change to convince the man in the street that all innovators are cranks.

But the positive contributions to our knowledge of the principles of purchasing are steadily increasing in volume and significance. Very important information may be gained from such publications as the Report of the Mayor's Market Commission (New York, 1913); from the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture, especially of the Bureau of Markets; and from such books as L. D. H. Weld's "Marketing of Farm Produce" and J. W. Sullivan's

"Markets for the People: the Consumer's Part." There remain still to be formulated the principles of purchasing as a main division of the economics of consumption. Three aspects of the subject, which apply primarily to household or domestic economy, are noted as follows:

*First:* Economic purchasing may not only negate the effects of the high cost of living by providing more goods for the same money expended, but in some cases may obtain the same results as an increase in money income. Studies in family budgets yield a variety of results, but the main outlines are similar. In the working class families in America from 45 to 60% of the bread winner's wages goes for food. In the small-salaried class, the food item amounts to from 25-30% of the money income. Only when we come to the high-salaried or property-owning class does the food then drop from 15-10% and lower. Of the three great essential expenditures, food, clothing and house rent, the greatest variation is shown in the food bill, and the greatest economies may be practised in food expenditures. Moreover, the increase in food prices in the past sixteen years has been at a greater rate than the increase in the price of clothing, household equipment or rent. If \$450.00 be the annual food bill for a family with an income of \$1,000, then a saving of 10% is the same as increasing the family's income to \$1,045. A saving of 20% is the same as increasing the money income to \$1,090. Families living on an income of \$2,000, and spending 25% on food, pay a food bill of \$500 annually. A 10% cut amounts to increasing this family's income by \$50.00 and a 20% economy adds \$100.00 a year to their purchasing power. In general, the lower the family income, the greater proportion is spent for food, and the more important it is to effect food economies so that other needs may be satisfied and the standard of safety and comfort be maintained as high as possible. Unfortunately the great mass of families with small incomes are unfitted to study, experiment with, and carry through reforms in expenditure from which they would greatly profit. The task must always be undertaken by the economic middle class, who have the intelligence to organize economies, enough free time to effect them, and yet whose income is small enough for them to feel distinctly the benefits of increasing their purchasing power. From 1900 to 1914, the cost of living in the United States increased <sup>1</sup> 46%. Since the outbreak of the European war, it has increased some 29%. The

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1. According to Times Annalist Index Number.



families who have been most acutely affected have been those whose income ranges from \$1,200 to \$3,000, and these constitute approximately 33% of our population.<sup>2</sup> Many of these families having a fixed salary, have not benefited by the recent increases in wages, nor by the extraordinary profits of industry. It is interesting to notice that all recent reforms in purchasing methods, and demands for reforms in distributing methods, have proceeded from this element of the population. They are being crushed between the upper millstone of high price and the lower millstone of fixed salary.

*Second:* The basis of economic purchasing must be a budget constructed to meet the physical, intellectual and spiritual needs of the family. It must provide for health, education, recreation, excitement, hobbies, insurance, investment, emergencies, and extravagance. The reason why most people hate to make up a budget of expenses, and having made it, fail to live up to it, is, that they provide only for rational expenditures. The very fact that a scheme of expenditure is economic and sensible, is enough to provoke an extravagant reaction. Long periods of thrift and saving in people and states are always followed by an era of lavish expenditure and luxury. To provide for a degree of extravagance in a family budget is like providing a safety valve for a steam engine. It permits pressure to be relieved without injuring the mechanism.

An economic budget should be constructed not only with respect to immediate expenditures but with reference to the future. Whether we be the most thriftless, or of all people have the greatest faith, in any event we trust to rather than provide for the future, and only when touched by the chill hand of grip or indigestion do we take out life insurance! Advice which may be administered only to those who have a New England conscience runs, "Invest first and pay your bills afterwards." This may be amended for the weaker fibre of the Middle States, West and South to read: "Never contract bills which you cannot pay after you have set aside ten per cent of your income for investment." Ten per cent of income from all sources should be the very least set aside for the future, and this for patriotic as well as personal reasons. The great financial strength of France and England in the present war has been the ability of the middle and working classes to invest

2. Cf. *Wealth and Income of the People of the U. S.*, by W. I. King. Table xlvii, p. 235.

almost without limit in the war loans of their country. The habit of saving regularly from small incomes, and of providing for savings in a budget of expenses, is the exception and not the rule in America. An investigation by a committee of bankers, published in 1914, revealed the fact that in Switzerland, six out of every ten adult persons had a savings bank account, in France and in England from two to three out of every ten, and in the United States one out of every ten had accounts. An interesting sidelight on our alleged lack of thrift is the tendency in America to confine provision for the future to life insurance and real estate. The head of the family insures his life and buys his house. At his death these provisions come to his survivors either as a lump sum of money or as a property which, to yield an income, must be sold. Too often the inheritance falling to people unaccustomed to handling money, is spent on long-desired luxuries or display, and the patrimony is dissipated. The thrifty French habit of investing in stocks, bonds and mortgages creates a property bearing a money income which is likely to be conserved intact. A family tradition for increasing the principal may be fostered in each generation.

*Third:* The Technique of Purchasing might describe the process of supplying the various wants of a family with respect to the amount of the available income. It comprises all the devices known to such traditional figures as "the good provider," "the thrifty housewife" and "the born manager," as well as the highly technical information of the student of modern economic conditions. The Gordian knot of difficulty consists in effecting the same degree of economy when buying in small quantities at regular intervals as may be obtained by purchasing in large quantities at irregular or seasonal intervals. Few private families, especially in cities, have sufficient storage capacity (to say nothing of sufficient capital) to lay in once a year potatoes, apples, root-vegetables, citrus-fruits, canned-goods, flour and other dry groceries at times when the price of each is most favorable. Even were this possible, they must obtain at short intervals milk, butter, eggs, poultry, meat and ice, and at irregular intervals clothing for various seasons, furniture and equipment. The function of the middleman, whether he be wholesale or retail dealer, commission merchant, food broker, warehouse or cold-storage agent, is to collect the great quantity of products and produce, pay cash for them, hold them, preserve them, break them up into convenient packages and parcels, and dribble them out to innumerable persons, families, hotels and

restaurants in a regular stream or flow, receiving in return some cash and much credit. The smaller the package and the more frequent its delivery, the easier the credit and the further down the line the purchaser finds himself from the great sources of production, the greater the proportion of middlemen's costs and profits does he pay. Economies in retail purchasing can be effected in only two ways: by organizing consumers or purchasers associations and taking over certain functions of the middleman; or by purchasing directly from some organization that has combined and consolidated a number of marketing processes.

Undoubtedly the greatest economies in purchasing are effected when buyers pool their interests, create their own buying agencies, and profit directly by large-scale transactions. Coöperative stores and markets in Great Britain, North Germany and Scandinavia have integrated the whole productive process. Following the Rockdale experiment of 1844, retail stores in Great Britain organized their own wholesale stores and warehouses, then owned and operated their own farms, plantations, factories and mills. Consumers were at once producers and middlemen. Savings increased, purchasing power and profits swelled income. The story is so well known that it needs no telling. The cause for wonder is that a system so practical and so efficient never flourished in America, the home of practical and efficient people. Two periods of coöperative experiment in the United States have both ended in failure; the Owenite experiments of the 40's and the coöperative efforts of the Sovereigns of Industry, the Grange and the Knights of Labor in the 70's and 80's. The early coöperators allied themselves with every brand of social heretic, and the later coöperators seem to have eluded with unparalleled success any leader with ordinary business ability. The failure of coöperation in America, despite these facts, is a never-quite-to-be explained phenomenon. Even cranks and visionaries cannot alter the essentials of a business system that has had marked success in other countries. The many coöperative stores organized during the past few years may indicate another triumph of hope over experience. They deserve the very serious consideration of all people interested in reducing living costs.

Next to forming a coöperative store, price economies may be effected by purchasing committees. J. M. Sullivan says that twenty neighbors joining forces and buying all their supplies through one of their number acting as agent could radically cut their living expenses. In such a simple arrangement there are no overhead

charges, no salaries and no rent, which are incurred by the coöperative store. To offset these advantages there is no storage space and no capital funds. But the saving effected by contracts made in advance, purchases in large quantities, and the experience in price making coming to the whole group, are as effective for the purchasing committee as the coöperative stores. Fewer than twenty families can buy crates of eggs and of poultry, barrels of potatoes and of apples, and boxes of citrus fruits, direct from the producers; they can buy canned goods and dry groceries from wholesale houses and save from 10-25% on the prices asked at retail stores.

But many families, especially in cities, do not know their neighbors, or do not want to buy in groups. In the country families may be so scattered that group buying is out of the question. Economic purchasing in these cases comes from dealing with stores that have integrated as many of the functions of the middleman as possible, and have carried the consolidation of production and exchange to the furthest point.

For city dwellers the best prices will be found either in the food section of the department stores, where great capital and storage space insures economies in wholesale buying, or at the "chain-stores," which in late years have come into such prominence. These combine buying on a large scale and in some instances direct production, with a minimum of overhead charges. The strict cash basis eliminates all loss from bad debts. The city family can often buy at the open-air or curb-stone market, and in certain favored centers at regular food auctions where fish, fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry are sold at wholesale price or better.

The country purchaser can often obtain better prices for dry groceries, house-furnishings, clothing, machinery and equipment than the purchaser in large cities by buying through the mail-order houses which by agreement with the city merchants do not supply urban customers. The mail-order houses have consolidated production and exchange to a degree only exceeded by the wholesale coöperative establishments of Great Britain. They are to distribution what trusts are to industry. Great capital enables them to buy whole crops, and the entire output of factories and to contract in advance on the most favorable terms. With no retail stores, their warehouses may be placed where rents are low. A strictly cash business insures to them a highly mobile credit. As they come

to own their own mills, factories, canneries and farms, they will become the most efficient and economic system of purveying products. Whether they will continue to use their power wisely and to serve rather than exploit the public, remains to be seen. But should a wave of coöperative propaganda engulf America, or a socialistic revolution do away with the private ownership of the means of production, the department store, the chain stores and the mail-order houses would be ready and equipped to serve the socialistic state.

One thing seems certain if we study the trend of retail trade for the past few years. The separate shop whether it be corner grocery or country store is destined in the course of time to disappear. Its high overhead charges, advertising costs, delivery system, its competition and "bargains," its expenses for delivery and its wasteful credit system cannot compete with the economies of large scale distribution. We may mourn its loss, but we cannot afford to patronize it. In another generation it will be as extinct as the dodo, the private fire company, or the detachable cuff.

With the passing of the retail store many features of our highly individual purchasing system will disappear. The purchasing group or committee is the preliminary step to a community market. A community market, bakery, or laundry does not present radically different methods from a community kitchen. But a community kitchen leads us straight to ——!

"How you keep on, Socrates, harping on the same old string about food and drink and doctors and sandals and such like trivialities," cried Callicles.

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#### *M. A. For Women at Yale*

At the January meeting of the Yale Corporation it was voted to ratify the recommendations of the Executive Board of the Graduate School to the effect that women hereafter be admitted as candidates for the degree of Master of Arts. Heretofore they have been admitted for the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Science, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of the Fine Arts.

## HOW A WOMAN'S CLUB WAS ORGANIZED

CATHERINE MARSH RISLEY

The writer of this article has been asked to set forth the actual organization and development of a big departmental club, as typified by the Woman's Club of Albany. If the story of its small beginning and successful progress should encourage any group of women to similar effort, its aim will have been accomplished.

There were many women in Albany who longed to have in their city a broad and effective Woman's Club. They sought an "organized center of co-operation" where women who desired to be largely helpful might meet, untrammelled by differences of social position, creed or race. This group had for a leader a woman of charming personality and rare ability, Mrs. Elmer Blair, founder of the Club, its president for six years, and today its honorary president. She had been in club life for many years, and as president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, had become a master of every phase of the problems of club life. The spirit, teaching, and wise guidance of this womanly woman has brought the club to its present state of splendid efficiency.

In June, 1910, a few determined women met in a little arbor at Mrs. Blair's home, and there laid the modest plans which have grown so great. They elected officers, and each one present pledged herself to secure a number of members before again meeting in the fall.

During the summer, from the pledged members, eight directors were selected, who with the officers, should constitute the Board of Directors of the club. Also the president appointed leaders for the various departments decided upon, and chairmen of necessary committees. All of these workers were called together in September, at which meeting the constitution was drawn up and plans for the year discussed.

The organization was now ready for a general meeting, and all pledged members were summoned to such a gathering to sign the constitution, join departments, and hear from the leaders the plans for the year's work. And the Woman's Club of Albany was an accomplished fact.

Looking back over the seven years of the club's life it seems scarcely possible that the little handful of women, hoping and planning in an arbor, has grown to seven hundred strong, working

with unabated ardor, realizing those early dreams, and seeing ever new and greater visions for the future. The organization has been welcomed by all types of progressive women as an effective channel for their efforts along all lines of civic and social work, and it has grown in numbers and influence, until it is a very real force in the city, and one of the important clubs in the state.

Our aims are both subjective and objective; on the one hand to study for our own information and culture; on the other, to work in every way possible for the welfare of the community.

Thus the departments of the club fall into two classes: culture or study departments; and welfare departments, or those working for the good of the community. In its infancy the club had nine departments. As new ones have been added, as the membership has grown and the number of meetings multiplied, it has been necessary in some instances to combine some of these, placing them as sections under larger departments. Each department has its own organization with a leader, associate leader, and secretary; and where there are sections, each section has a chairman, associate chairman and secretary. Each study department or section has a monthly meeting, the program of the year being arranged in the summer and printed in the year book. The sections of the Municipal Welfare Department have no independent meetings, but each section in turn has charge of one monthly department meeting. Thus, the November meeting of the Municipal Welfare Department is conducted by the Industrial and Social Conditions Section, with their speaker presenting some phase of their work. The December department meeting is similarly conducted by the Public Health Section, and so on.

At the present writing the culture or study departments consist of: Fine Arts, with sections of music, drama and art; Literature, with a fine lecture course, shared with the public; Language, with classes in French and German; Parliamentary Law; and Domestic Arts and Science, with sections of culinary science and home arts and crafts.

The "welfare work" is carried on by a large Municipal Welfare Department, embracing sections of civics, industrial and social conditions, public education, and public health. These lines of work are the very life of the club. They spring from the great awakened social conscience, which is spreading so widely. Woman, the homemaker, is still essentially so, but the interdependence of modern city life has forced upon her a larger use of these talents,

embracing her entire environment. We have met, in these efforts, with the cordial cooperation of the community, the press, and the city officials. The bigness of our aims has commended us to the men's organizations so that we work together with them as well as with other women's organizations in helpful cooperation.

Every city has its own peculiar problems. In Albany we have aided in securing many reforms. In the schools, our efforts are rewarded by a thorough system of medical inspection, and the abolition of the common drinking cup. Also after much effort, the club heads a committee of the social workers of the city which is carrying on valuable community center work in one of the schools. The work consists of social evenings, supervised dances, a Little Mothers' League, classes in civics looking toward Americanization, and afternoons of stories and games for children.

Careful study has been made of social conditions, in our factories and among our women workers generally. For several years, supervised dances have been carefully conducted for young people. The methods employed in these dances may be of interest. The desire is to furnish a decent and proper place to dance for young people of the class who work in factories and stores. The investigation of the conditions in the dance halls of the city pointed out the need of such a place. The chairman of the committee or an assistant takes charge of the evening, with one or two chaperons to assist her. Their husbands have willingly helped in this work, taking tickets, and registrations. The admission is fifteen cents, and no extra charge is made for checking. This amount has usually covered the expenses of hiring a hall in a part of the city convenient to the class we wish to reach, hiring music, and a good dancing teacher. Every one who attends is requested to register name and address, and show the ticket received. This tends to keep out the undesirables. The venture has proved a great success. Classes are held every week during the winter, and some seasons it has been necessary to meet twice a week to accommodate all who wish to come. The young people are well behaved and seem to appreciate this opportunity for a good time.

Another committee gives careful supervising to all the motion picture houses, and calls the attention of the management to any infringement of the laws pertaining to lighting, ventilating and enforcing the age limit with the children.

The social workers in the club were instrumental in convincing the city that a woman probation officer was needed in our



night court, and such a woman was secured. Also a philanthropic committee attends court and follows up cases of distress.

The great importance of public health renders work in that line more than worth while. It required several years of pure milk crusade to secure milk inspection for the city. It is today an accomplished fact with a competent inspector testing milk and cream and requiring improvements of dairy conditions. The club is still working to secure municipal garbage collection and has been so far partially successful. Besides these large issues many minor ones arise which are worth consideration and effort.

One of the happiest lines of work of the club has been that for children's gardens. Penny packages of seeds are sold all over the city, and the children encouraged to cultivate plots of ground or window boxes. Prizes are offered for the best results, and as the work has grown, a paid supervisor visits the gardens throughout the season. An exhibit of the flowers and vegetables is held in the fall, and visitors cannot but be impressed by the worth-while effort and achievement of these little people, who while working partly for substantial prizes offered by generous Albanians, are learning to brighten their homes and beautify Albany.

While all these varied activities are carried on by departments, the strength of the organization lies in the interest each specializing worker feels in the efforts and accomplishments of the other lines of work. All must recognize the unity of the whole. Therefore, the business meeting for the whole club on the first Monday of the month is of vital importance. Here all department leaders make reports of work accomplished and plans that are being followed. Also any necessary business is presented. Often an interesting speaker gives a short talk on some question of the day.

Of equal importance is the Club Day, which falls upon the third Monday of the month. This is in charge of the departments in turn, which present usually some well-known speaker. Besides the members, as many guests are invited as the auditorium allows, and a social hour with light refreshments follows the lecture. Besides these social hours it has been the custom to hold once a year a large reception. Some years also club luncheons have been given, followed by a speaker. And often a department will close its year with a luncheon. Thus, though not a social organization in any sense, there is a healthy amount of sociability. For the success of all these meetings the house committee and the social committee are called upon for exceptional efficiency.

We believe strongly in affiliation and early in its life the club joined the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs and later the General Federation. We have derived much benefit and inspiration from these bodies and feel that through them too our own influence is spreading.

The practical mind may desire an insight into the financing of such an organization as I have described. The majority of our members are women of moderate means. Until this December when we voted to raise the dues to \$10.00 a year, our initiation fee has been \$5.00 and our yearly dues \$5.00 with no extras. From this small amount, by careful handling, the entire work of the club has been carried on, various sums given to charity each year, and something saved yearly for our Club House Fund.

This Club House Fund, begun in our first year, represents a cherished dream. The problem of its fulfilment has cost us much anxious thought and has yet to be solved.

All of this varied club work of study and social effort cannot be done without a broadening and deepening of the sympathies, and a growth toward true democracy. In the multitudinous details of practical work into which we have plunged, we have had great souls among us who have never lost sight of the bigness of our aims. The essence of success lies in the far vision of our motto: "Let us be such as help the life of the future."

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## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

Miss Elizabeth A. Colton, president of the Southern Association of College Women, has just been honored by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. At the recent meeting of that body she was elected vice-president, establishing a precedent for women in the organization. Miss Colton's keen interest in and her contributions to educational work through research and publication make the distinction well-deserved.

Reports from the various branches show emphasis on three fields of work—investigation of educational conditions, loan funds, and co-operation with state federations. Where state legislatures are in session college women are joining in the efforts made towards educational and social progress. Where they have not already been secured, illiteracy commissions are urged, and better provision for women students at the state university.

Investigation of conditions in its own city occupies the Baltimore Branch, where matters of salary of teachers and improvement in kindergartens have already been reported. Somewhat similar investigation is carried on by the Virginia Branch which is working on educational conditions in Virginia. The branch at Richmond is fortunate in having near by the new and successful coördinate college, Westhampton, whose dean is Dr. May L. Keller, an active member of S. A. C. W.

The new president of Sweetbriar College, Miss Emilie McVea, is another member of the organization and it congratulates itself on her return to work in the South. From the University of Cincinnati where she was Dean of Women, Miss McVea brings to Sweetbriar wide and remarkably successful experience.

Increased activity in securing loan funds is the note of many reports. Baton Rouge in Louisiana has an active branch which fills its treasury in many ways from subscription dances to ushering at moving picture theaters. It devotes all money so obtained to its loan fund. Three girls are going through the university helped from this source, and other branches are working in the same way.

Cooperation with state federations is being extended. The purpose in view is to bring the college women in touch with people and conditions that otherwise they would be unable to reach, and in this way to advance educational work in the state. New Orleans Branch has recently reported its alliance with the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

In letters from our seven standard colleges several items please our membership. Randolph-Macon has a new chapter of Phi Beta Kappa known as Delta of Virginia; Westhampton has proven through two years' growth the success of the coördinate college in the South; at Converse, Agnes Scott, and Sophie Newcombe, there is a large increase in the number of students applying for advanced standing.

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Montana still maintains the distinction, enjoyed for the past two years, of being the only state in the Union where county superintendents of schools are all women.

## ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE SPECIAL FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1917

The Gamma Phi Beta Sorority offers a fellowship of *five hundred dollars* available for the academic year of 1917-18.

This fellowship shall be devoted to preparation for the profession of social service and is open to any woman who is a graduate of a college of recognized collegiate rank, and who has done in addition at least one year of graduate work. Some of her courses must have been in the department of social science.

It is understood that the fellow will devote herself unreservedly to preparation for social service work in a school whose standing is equal to that of the New York School of Philanthropy.

There are no application blanks for this fellowship. Application must be made by letter to the chairman of the A. C. A. committee on fellowships before April 1, 1917, and must be accompanied by:

1. Testimonials of health, of character, and of scholarship from those competent to judge of her probable success in her chosen field.

2. An account of previous educational training, and a definite statement of the plan of study and of the object in view.

The committee prefers letters of recommendation written directly to the chairman. These letters are not given to the applicant. Theses or papers are not required, though the committee would appreciate a statement regarding researches carried on by the applicant in any field of social science. The stipend is available September 1, 1917. Applications, all letters of recommendation, and all material submitted by the applicants must be in the hands of the chairman of the committee by April 1, 1917.

Applications should be addressed to:

Margaret E. Maltby, Chairman,  
Committee on Fellowships of the A. C. A.  
Barnard College, Columbia University,  
New York City, N. Y.

Inquiries may be addressed to Mrs. Gertrude Martin,  
934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

# The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph. D.  
Executive Secretary of the Association  
Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

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## EDITORIAL

### *The General Education Board Proposes An Experiment*

Unquestionably the most important event in the educational world during the past month was the announcement of the General Education Board that it would "provide Teachers College of Columbia University with the funds necessary to establish and conduct a school for the purpose of constructive work in the reorganization of elementary and secondary education." According to the Board itself it is the keen and extended discussion of the recent utterances of President Eliot and Abraham Flexner on the subject of needed changes in our schools that has convinced them of the importance of supporting a school "for the purpose of working out by cautious experimentation, suggested improvements in the curriculum, so that it may be better adapted to the needs of modern life than is the curriculum now in common use."

"The organization of the school under the auspices of Teachers College," the statement continues, "insures the careful study of every experiment by the Faculty of Teachers College, many of whom are among the ablest critics of educational procedure in the world. This arrangement will make for carefully considered and continuous progress toward the goal for which the school is established. . . .

"In the curriculum modern languages will be stressed and experiments will be made with a view to determining what methods of teaching English, French, and German give the most substantial practical results. New methods of teaching literature, history, and civics will be tried, and in this connection efforts will be made to ascertain whether the important ancient classics cannot be effectively used in translations. Latin and Greek as languages will not be taught in the school. Science, industry, and the domestic arts will be prominent throughout the school, and increased attention will be given to music, drawing, and art. The subject of mathematics will receive special consideration in the hope of working out a rational course of study which connects the study of mathematics with its use, and which also makes adequate provision for those who have special ability or desire for this subject.

"Organized recreation, play, and games will be provided for. Constant efforts will be made by means of individual, class, and school excursions, by means of pictures, lantern slides, charts, maps, shop and laboratory, special reading matter, and discussions to give the pupils sufficient contact with their natural, industrial, social, economic, vocational, and domestic environment so as to derive the basis for their school work from real situations, and thus make school work constantly real to them. The school will frankly discard that theory of education known as 'formal discipline,' and will undertake to secure training through the careful and thorough study of subjects which are in themselves valuable. It is believed that a much more effective discipline can be thus secured."

To anyone who has been at all in touch with the trend of modern educational theory—and practice, for that matter—there is nothing alarmingly revolutionary in this program. Latin and Greek, to be sure, will be omitted; but by the great majority of secondary school pupils in this country they are and have long been omitted. Except for the very small fraction of the high school population that is destined for college, and indeed for all but a fraction of that fraction, the omission of Latin and Greek effects no change whatever in the curriculum. "Modern languages will be stressed" and new methods of teaching them will be tried. Surely any experiment that gives promise of bringing our students nearer, be it only by a few steps—to the practical mastery of the modern languages than they are brought by the slow and painful present-day methods ought to be eagerly welcomed.

To make science, industry, and the domestic arts prominent in the curriculum, to give increased attention to music, drawing,

and art, to give special consideration to mathematics in its applications to life instead of treating it as a remote abstraction; to emphasize organized recreation, play, and games; to try to find the basis for school work in the actual life of the child—surely no one who knows the modern school at all can see anything revolutionary in these proposals.

And yet the New York *Times* in a long editorial article under the caption "Radical and Dangerous" inveighs against the experiment in unmeasured terms because in the first place "the theories (of the experimenters) are radical and subversive of a very great part of what we hold to be sound and worthy in our present system of training"; and in the second place "there is marshalled in support of this experiment . . . the incalculable force of the \$35,000,000 controlled by the General Education Board."

The *Times* apparently sees something reprehensible in the fact that new methods of teaching literature, history, and civics will be tried. Especially irritating does it find the statement of the General Board that "efforts will be made to ascertain whether the important ancient classics cannot be effectively used in translations." This it passes over somewhat scornfully at first as "a curious concession to old prejudice"; but later it attacks the proposal with sledge-hammer blows:

"We know that Latin and Greek have pretty much gone by the board already. It is useless to give way to lamentation. Not to everyone is it given to rise with Pindar when he 'soars with steady eyes against the sun,' but we may confess to a feeling of amazement and have a right to question the soundness of the General Board's judgment when it deliberately proposes, having dropped the study of Latin and Greek altogether, to ascertain 'whether the important ancient classics cannot be effectively used in translations.'"

That the consequences of this educational experiment will be wholly disastrous the *Times* has no more doubt—than it has on the subject of votes for women. In both cases it is quite blind to the fact that the proposals are neither new nor untried. "This is bread and butter education and nothing else." There is in it "not a trace of anything tending to the development of character." "Young men and women trained in this way would be as destitute of culture as a Hottentot." "Imagination will be cramped and stunted." No young persons so trained will "have an idea or be able to form an intelligent opinion upon subjects not related to gainful pursuits." "Unblushing materialism finds its crowning

triumph in the theory of the modern school. In the whole plan there is not a spiritual thought, not an idea that rises above the need of finding money for the pocket and food for the belly."

Moreover, the Board in undertaking this experiment is exceeding its powers under the act of incorporation, so the *Times* asserts and attempts to prove by a surprisingly narrow and arbitrary interpretation of the wording of that document. The writer betrays some suspicion that his argument may be a bit shaky here for he does not press the point but proceeds:

"Whether that be true or not, the announced aims of the Board in this experiment are so far-reaching, revolutionary, and, in the view of many educators . . . so dangerous to the interests of the country and to the minds of youth that they should have"—not instant suppression, as one might well demand if one really believed all the things that the *Times* has just said about the proposed experiment—but "immediate and earnest consideration"! And then follows the most naively self-revelatory sentence we have read in a long time. "If this experiment bears the expected fruit, we shall see imposed upon the country a system of education born of the theories of one or two men and replacing a system which has been the natural outgrowth of the American character and the needs of the American people."

In other words, if the experiment succeeds, if it actually does turn out young persons better prepared to meet successfully the conditions of modern life and so gets itself widely copied, we shall see a calamitous thing—the replacement of an old established system by something new. Systems born of the theories of one or two men are necessarily dangerous, it would seem. We must wait until by some miracle we all see at once in a dazzling flash of illumination the next step in education. Fancy what the *Times* would have said editorially to Copernicus and Galileo and Columbus and the rest of the innovators!

For after all, the experiment undertaken by the General Board, if it contemplates nothing more radical than its announcement indicates, can hardly be regarded as an innovation at all. What is really contemplated is apparently a thorough testing out under laboratory conditions of theories with which progressive pedagogues all over the country have been experimenting for ten or fifteen years under the imperfect and hampering conditions of present day public school administration. One might wish indeed that the Board might be induced to parallel this experiment with a similar one carried on under equally ideal conditions but using the old fashioned



curriculum. It may be that this second experiment will be needed finally to validate fully the results of the one proposed. Be that as it may, certainly no fair-minded person could wish to forbid the experiment.

As for Commissioner Finley's objection that such experiments should be made by the state and not by private foundations, the conclusive answer is that so long as legislatures remain what they are, there is no prospect whatever that the money will ever be forthcoming for the conduct of such enterprises. In pedagogy—as in medical science—even more indeed than in medicine—we must expect for many years to come to be dependent upon private philanthropy for the money necessary for experiment and research.

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### *The Lure of the University of Oregon*

The University of Oregon issues from time to time booklets for the information of the high school students of the state, setting forth the possibilities open to them at the state university. The booklet published in 1916 under the title, "Shall I Be an Educated Man?" is particularly attractive. It presents its appeal under three main divisions: who should go to a university and why, University of Oregon courses and their vocational possibilities, and the cost of living at the University of Oregon.

To one accustomed to the higher cost of education in the older institutions of the East the figures given seem enticingly low. So alluring, indeed is the whole booklet with its pictures of grassy, tree-shaded lawns, its buildings rose-embowered and vine-covered in spite of their comparative newness, and its general air of alertness and abounding vitality, that to the father of a numerous family it would be, one would suppose, a temptation to forswear his allegiance to his beloved but expensive eastern alma mater—would be a temptation, that is, if he ever *were* the father of a numerous family. Since, however, a recent investigation has shown conclusively that the graduates of Yale and Harvard have a record even less creditable in the matter of prolificacy than that of the much reproached college woman, the eastern colleges may perhaps still rely upon the hope that their graduates will be able to afford for the few sons they do produce the more expensive training.

Meanwhile, if the boys and girls of the Oregon high schools do not respond enthusiastically to the call of opportunity sounding through the pages of these booklets—well then we need more A. C. A. branches in Oregon.

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The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has just announced the publication of a new quarterly magazine "for all thoughtful readers," to quote the prospectus—"especially physicians, lawyers, clergymen, educators, public officials, and students of social problems." The name of the new publication is *Mental Hygiene* and its aim is to present non-technical articles on the practical management of mental problems in all relations of life. Among the articles contained in the first number are several whose titles suggest that they may be of interest to many of our readers. Those of our branches that have been at work on the problem of securing provision for the care of the feeble-minded in their communities will doubtless find illuminating and helpful the article on *The Growth of Provision for the Feeble-Minded in the United States* by Dr. Walter E. Fernald; many of our teachers will be interested in the special article on *The Sub-Normal Child—a Study of the Children in a Baltimore School District*, by C. Macfie Campbell; and our workers in the field of vocational guidance will find suggestion for their work in the article by Herman M. Adler on *Unemployment and Personality*.

The new magazine has its editorial office at 50 Union Square, New York City, and its publication office at Concord, N. H.

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Mrs. Preston, who will have an article on "Teachers' Cottages" in the next issue of the *Journal*, was re-elected to the office of state superintendent of public instruction in Washington in November, receiving a majority of 50,000, while her party was defeated. The *Journal of Education* declares her election not only a personal triumph, "but the greatest professional triumph we have ever known in any campaign of the kind."

Five states now have women State Superintendents of Education as follows: Colorado, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, who was elected for the third time and received a majority of 30,000;

Idaho, Miss Ethel E. Redfield; Montana, Miss Mae Trumper, who succeeds a man, H. A. Degee; Washington, Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston; and Wyoming, Miss Edith K. O. Clark.

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## THE BIENNIAL

The Committee on Arrangements for the Biennial again urges everyone who expects to attend the meeting to make her hotel reservations now, especially if she plans to engage rooms at the Raleigh Hotel, which is convention headquarters. Much better accommodations at more satisfactory rates can be obtained now than later when the rush of travel has begun. It must be remembered that in Washington Easter week is second only to inauguration week in its popularity with out of town visitors. Let us see to it that the Raleigh is not filled with Easter visitors to the exclusion of our own members!

Those desiring to find accommodations at smaller hotels or boarding houses should communicate with Miss Lucy Madeira, 1330 Nineteenth Street, Chairman of the Committee on Housing Arrangements.

It is the hope of the committee that the delegates as far as possible will plan to stay throughout the week, in order to take advantage of all the features of the program. No effort is being spared to make the day of sightseeing of interest and value even to those who know the city well in its ordinary aspects. While the program committee is not yet quite ready to announce the plans for Saturday evening, it promises that this evening will be an occasion of unusual interest, well worth in itself the extra day. Moreover, the Washington Branch is arranging to give the delegates who remain over Sunday an opportunity to see something of the environs of the city, which is never more beautiful than in April.

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Dr. Marion L. Burton, president of Smith College, has accepted the presidency of the University of Minnesota, tendered him recently by the Board of Regents.

## AMONG THE BRANCHES

**California Branch, San Francisco, Cal.**—Written large in the history of the California Branch is the splendid work of the Certified Milk and Baby Hygiene Committee, which has active divisions in both San Francisco and Alameda County. For seven years these groups of our branch members have carried on their educational campaign for reducing infant mortality through proper feeding and supervision, reinforcing their teachings by actual providing of certified milk and individual care and oversight for the hundreds of babies which have come under its notice.

Through continued cooperation with the San Francisco Associated Charities—by paying the difference in cost between certified milk and regular commercial milk for the babies boarded out by the Associated Charities—an encouraging and gratifying low mortality record has been established. Two hundred and sixty-two babies have been provided with certified milk. Only seven have died, thus giving a mortality record of 2.67% as against 12% the first year of the work. In addition to providing for the Associated Charities baby “boarders” the Committee has supplied certified milk to two institutions in San Francisco as well as to individual babies, and to six organizations having to do with baby care in Oakland and Berkeley.

Dependent babies in these communities have reaped a great benefit from the three-fold provision made for them—namely, individual care, medical and nursing supervision, and a safe milk supply. California laws provide that every home in which a child is boarded must have a permit, so the Certified Milk and Baby Hygiene Committee has gone one step further in its work of aiding babies. It has paid the salary of a visiting nurse who has gone into all these licensed homes to give such instruction and aid to foster mothers as may be necessary. Thus the child of the self-supporting and busy mother, boarded by a foster mother, is now enabled to have the same splendid care and supervision that has been given to the dependent baby during the seven years of the Committee's work.

The City Health Department has cooperated most satisfactorily with the Committee in its work, aiding effectively this visiting nurse's work by appointing her “Baby Hygiene Nurse,” (without salary, but with the power of the city health office

behind her) and assigning her the renewal of old licenses for boarding homes, and the licensing of new homes.

Pamphlets telling new mothers what to do for their babies are provided by the Committee, and mailed from the Health Office to every new mother whose baby's birth is registered there.

No branch of our Alumnae Association work has been done more effectively, and none has been applied to a more needy field.

Mrs. Norman Livermore (Vassar, '05), is chairman of the San Francisco division of the committee and Mrs. W. J. Cooper (Calif., '06), is chairman of the Alameda county division.

The Educational Legislation Committee of the Education Section of the California Branch is studying the educational bills presented to the legislature now in session. The results of their study and work will be reported at an open meeting of this section in the near future.

The February meeting of the Branch is set for the 17th. This will be a reception to the senior women of the University of California and of Stanford University.

**The Carleton Branch, Northfield, Minn.**—Our January meeting was a very representative one in spite of "below zero" weather. Dr. C. A. Melby, Professor of History and Economics at St. Olaf College gave a lucid explanation of the attitude of the Scandinavian countries in the present war. A paper upon "The Present Legal Status and Custom of Bible Reading in the Public Schools of the United States," was followed by a general discussion of the subject.

Plans are under way for an organ recital to be given for the benefit of our Scholarship Fund, and we are hoping if this is successful to establish more than one scholarship.

**Chicago Branch, Chicago, Ill.**—We had the largest attendance in our history at our January meeting. Many guests as well as members were present. The program consisted of three short plays given by a local amateur dramatic society.

The subject of our February meeting is to be "Social Service." It is to be "Ohio Day" and the five Ohio colleges are to have special tables at the luncheon which precedes the regular meeting. Representatives of these five colleges who are

on the Chicago membership list and hospitality committee expect to work hard to secure a large Ohio attendance.

**Colorado Branch, Denver, Colo.**—We are in the midst of a most active, promising year. Last year we started vocational guidance work and became so infected with its possibilities that this year we decided to put practically all the energy of the Branch into whatever steps would be necessary to open a vocational placement bureau. We are sure no one will be surprised to hear that lack of funds was our first problem. Our usual philanthropic and educational work takes all our usual income. So we decided to open a "College Tea Room" in the heart of the business district to run during the Christmas shopping rush and to cater to shoppers and business men. It was an enormous amount of work but proved a great success. We opened for business Dec. 4th and closed Dec. 23d. Our hours for serving were from 11:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. In the eighteen days of operation we served an average of nearly 100 people daily. Our total income was a little over \$600 and of this we have \$315 clear. If the members of any Branch are interested in further details of this method of making money they need but write to Miss Elspeth Rattle—the extremely capable chairman of our committee—at 1421 Gilpin St., Denver, Colo. We count our gain not merely as financial, however. With all our 128 members working together so wholesouedly, an enthusiasm was aroused that bodes well for our more serious purpose—the vocational placement bureau. Moreover 85 people not members of the Association helped us in serving and in various ways. A large number of these were college graduates and we hope they will now ally themselves permanently with us. The work proved a veritable membership campaign. The newspapers helped us generously, always emphasizing the ultimate use of the funds we were raising.

Our first use of the money will be to bring Miss Helen Bennett of the Chicago Bureau of Occupations here for a series of vocational guidance conferences. The state colleges and our other A. C. A. Branches are helping in this. Then with the help of another local organization we hope to have our bureau started by April 1st. But definite information of this will have to be given another time.

Our regular meetings have been very interesting. At the

January one four women, prominent in the state and political world, gave each a fifteen-minute talk on proposed legislation of special interest to women, that is to come before our present legislature.

**Eugene Branch, Eugene, Oregon.**—The Eugene branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae is making a special study of the courses offered to women and the history and customs of the institutions from which members of our branch have been graduated. A special legislative committee has been appointed to keep the organization informed of legislative measures submitted to the state legislature in session this winter. Tentative plans for a number of lectures to begin during the spring have been made.

**Greenwich Branch, Greenwich, Conn.**—The January meeting of the College Club of Greenwich, Conn., was rendered interesting by most encouraging reports from the various committees.

The Library Committee reported the installation of a telephone, and the definite establishment of the popular story-telling hour at the Public Library. An appropriation was then voted to complete the salary of the professional story-teller, a member of the Club, whose services have been secured.

The Surgical Dressings Committee reported great progress in its work. Since the organization of this committee last March, over 37,000 dressings have been forwarded, through the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, to France, and the cry still comes back, "More, more!"

The Civics Committee is at present investigating the state laws in regard to motion-picture theatres, with the hope of bettering "movie" conditions in Greenwich. This committee is also strongly urging the registration of all women eligible to become voters, and seeking to arouse a general interest in the political and educational activities of the town.

At the end of the business meeting the president, in behalf of the Educational Committee, introduced Mr. E. C. Andrews, the Superintendent of Greenwich Public Schools. He gave a most interesting and instructive address on the problems and needs of Greenwich schools.

In February the club will hold an "Open Meeting," at which

each member is requested to report some activity of her Alma Mater, or the work of some college woman.

**Illinois-Iowa Branch, Rock Island, Davenport and Moline.**

—The Illinois-Iowa branch, since its organization, has made each year, through its educational committee, an effort to interest high school girls in college. This has usually been done by means of a social function at which some notable person spoke on the subject of college.

Each year, through the courtesy of the director, Mrs. T. B. Davis, one of the national officers has come to the branch. This has been a most valuable feature as it has afforded glimpses of the work of the national association. Frequently this guest has spoken to the high school girls. This year at our December meeting, Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, the executive secretary of the Association, brought great inspiration and enthusiasm. Every branch that can possibly do so should secure a visit from Mrs. Martin. She pointed out opportunities and inspired ambitions not dreamed of before her coming.

For three years the branch has maintained a scholarship fund which has been loaned to senior girls needing help in the universities of Illinois and Iowa. The fund was raised by individual subscription in the first place, and has been increased by the proceeds from two tea dances. At the last meeting it was voted to ask each member of the branch to contribute one dollar to the fund this year. The hundred dollars raised in this way will bring the fund to \$400. As it is loaned to seniors only, the money comes back rather quickly, so in the three years of its existence the fund has assisted five girls through college.

A vocational survey of the community has been undertaken to show the vocational opportunities of girls graduating from the high schools. This work is yet in its infancy and will be mentioned again when it has progressed further.

The branch meets regularly the first Saturday of each month from October to June, at the homes of the members, with an average attendance of fifty. There is a local speaker at each meeting who talks informally upon some phase of the community life upon which he is an authority and which is of interest to all.

**Los Angeles Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.—The Los Angeles**



branch of the A. C. A. meets five times a year and this year each meeting is in conjunction with the Public Affairs Section of the College Woman's Club of Los Angeles.

The January meeting was Employment Day. Mrs. McCann, member of the National Committee on Employment gave a talk and Miss Edith Everett who has charge of the Vocational Bureau of the College Club in Los Angeles reported its new plans for broadening the work. Miss Anne Munford, President of the College Club, reported her visit to all the Vocational Bureaus in the United States.

The October meeting was addressed by our national Vice-president, Miss Ethel Moore of Oakland, and Dr. Mary Rheinhart, the only woman president of a college in California—Mills College.

The November meeting was an Americanization Day and we were addressed by Dr. Albert Shiels, the new City Superintendent of Schools, who had done so much work along this line in New York, and Miss Orpha Shontz, Referee (Judge of the Girls' Department of the Juvenile Court).

Plans are being made for a Legislative Day and a Home Products Day.

**Minnesota Branch, Minneapolis, Minn.**—The Minnesota Branch has continued the old plan of having a lecture, a musicale, or some other definite program at each meeting, followed by a social hour. Our several sections also have met at stated times throughout the month. Perhaps the most conspicuous success has been the work of the Music Section. It has a Glee Club and a division that studies operas. The operas are explained at the meetings and portions of them are sung or played. At one of the regular meetings of the Branch this section gave a cantata "The Garden of Flowers," by Denza.

The work of the Home Culture Section has also attracted attention. A series of lectures were arranged on the topic, "How to Keep Well or Prophylaxis in the Home." Specialists were secured to lecture on such topics as the "Prophylaxis of the Adult," "Pre-natal Prophylaxis," and The Health of Children. Women in the city who are interested are invited to these lectures. It is hoped that interest in these lectures will lead to the establishment of a Health Bureau for regular family health examinations.

**Missoula Chapter of the Montana Branch, Missoula, Montana.**—At our October meeting we were given a convincing address by Dr. Underwood, Prof. of Economics and Sociology at the University of Montana, upon the need of a social centre for Missoula. Dr. Underwood is the President of the Prohibition League of Missoula County. He laid great emphasis upon the fact that when the saloons, which were the only place of sociability the drinking men generally knew, were taken away from them, it was a direct duty laid upon temperance people to provide those men with some other means of relaxation and amusement.

Not only the regular meeting of our Chapter in November but all the month and the most of December was given over to preparation of boxes for the children at the Orphans' Home at Twin Bridges, Montana.

The regular meeting in December was a tea at which a program was given. This netted \$30, with which books were bought to start a library. Fifty more books were donated, thirty stuffed animals were made, a great many games were bought or donated, and a huge carton of candy provided the necessary sweetness to these holiday gifts. A more beautiful outpouring of the spirit of "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my children," could not be found this Christmas tide than that evidenced by our little band of workers, generously aided by the women of the city, by merchants, by publishers and by the North Pacific Railway Company, which carried boxes free both from Missoula and from Chicago.

Our January meeting was given over to Mrs. W. K. Jamieson, Dean of Women at our State University here, who is an enthusiast upon vocational opportunities, for college women particularly, and who hopes, with Chancellor Elliott's help, to establish a Vocational Conference Center here in the University. You will hear more of this later on.

**Nebraska Branch, Lincoln, Nebr.**—The Nebraska Branch is hard at work with two major projects and several others. This year we established in the University of Nebraska an annual scholarship of one hundred dollars to be paid to a girl who is wholly or partially self-supporting. We awarded it to Miss Ruth Shirley, a junior and a fine, deserving student. The second important undertaking is a dormitory for girls of the

University. This means more funds of course. Interest in the project has increased our membership not a little.

Next Saturday we are staging our first money-making venture—a cabaret tea in the splendid new home of our councillor, Mrs. Frank H. Woods. For this tea we have arranged a program that is to be participated in by the most brilliant young musicians of Lincoln and we hope later to be able to report a successful outcome.

Many other committees are at work. The most recently appointed one is planning a course that can be fitted into both the University and High School curricula—instruction for girls in fundamental business principles. Interest in this need grew out of a speech, "The College Woman and the Community," given at our last meeting by Mrs. F. H. Wheeler, one of our new members.

**Ohio Branch, Cleveland, Ohio.**—The Ohio Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae held its January meeting at the College Club in Cleveland. Dr. Frances Boyd, instructor in romance languages, in the College for Women, spoke on the "American Colleges as a Possible Factor in the Education of South American Women."

The October meeting of the Ohio Branch had as its speaker, the General A. C. A. Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin. Her address on the different lines of work carried on by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae was very illuminating and encouraging. The members of the Branch were very hearty in their support of the policies of the Association as outlined by Mrs. Martin.

**Oregon Branch, Portland, Oregon.**—Instead of the regular December meeting, this Branch had a rollicking old English Christmas festival on the evening of December 16, in the ball-room of one of the large hotels. The entertainment consisted of a play, "St. George and the Dragon," some Morris dances, carol singing, the yule log, and other features. After refreshments the company indulged in old-fashioned dancing. Besides a royal good time, the entertainment netted about \$50 which will be given toward our scholarship fund of \$200 maintained at the University of Oregon. This branch is raising \$500 by subscription for the new Woman's Building at the University of Oregon.

**Sioux City Branch, Sioux City, Iowa.**—Members of the Sioux City branch of the A. C. A. were given a rarely stimulating talk at their January meeting, by Miss Jeanette Drake, head librarian of the Sioux City Public Library, on the subject, "What the College Woman can do for the library." Miss Drake's suggestions, made in a charming, half-humorous style, were yet decidedly to the point, and as one of the members said at the close, "We felt that someone should rise and give a defense of the college woman."

Miss Drake emphasized the ease with which public opinion is made. A thoughtless sentence, spoken and forgotten, may start an entirely baseless prejudice, which spreads and grows until it is "public opinion" itself. So often we hear—or say—"You might look for that at the library, but they probably won't have it." Could anything be more unfair? Yet no college woman would consciously oppose the work of the library. We simply have not realized the harm that can be done by remarks like the one quoted, nor the good we might do by a word of appreciative praise.

The ideal library, Miss Drake said, has empty shelves—the books are all out in circulation all the time. The college woman can do her share toward making this dream come true, in many ways. She can suggest frequent "book conferences" at her club meetings, where books of interest are reviewed and discussed. She can form reading clubs among women who have not yet acquired the "library habit." By the gift of flowers and vases she can do much toward making the library more attractive. She can organize a course of free lectures or concerts to be given in the library building and see to it that educational meetings are held in that place—anything to get people in the habit of dropping in frequently at the library. Once there, the appeal of the books themselves may be depended upon to "get in its work."

**Spokane Branch, Spokane, Wash.**—Although the Spokane Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has been active in several fields of helpful service, its most distinctive work is its Detention Home School.

Children under the care of the Juvenile Court, whether awaiting its action, the tedious delay of new trials, or other legal processes, are lodged at the Detention Home for varying

periods of time. During the morning hours they are kept busy with household tasks but the leisure afternoons were hard to fill. The resources of a small library, games and toys are soon exhausted by these unusually alert and active children and through many an anxious hour did the matron strive to keep her charges occupied and peaceful.

This was brought to the knowledge of the A. C. A. and plans were made to put these children to work during the afternoon. The school board of the public schools willingly supplied the furniture and books needed to fit up a school room in an unused basement room of the home and immediately work began.

Miss Mary Bacon and her committee have carried on this work successfully for more than a year. Each member of the committee is responsible for a month and seeks volunteer teachers to serve a week at a time, or for as long as they will. Less than a week has proved impracticable and the longer terms are more successful in establishing the understanding between teacher and pupils that promotes real interest in the lessons.

When the teacher enters her school room at one-thirty, it is with somewhat the spirit of an adventurer for she never knows what awaits her. The pupils vary, sometimes from day to day, in numbers, age and kind. Today there may be three or four little girls, tomorrow perhaps nine or ten, or maybe twenty, big and little, boys and girls in all stages of progress in their lessons and also in the ways of the world, so that every power of the teacher is taxed and to the utmost.

The children usually respond to the efforts of the teacher and enter into the work willingly, apparently finding it a relief from the routine and discipline of the Home. The teachers try to bring into the class room as much of varied interest and appeal as will reach their motley little flock to keep them occupied with wholesome affairs and out of mischief.

The Juvenile Court officials have expressed most heartily their gratitude for the help thus given them in one of their most difficult problems. The benefit to the children has been ample reward to the workers, who hope that the city school board will recognize the value of this work and appoint a regular teacher to carry it on in a more thorough way than is possible through volunteer service.

**St. Paul Branch, St. Paul, Minn.**—The St. Paul College Club pledges itself each year to raise money for scholarships which we maintain at our State University. At present we are keeping up three scholarships, giving them to needy girls whose work shows merit, in their junior or senior years. By means of two short plays, which were very successful, we raised enough money to continue our scholarships.

Through our educational committee, we are informing ourselves this year about the various plans used in different sections of our country and in Europe to place religious and moral education in our public schools. This grew out of our sectional conference in November where it was voted to do this in all the branches of this section. We have a ten-minutes' talk on some plan whenever our program for the day will permit. The reading of the Bible in our public schools is now prohibited by law in our state, and a bill to have it put back in some form will be brought before our legislature this winter. We hope to take an intelligent stand on the question when it comes up.

We are trying to work out a satisfactory means of interesting high school girls in college and would welcome suggestions.

**Toledo Branch, Toledo, Ohio.**—The annual meeting of the Toledo Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, at which senior girls of the high schools and of Smead school were guests of honor, was held in the refectory of Scott High School.

Miss Alice Thorn, the president, introduced the speakers: Miss Mary Malcomson, secretary of the Vocational Bureau of Detroit; Mrs. J. Leslie French; and Miss Amy Maher of Toledo.

Miss Malcomson emphasized the importance of college or other special training for women intending to enter any of the various vocations open to them, and mentioned as particularly interesting lines of work, aside from teaching, those of advertising, journalism, domestic science, interior decorating, costume designing, salesmanship, and all kinds of secretarial positions.

Mrs. French spoke of the many religious secretarial positions open to women, aside from those connected with the Y. W. C. A. and mentioned as religious fields for teaching, the vacation Bible schools, the mission schools of the West and mountain schools of the South, as well as educational institutions in foreign fields, especially in China. There is also a great demand in China, she said, for physicians, nurses and scientists.

Miss Maher presented the need for volunteer social workers in Toledo, saying that an hour's service each week or month, especially if regularly given, would be appreciated by such institutions as the North Toledo Settlement, the Luella Cummings Home, the Red Cross Society, the infirmary and various hospitals.

**Washington, D. C., Branch.**—This year has shown a decided growth in the membership of this branch. Since October 1st, there have been forty-four new members, two of whom are associate, with new members still coming in. The meetings this year have been well attended. One meeting was devoted entirely to the subject of the Foreign Students' Committee. Miss Mary Darwin, Vassar, '10, spoke concerning education in Porto Rico; Mrs. Albert Hale, on education in Argentina; and Miss Heloise Brainard, on the Pan-American Union. The subject of the other meetings has been the Biennial of the Association to be held here.

**Wyoming Branch, Laramie, Wyo.**—The Wyoming Branch of the A. C. A. is made up of two chapters in widely remote parts of the state, one in Sheridan, on the northern boundary, the other in Laramie, on the southern. Our relatively small and sparsely distributed population accounts for this variation from the usual form of organization.

It has proven possible, however, for the two units to make concerted effort in matters of larger than local import. They coöperated last year to urge the passage by the State Legislature, of a medical inspection bill which is now operative, and each was interested and active in helping to pass the Federal Child Labor Law.

During the winter, 1915-16, the Laramie Chapter studied immigration, under the direction of one of its members who is active in the work of "Americanizing the Immigrant." This year we are discussing Food and Household Sanitation, and are hoping that agitation for better laws may result from quickened interest. To this end, we are also striving for affiliation with other clubs.

The raising of a scholarship, to be given to a girl from the High School who wishes to take up work in the State University, located here, is now under consideration.

## NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

**Beloit College.**—On January eighth, President Edward D. Eaton, announced to the students and faculty his intention of retiring from the presidency of Beloit College. His retirement, however, will not be immediate; ample time will be given the Board of Trustees for the selection of his successor. The announcement came as a distinct shock to students and faculty, and the loss of his leadership will be keenly felt.

Dr. Eaton was called to the presidency of Beloit College thirty years ago last June, only one college president in the country having held a presidency longer. It is worthy of note that during the seventy years of its life, Beloit College has had but two presidents. When Dr. Eaton was called to the presidency, Beloit College had but fifty-eight students. It now has almost four hundred. The endowment of the college has been expanded from \$150,000 to more than a million and a half. Ten college buildings have been erected during the thirty years. The number of the faculty has been increased 250 per cent. During these years Beloit has kept pace with the many significant changes in the educational world. One of the most notable changes in the policy of the institution was the adoption of co-education about twenty years ago. The admission of women into the college is but one example of the far-sighted wisdom of President Eaton's policy. He now feels that at the time of prosperity and harmony in the college, a movement for wider expansion should be started. He retires that the responsibility for this forward move may be assumed by a younger man. Trustees, faculty and students are united in gratitude and loyalty to President Eaton, whose wisdom and devotion have made Beloit College what it is today.

**Boston University.**—The Boston University Women Graduates' Club entertained the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in the College building, Wednesday, January 10. Mr. Payson Smith, the recently appointed Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, gave an address in which he declared himself strongly in favor of the establishment of a school of education in New England similar in scope and purpose to the Teachers' College of New York.

At the close of the address a social hour followed. The



officers and directors of the Women Graduates' Club of Boston University were the hostesses of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Miss Josephine S. Eschenbrenner, Membership Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, has been appointed lecturer in the Department of Secretarial Studies in the College of Business Administration.

Miss Eschenbrenner has been identified with the Child Labor Committee since its formation twelve years ago. First, as secretary to Dr. S. M. Lindsay, the organizer of the Committee, she aided in the details of organization and directed the office force; later, as one of the executive secretaries, she planned campaigns for increasing public interest in child labor and for securing general support.

A farewell reception was tendered to Miss Florence Kinney, of the Billy Sunday party, in the Gamma Delta room of the College building, on Saturday, January 13. The reception was given by the colleges, universities and schools of Greater Boston, among whom she worked during Mr. Sunday's religious campaign. The reception was in charge of Mrs. Louisa Richardson Fisk, A.B., '83.

**Brown University.**—An effort is being made this year by the administration and friends of the Women's College to enlarge the working and reference library in Pembroke Hall. Twenty-seven new art books have been given to the college, and a collection of art photographs is being made. Already about fifteen hundred photographs have been secured, and these will be mounted and placed on file in the library.

As Miss Lida Shaw King, Dean of the Woman's College in Brown University, has completed ten years of social service of rare constructive value the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women has grasped this opportunity to express its appreciation and gratitude in tangible and perpetual form. It has established a fund which shall bear Dean King's name, and which shall be devoted to the development of the social life of the College—a fund of \$5,000 or more, the income from which shall be administered by the Dean. Five thousand dollars has been raised and paid into the treasury.

The college has adopted an inspection policy, which is calculated to stimulate interest in its work. Various groups of

people are invited to the college and are taken through the buildings personally, usually by Dean King, who explains the working of the college and points out its aims and ideals. Various women's clubs are being entertained in this way, and recently the Secretarial Committee of the Alumnae Association, which is composed of the secretaries of the alumnae classes, came to inspect the college under the guidance of Miss King and other members of the faculty.

A summary of the report of the Self-support Committee for 1915-1916 explains the work of that committee. The committee inquires into all the outside work of the students, whether furnished by the committee or not. It discourages outside work unless it is proved to be absolutely necessary, and tries to find means for avoiding it during the academic year. For girls who must pay their own way through college, summer work is encouraged, and if this is found to be insufficient, an attempt is made to find congenial winter work which will not interfere with the college work. Positions are never given to girls who are physically unfit to work, who are working in the college library, or who do not need the money. Freshmen are advised to borrow money from the Loan Fund, rather than work during the first semester. Through the Educational Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, high school students are advised to learn some kind of work that may qualify them for well-paid outside work during their college career, if they intend to pay their own way.

**Bryn Mawr.**—A committee has been formed at Bryn Mawr to raise money for a Chinese Scholarship. The committee plans to bring a Chinese girl to America for two years at a preparatory school and four years at Bryn Mawr College, arranging the terms so that there will always be a student holding the scholarship in the college. There has been a Japanese Scholarship on this plan for many years and the Japanese Alumnae who are teaching in Japan have done work of which the college is very proud.

The committee hopes to raise the necessary funds by June, 1917, and has auxiliary committees at work in New York, Boston, Washington and Chicago, as well as a permanent committee in China to select the first scholar and arrange for her journey to America. Professor Lucy M. Donnelly is chairman of

the committee, and Professor Marion Parris Smith is treasurer.

Bryn Mawr has graduate scholarships for British, French, Swiss and German women, and is to increase the list this year to include women from Holland and the Scandinavian countries. The foreign scholars bring a great deal to the graduate school in cosmopolitan interest and point of view. In view of the future relations between the United States and the Orient and the United States and Latin America the members of the Chinese Scholarship Committee believe that every step should be taken to increase information, establish good feeling, and extend any benefits which a college can offer to students. If the funds for the Chinese scholarships are forthcoming, the committee hopes to extend its work to scholarships for women from Central or South America.

**University of Cincinnati.**—The University has been eager to see the completion of the new Woman's Building. At the present writing it has not been formally opened, but is partly furnished and ready to receive students during their hours between classes. Some class-room work is also carried on.

The building is fired-brick with white trimmings and is four stories in height. A broad flight of stone steps at the front entrance leads to the second floor and as one enters, the offices of the Dean of Women, Miss Loueen Pattee, are found to the right. Directly opposite the front door is the gymnasium with a large floor space and very adequate equipment. The possession of their own "gym" is one of the greatest pleasures the Woman's Building is bringing to the girls. Below the gymnasium is a large tiled swimming-tank. The former was in use before the Christmas holidays, but the joys of the pool have been known but a few days by the students. The remainder of the main floor is to be furnished for social purposes and there are rumors of beautiful gifts to aid in its accomplishment.

On the floor below there are various rooms devoted to the interests of the students. There is a large locker-room with adjoining shower baths; two study halls where the time between classes can be improved, and two other rooms that are to be given over to social purposes. One of these rooms will be furnished by the Young Woman's Christian Association and the other by the Woman's League. The Woman's League is an organization open to any woman in the University and it

aims to establish a communal interest in the student body. The money to furnish the rooms was raised in a "whirlwind campaign" by very efficient teams from the membership of both associations.

The two upper stories of the building belong to the Department of Household Arts. This department is a grateful partaker of the benefits offered, as for some years it had meagre and unsatisfactory quarters. The new rooms are spacious and pleasant and the work can now be carried on under proper conditions.

**Cornell University.**—The Trustees of Cornell University have decided to make the tuition a uniform one among the various colleges, beginning next September. This advance will affect perhaps 2,500 students, in colleges not paying \$150 at the present time. The colleges affected are law, arts and sciences, and agriculture. In the colleges of engineering, architecture and medicine the tuition has been \$150 for a number of years. This change will simplify the work of the treasurer's office and will bring in enough funds to meet the increased cost of running the University this year. Statistics issued show that it now costs the University an average of \$410 to educate each student for one year. These figures are without reference to scholarships or fellowships.

A penalty will be imposed in the future on those students who have been dropped from the University for delinquency in attendance or scholarship unless the failure has been caused by sickness or other reasons beyond the student's control. From now on to be reinstated the delinquent student will be obliged to pay a fee of \$25 to cover the expense of the treasurer's office in keeping his records.

A gift of \$10,000 has been made by Professor Emeritus S. H. Gage, Cornell, 1877, and his son, Henry P. Gage, Cornell, 1908, to found the Susannah Phelps Gage Fund for research work in physics. It will become effective with the semi-centennial celebration of the University in 1918.

The Semi-Centennial Celebration is scheduled for October 6, 7 and 8, 1918, and plans are now under way for its consummation. One of the interesting features, it is expected, will be a pageant and masque showing the development of education from Aryan beginnings to the present time with emphasis on

the Cornell idea. A statue of Ezra Cornell is to be dedicated on the last day of the celebration.

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, former director of the College of Agriculture, left Ithaca the last of January to travel through the Orient for a year. He sails for China this month and will visit his daughter, Mrs. H. B. Saylor at St. John's College, Shanghai. Afterward he will travel in Japan, the Philippines, Hawaii and the East Indies.

The University has bought a tract of land extending from Fall Creek Bridge to Forest Home on the north shore of Beebe Lake where the girls hold their aquatic and winter sports, and will erect as soon as funds are available, a group of dormitory buildings for women. A study is being made of existing dormitories and plans have been proposed. Before this group is begun however it may be necessary to erect a single dormitory to accommodate the overflow from Sage and Risley halls. This probably would be built on a piece of ground adjoining Risley. Cornell Alumnae all over the country, with the assistance of the seven hundred women of the University, are interested in raising money for the project. This activity dates back to the spring of 1915, when plans were made for the creation of an Advisory Committee of the Federation of Cornell Women's Clubs, with the purpose of bringing about a more active co-operation between the Alumnae and the women students of the University.

Thus far no permanent appointment of Adviser of Women has been made at Cornell University. Dr. Matzke, Medical Adviser of Women, is acting adviser.

In the spring, the women of Cornell are to produce a pageant, written by Marjorie Barstow, A.B., Cornell, 1912; Ph.D., Yale, 1916. The two women's orchestras of the University are to furnish the music for the pageant.

**Goucher College.**—The department of hygiene in Goucher College, which includes physical training, is co-ordinate with the other departments of the college. Its head is a woman physician who ranks as a full professor with the title of Professor of Pysiology and Hygiene. In addition, she is the medical adviser of the college. Goucher College was one of the first colleges in the country to place its physical training department under the control of a college physician who is at the same time the head of an academic department.

It is an interesting fact that in spite of the wide departure from the methods of drill which prevailed in the gymnasiums of most American schools at the time that Goucher College was founded, the college has been able to continue for a period of twenty-five years, the use of the Swedish system as a basis for all its work with the various modifications introduced by the Swedes and by the English, such as folk dancing. The revived interest in physical efficiency, due to the lessons of the war, is bringing back methods of training in American schools to this fundamental drill.

With one or two exceptions, the gymnasium instructors have been graduates of the Royal Central Gymnastic Institute of Stockholm or of Madame Osterberg's College for Physical Training in Kent, England. By this combination, the college secures exceptionally well-trained women who bring to the department the enthusiasm of the Swedes for systematic gymnastic exercise and the devotion of the English to outdoor sports and athletics.

A series of lectures on themes of significance was delivered at the college in January, by Professor Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin. The subjects were: "Sub-Surface Tendencies in American Society"; "Immigration and the Future of the American People"; "The Changing Social Position of Women"; "The Ethics of the Profession."

Dr. Laura J. Gallagher, of the history department, recently spoke before the Menorah Society on, "The Place of the Jew in Mediaeval History."

Dr. Eleanor L. Lord of the history department, has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the American Historical Association.

**University of Michigan.**—"The Magic Carpet," a play presented by the foreign students of the University on the 12th of January, was a remarkably successful entertainment. The play was written by Prof. J. Raleigh Nelson and produced under his direction. It included five acts with scenes laid in Hawaii, India, China, Japan and South America. The students who took part in the entertainment came chiefly from the countries named. The proceeds go toward the establishment of a fund to be used in assisting needy foreign students.

**University of Nebraska.**—The German Department is offering a new course to under-graduates this coming semester which will be of great practical value. The course is one in German scientific reading, especially planned for advanced students in biological subjects, as botany, zoology, and physiology.

The Department of Political Economy and Commerce offers a new course for women. It deals with the elements of banking and finance, property rights, management of estates, and investments. The course is particularly designed for Junior and Senior girls registered in domestic science and art. Professor Minnie T. England will conduct the class.

The semi-centennial celebration of Nebraska's admission to the union as a state will be held next spring, at the time of the commencement exercises. An effort is being made to secure President Wilson to deliver an address on that occasion and should he accept, the University will invite him to address its graduates.

A scholarship cup for sororities to be presented for annual competition will be offered by the Pan-Hellenic association of Omaha, according to plans adopted at a meeting of the association during the Christmas vacation.

**Oberlin College.**—The Aelioian Association of Oberlin College takes pleasure in announcing the offer of their \$500 fellowship for the coming year. The fellowship is open to any women holding a degree from Oberlin College. It will be awarded on the basis of the character and ability of the candidate and the promise of success in her chosen field.

Application must be made by personal letter from the candidate accompanied by (1) testimonials as to ability and character from qualified judges, (2) evidence of good health, (3) an account of work done since graduation and a clear statement of plans for graduate study and future work, and of the reasons for applying for the fellowship, and (4) examples of scientific or literary work in the form of papers or articles, or accounts of research in which the candidate has been engaged. The fellowship for the year 1917-1918 will be considered by a committee of the faculty and the executive committee of the association. Such applications must be in the hands of the committee on or before April 1st, 1917, and should be addressed to Prof. Frederick Anderegg, 207 E. College St., Oberlin, Ohio.

The Aelioian Association was organized in June, 1908, on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the college. Former membership in the Aelioian Literary Association, which was organized in 1856, constitutes one a member of the Aelioian Association. The chief purpose of the association is the raising of a \$12,000 fund to use for the advancement of graduate training among women. Two such fellowships have been granted already. It is hoped that the association will soon be able to make this a yearly offer.

**The Ohio State University.**—The Ohio State University began the year with one hundred and ten new faculty members, of which number twenty-one are professors and assistant professors, and sixty-two are assistants. The College of Medicine, under Dean Eugene F. McCampbell, shows the largest gain in the instructional force, eighteen new members.

A number of new courses are being offered in the college of commerce. Beginning this year there will be a course in international commercial policies, a course in exporting and importing, one in traffic management and rate-making, and a course in corporation reports. In addition, a course in bank accounting and auditing has been added, and also a course in the geography and commerce of the United States.

Pharmacy courses at The Ohio State University are attracting women, as no fewer than seven are enrolled in the College of Pharmacy this year. One young woman gave up her career as a trained nurse to become a pharmacist, and two others who completed the short course have returned for the four-year course.

With the intention of fitting herself to teach, Ella Jeannette Slutz of Kent, O., the only blind student at The Ohio State University this year, is enrolled as a sophomore in the College of Education. Her ambition is to teach the seeing, as the opportunities offered in the schools for the blind are comparatively meager. Although laboring under her handicap, Miss Slutz is not content to be merely a student, but is a stenographer besides. Last summer she held a position as stenographer at the commission for the blind, and while at Clovernook, an industrial home for blind women, she printed books for the Cincinnati Public Schools for the Blind. "Blind pupils need a sighted teacher, while a blind teacher may instruct sighted pupils," is her philosophy.



Girl students last year secured positions of a total valuation of \$5,000 through the employment agency conducted by Miss Caroline M. Breyfogle, dean of women. This year's totals are not yet available, but a large number of positions have been filled by the agency.

A Belgian nobleman, fighting somewhere in France, has been adopted by twenty American girls, members of Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority at the Ohio State University. They write to him and send him money and presents every month, as the godmothers are doing all over France today.

**Radcliffe.**—Radcliffe has recently received the following gifts: For the Fence and Gate Fund, \$105 from Mr. G. R. Agassiz, Mrs. R. L. Agassiz, Mrs. P. S. Fenno and Mrs. M. S. Haughton; \$100 from Mrs. Alice C. Vaillant; \$100 from Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Cabot; \$100 from Mrs. Richard C. Cabot; the balance of a bequest from Miss Helen Collamore, \$12,443.07, making the total amount of this bequest, \$34,443.07; and a picture painted by Mrs. Sarah Wyman Whitman, entitled "The Hay Stack," presented to Sarah Whitman Hall by Miss Elizabeth Bartol.

A committee on resources has been appointed to spread information in regard to Radcliffe's resources and needs, to make it easier to give, and to build up a greater spirit of unity among all past students of the college. The members of the committee are Caroline L. Humphrey, '98, chairman; Ada Eliot Sheffield, '90-'93, representing non-graduates, and Anna Welling-ton Wolbach, '04, representing the Alumnae.

The Radcliffe Council has arranged through Professor Walter R. Spalding for a series of free concerts by Mr. Arthur Whiting for Radcliffe students and their women friends. Following the plan of the Whiting concerts at Harvard, these concerts aim to give an opportunity to all students who enjoy good music to hear some of the best without expense.

The Radcliffe Alumnae Association and the Radcliffe Union have undertaken the publication of a Quarterly, which contains official news from the college, notes from the two associations, from the Radcliffe clubs in different parts of the country, and from both graduate and undergraduate classes.

A Poetry Club has been recently organized to discuss the works of modern poets, to stimulate an interest in the technical

side of poetry, and to encourage production among members. At the fortnightly meetings there are round-table discussions, to which guests of honor are occasionally invited. Robert Haven Schauffler and Mrs. William E. Hocking have spoken informally at open meetings.

A chorus from the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Harvard Choir will sing at three of the lectures given by Dr. Archibald Davison at the Lowell Institute, illustrating the development of modern music.

**Stanford University.**—Arrangements have been completed to move the Pacific Grove marine laboratory to Chinese Point, Monterey County, and to erect on the new site a re-enforced concrete building. The site at Chinese Point contains ten acres, with a stretch of shore line which will be an advantage over the former location on a bluff above the water.

The Academic Council of the Faculty voted on January 12th to require of all undergraduates two years of physical training without credit—"three scheduled hours per week for the first four semesters, or six quarters as the case may be."

Graduate women students from other universities and colleges of recognized standing, instead of entering on the preferred list of women students, as formerly, will now be placed on this list only if they are candidates for advanced degrees or for the teacher's certificate, or if they are planning to pursue professional or research courses. Other women graduate students will wait their turn on the regularly numbered list of women desiring admission.

**Swarthmore College.**—Prof. Benjamin F. Battin, who for the past year has been absent from Swarthmore College in Europe as International Organizer of the World for Promoting International Friendship through the churches, returned to this country in December on the American Line steamer Philadelphia for a brief vacation at the College. He has been in Europe practically the whole year. He first went to England and from there went to Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and from Switzerland back again to Holland and England. As International Organizer of the World Alliance he has opened up the International Bureau in offices at The Hague, Holland.

During his stay in Europe, Prof. Battin has had many novel and interesting experiences, and through his journeys into sev-

eral of the belligerent nations has become acquainted with conditions existing in the war-torn countries unknown to all but a few Americans. He returned to Europe the middle of January.

The Swarthmore Women's Club of New York held a reunion at the University Club, 106 E. 52nd St., New York City, on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 27. The reunion on this occasion was a tea. This club recently became connected with the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations and is pledged to pay twenty-five dollars a year to that Bureau. Miss Frances Cummings, its manager, is to be the guest of the club and will speak on the work of the bureau.

The play recently given at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, "Erstwhile Susan," was dramatized from a novel written by a Swarthmorean, Mrs. Helen R. Martin. Another Swarthmore woman, Corinne Low, has recently appeared in print in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

**Vassar College.**—Vassar College has just announced an increase in its charges, applicable to all students, of \$50.00 per annum, beginning with the academic year 1917-18. This sum is designated by the Trustees as a Maintenance Fee, chargeable to non-resident as well as resident students for the next three years. It has been made necessary by the increased cost of maintenance and operation in every branch of college work, but it is anticipated that by the end of the three-year period changed conditions and decreased costs may make it possible to discontinue the extra charge.

This action of Vassar College is in line with that of Smith College, which recently announced an increase of \$50.00, applicable to all students next fall, and of Cornell University, which has announced an increase of \$25.00, in certain colleges. The tuition fee of Vassar College remains \$150, which compares favorably with that of other colleges.

The increased charge has been generally anticipated, as it has been a matter of common knowledge that expenses in every direction, in the maintenance of its buildings and work, have increased on the college campus as elsewhere in the community.

A group of Vassar students has rented a store formerly occupied by a Municipal Milk Station, in a crowded district of the neighboring city of Poughkeepsie, and are planning to establish there a social center, to be called Lincoln Center. They are planning to have a library, and to conduct classes in sewing,

hygiene classes, gymnastics, games, etc., to which it is hoped that many will be attracted from the immediate neighborhood, which comprises a large foreign element. A small committee of ladies outside the College are assisting with the organization, and will constitute a permanent advisory board, but the burden of responsibility in carrying on the work will rest on the students. The formal opening will take place on February 12th.

**University of Washington.**—Colin V. Dymont, formerly head of the journalism department at the University of Oregon, became head of the department of journalism at the University of Washington at the beginning of the new semester. He fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Lee A. White, who has gone to Detroit to accept a position. Mr. Dymont was graduated from University College, University of Toronto, in 1900. He has been an active newspaper man for thirteen years.

An agitation is under way at Washington to abolish senior examinations. At present seniors are required to take examinations covering their four years' work in order to receive a degree. This system is considered objectionable by many of the students and faculty on the grounds that it does not properly correlate the work and is a source of anxiety to the students. The agitation is being carried on by the senior council, the student advisory body, who have found that the system used at Washington is not employed at any other college of good standing.

A graphic chart recently completed shows that the scholarship at the University of Washington has been higher during the last semester than at any other time during the past three years. The most uniform scholarship has been maintained by the organized women while the organized men have shown the greatest amount of improvement.

A short time ago Mrs. Louise Van Ogle, instructor in music in the college of fine arts, gave a series of lectures on grand opera in different cities of Washington. Her talks became so popular that she finds difficulty in filling the requests made by the institutions of the state.

**Western Reserve.**—The Advisory Council of the College for Women, Western Reserve University, as donors, have transmitted to the trustees of this university, the sum of one thousand dollars to establish a perpetual fund to be known as "The

Harriet Sheldon Hurlbut Fund." The income from this fund is to be used for the purchase of books for the College for Women of Western Reserve University. Miss Hurlbut had been a member of the Advisory Council since the opening of the College for Women in 1888. As chairman of the Library Committee of the Advisory Council, she had been a faithful and untiring worker in the upbuilding of a fine library in the College for Women.

"Personal Experiences in Driving an Ambulance in the French War Zone," was the subject of a lecture given by Mr. Paulding Brown, Chairman of the Harvard Committee of the American Ambulance and Field Service. Mr. Brown has recently returned from a year and a half of service in driving an American ambulance. He brought with him many stereopticon views taken at the extreme front and showing American cars at Verdun, in Alsace and on the Somme. While Mr. Brown was in Cleveland he interviewed college and university men interested in considering spending next summer with the American Ambulance service.

John Avery Lomax, Secretary of the University of Texas and former President of the American Folk Lore Society, came to Cleveland as lecturer under the auspices of the McBride Lecture Fund of Western Reserve University, Tuesday, January 9. His subject was "Negro Spirituals." Other McBride Lectures announced by President Charles F. Thwing and the McBride Lecture Fund Committee, which will be given at Western Reserve University in the near future include five lectures by Professor Charles Hall Grandgent of Harvard University, in February; five lectures by Professor Forest Ray Moulton of the University of Chicago, in March, and two lectures by Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale University, in April.

**Wisconsin University.**—The combined influence of the approaching new semester and of a vocational conference have quickened an interest among the University women in choosing their life work. Seniors especially are seeking information about opportunities open to them that they may choose electives during this last semester of their college course to the best advantage. The vocational adviser gives general information and refers them to the specialists who are to speak at the conference and to Miss Bennett of the Chicago Bureau of Occupations who will devote two days in March to Wisconsin students. Other colleges that are planning for vocational conferences may be interested in the program planned for the two-day session in Madison.

February 15, 1917: Mrs. Flora Taylor Young (Educational Director with P. A. Berger & Co., Peoria, Ill.), "The Department Store Teacher"; Mr. Charles E. Brown (Chief at Historical Museum, Madison), "Opportunities for Women in Museum Work"; Miss Catherine Head (doing library work among children at Cleveland), "Children's Library Work."

February 16: Miss Gertrude M. Corbett (engaged in anti-tuberculosis work in Wisconsin), "The Newer Nursing." Dr. Louis B. Wilson (from Rochester, Minn.), "Work for Women in Medical Laboratories"; Miss Heloise Arnold (with Sears Roebuck Co.), "The Relations between Vocation and Interest."

**Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.**—The enrollment in the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy at the end of the first week of the winter term was 99. Of these, 11 are special students, 41 are taking regular first year work, and 47 are second-year students who are candidates for the certificate of the school. Twenty-six of the second-year students are college graduates who are completing the work of this school in one year.

The school was represented at the annual meeting of the Woman's Peace Party, held in Washington in December, by the Dean, Miss S. P. Breckinridge, who was re-elected treasurer. During the same week a "Conference of Oppressed Nationalities" was held in Washington, which was attended by the American representatives of fourteen national groups whose interests are vitally concerned with the settlement after the war. This conference was organized by Miss Grace Abbott, director of the Immigrant's Protective League of Chicago, and staff lecturer in Immigration at the School, who served as its chairman.

Through the courtesy of Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, and vice-president of the school, Miss Estelle Hunter in December lectured to the students in the Department of Social Investigation on the work of the Bureau. Miss Hunter, a graduate of the University of Chicago, one of the early graduates and formerly Registrar of this school, is now in charge of the Infant Mortality Investigation, which is being carried on by the Bureau in Baltimore.

At the request of the Bureau, the school has been for the past year engaged upon a study of the so-called "Mother's Pension" Law in Illinois. A preliminary report of this investigation was

made by Miss Edith Abbott, Director of the Department of Social Investigation, to the Conference on Social Insurance, held under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Labor in Washington in December. The proceedings of this conference will be published by the Bureau of Labor.

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### *Business and Professional Opportunities for Women*

The first conference of a series was held on Thursday, January 11th, at the New Century Club, New York, and was a great success. Between five and six hundred women attended the meeting. Miss Hall, assistant manager of the Savarin Café of New York, gave the address on "Hotel Management," in place of Mrs. Evans, the manager, who was prevented from coming on account of illness. Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook, Cornell, 1908, of the firm of Hemphill, White and Chamberlain, gave the address on "Opportunities for Women in Finance," and Mrs. Hugh Campbell Ward, Vassar, '97, and Vice-President of the A. C. A., gave an address on "Real Estate and Suburban Improvement." Miss Katharine Puncheon, Treasurer of the A. C. A., presided.

### *Latin American Review*

A plan for a Latin-American Review was set on foot at a recent dinner in Cincinnati attended by members of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association. The idea had been formulated by Dr. Charles E. Chapman of the University of California, and Dr. William Spence Robertson of the University of Illinois, while they were in South America as delegates to the Historico-Bibliographical Congress lately held in Buenos Aires. Steps were taken at the dinner toward the organization of such a review, provided adequate financial backing could be secured. A committee on organization was appointed, consisting of nine members, mainly from the faculties of universities, with Dr. James A. Robertson of the Carnegie Institution of Washington as Chairman. The Latin-American Review will be devoted in general to the Latin-American field, but will include somewhat of Spain and Portugal as being the centres whence came much of the culture of North, South and Central America, and will be printed in Spanish, Portuguese, French and English.

# NEWS NOTES

## FROM THE

### BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. III

FEBRUARY, 1917

No. 2

#### BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 South 13th Street, Philadelphia

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

"Journalism and Publishing-House Work," will be the subject of the second conference on Business and Professional Opportunities for Women. The conference will be held at the Curtis Publishing Company's rooms, February 8th, at four o'clock with the following speakers:

Edna Woolman Chase, "The Woman's Paper." Editor of "Vogue."

Elizabeth Cutting, "Magazine Work for Women." Editorial Staff of "North American Review."

Agnes C. Laut, "The Technical Journal." Editor of "The Forum," New York City.

Ernestine Evans, "The Woman Reporter." New York "Evening Post."

Adelaide W. Neall, "Manuscript and Proof Reading." Associate Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

The third conference, "Arts and Handicrafts," at the Plastic Club, 247 So. Camac Street, Thursday, March 8th, at four o'clock, will be illustrated by interesting exhibits brought by the speakers. The program includes:

Professor Charles F. Binns, "Ceramics." Director of the New York State School of Clay-Workers and Ceramics at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.

Miss Florence Fulton, "Bookbinding." Of the White Gate Bindery, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Miss Blanche Dillage, "Painted Furniture." Of Philadelphia.

Miss Virginia Garber, "Illuminating." Of the White Gate Studio, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Miss Amy Ferris, "Interior Decorating." 6 East 37th Street, New York City.

#### BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS OF THE LOS ANGELES COLLEGE WOMAN'S CLUB

Promenade 12, Brack Shops, Los Angeles, California

ANNA M. KINGSBURY, SECRETARY

The Los Angeles Bureau of Occupations is established this year in a more central location and there has been an increased interest shown in the work, more of the club members serving on committees and more calls coming in from employers.

Our Committee on Investigation is making a study of the opportunities for trained women in the large stores. Two new committees have been organized, one of speakers, who are to give talks on vocational subjects to the students at the high schools and nearby colleges, and the other a follow-up committee to keep in touch with those placed in positions.

In December, a Federal Employment Bureau, with which we are cooperating, was opened in Los Angeles.

#### CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Stevens Building, N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

The Chicago Bureau has had occasion for rejoicing in the announcement made by the president, Mrs. S. C. Stanton, at



the January meeting that the Bureau had just received its first gift towards a permanent endowment fund. This donation came from an unknown friend who is said to have watched the work of the Bureau closely during these four years of its existence and now believes in its permanence. The sum given was one thousand dollars invested in a 5% bond. The bureau is to have the use of the interest and when the bond matures the money is to be reinvested for the benefit of the organization. It has long been our ambition to have a permanent endowment fund, and this gift has laid the foundation for it.

Another gratifying circumstance has been the increased number of employers who are desirous of securing college girls who have had training in certain lines, and training them further. When this office was first opened there was scant opportunity for the college-trained girl without experience, but the work during the last few months has demonstrated that there is a constantly increasing number of employers who believe in the potential efficiency of the college graduate.

Among the colleges whose graduates were represented in our list of placements for the month of December were Northwestern, University of Chicago, Oberlin, University of Illinois, Wellesley, Wells, University of Michigan, Milwaukee-Downer, Vassar, Oxford, University of California, and Smith. A number of non-college candidates with the best of experience was also placed as well as several young women who had received their training in Normal Schools or abroad, or who had taken only one or two years of college work. The number of different colleges represented by the candidates registered with the Bureau is constantly growing.

Positions referred to the Bureau during the last six weeks have come not only from Chicago and many other cities in Illinois, but we have had sev-

eral calls from New York State, Ohio, West Virginia, Washington, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. It has also been noted that young women are becoming more willing to embark upon positions which may take them some distance from home, and are developing a spirit of adventure which speaks well for their colleges and themselves.

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### COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

209 Congress Building, Detroit

MARY J. MALCOMSON, MANAGER

The Bureau is growing rapidly. There have been 318 registrations thus far this year, which is very encouraging.

Placements have been made in interior decorating and proof reading recently. The employers of the city are evidently appreciating our trained service for they are making numerous demands upon the Bureau for all kinds of assistance. We have just placed an exceptional settlement worker in Detroit.

The director will address the Albion Vocational Conference this month. She spoke to the Toledo High School girls a short while ago.

The "County Fair," participated in by all the college clubs of Detroit and given for the benefit of the Bureau, netted \$575.

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### COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU

510 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

ESTHER W. SMITH, MANAGER

December, 1916, finished the first eighteen months of the work of the Bureau in Pittsburgh. During that time, 1,055 would-be applicants had called, 461 employers had made use of the Bureau, and about two hundred placements had been made. Of the

positions filled in December some of the interesting ones are as follows:

A laboratory assistant in a hospital.

A cashier in a University office.

A stenographer to the President of a college.

An office assistant for a professor making sociological investigations.

It may be of interest to those contemplating organizing the work in other cities to know that of the \$2,500 raised to support the Bureau, \$700 was in bank at the end of a year and a half. The Bureau had raised in commissions during this period \$956.92—\$362.25 the first year, and \$594.67 the first half of the second year. Including registration fees which we charged at first, the total income has been \$1,167.60.

Owing to good business conditions in the city positions of some kinds are going begging. At no time has there been such a demand for the trained woman worker as now. We could place some dietitians of experience, a draughtswoman, laboratory assistants with hospital experience, and others in positions requiring technical training.

The schools, at which the director has spoken on vocational topics, have expressed their appreciation of this contribution to their work.

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

130 East 22d Street, New York City

FRANCES CUMMINGS, MANAGER

Members of the staff have been impressed during the past few months by the increasing number of positions for college graduates in which they may make use of subjects studied while in college. In New York many of these opportunities are in the field of business and offer a beginning salary of \$12 to \$15 per week. Among those filled in the last few weeks are the following:

A so-called "clerk" is to work with a large merchants' association in a foreign trade bureau which investigates inquiries from abroad regarding the sources of commodities manufactured in America. The college graduate who secured this position had specialized in economics and sociology and had taken special courses in public finance, stocks and bonds.

A Vassar graduate who had specialized in mathematics, chemistry and botany will index laboratory reports in the library of a large electrical supply company. She will also use her French and German in this position.

Illustrating the use of mathematics is a position filled by a college graduate whose major was mathematics and who had taken a special course in surveying. She is engaged as a computer in the engineering department of a large telephone company.

A secretary was the successful candidate in applying for a position with a professor of economics in a college because of her special language equipment. She speaks French and German and reads Spanish, Italian, Danish and Portuguese.

Perhaps the most extreme instance of the direct use of specialized academic training is that of a young woman whose B. A. degree was in mathematics and who won special honors in that subject. She took special post graduate work in modern philosophy and systematic psychology at the same time taking courses in clinical psychology toward a Ph.D. degree. She is now employed as an assistant in the Neurological Institute where she assists in making the mental tests, investigates the home conditions of the children, plans their work and tries to win the cooperation of parents in improving their home conditions. She thus assists in making a most interesting, intensive study of atypical children.

This suggests by analogy the emphasis

which Dr. Katherine B. Davis places upon the study of mathematics and the exact sciences as a preparation for professional social work because "they give one respect for facts."

Among the many discontented teachers, who seek our advice about changing to another type of work we meet a large proportion who have specialized in English and who are lured in the pursuit of "publishing house positions," not realizing that much of the work is purely business instead of literary and that salaries in publishing houses generally are rather low. Moreover, they are usually handicapped by lack of training in the mechanical aspects of the work—proof-reading, make-up, copy editing, etc.—by the fact that their experience is often limited to academic circles where they have little contact with the general reading public and its whims, and that they are unwilling to start at very low salaries while they learn the literary policies of the particular publishing house with which they are to be connected. From time to time, however, the Bureau has been successful in helping a teacher to make a new adjustment, especially if she is willing to enter the business field. One such who had specialized in English toward a Master's degree was placed recently with a large business house where she criticises the correspondence of the various departments of the company, reading perhaps 1,200 to 1,300 letters per week. She is also instructing the employees in the company in English.

#### WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

#### APPOINTMENT BUREAU

MISS FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

The subjects for the four conferences in professional opportunities for trained

women given at the Union for students will be as follows:

February 14—**NURSING**—The General Field, Miss Sarah Parsons—Mass. General Hospital; District and Public Health Hospital Nurses, Miss Mary Beard—Instructive District Nursing Association; Dental Nurses, Dr. Harold DeW. Cross—Forsyth Dental Infirmary.

February 21—**SECRETARIAL WORK**—A Doctor's Secretary, Miss Hawkins; The Private Secretary of a College Dean, Miss Mary Louise Smith; Secretarial Work in the Office of a Law Firm, Miss M. L. Rand; Secretarial Work in a Business House, Miss H. L. McAllister.

February 28—**SOCIAL WORK**—Mr. Herbert C. Parsons—Deputy Commissioner on Probation.

March 7—**HOME ECONOMICS**—Lunch Room Management, Mrs. Helen E. McLean—Superintendent M. I. T. Dining-Room; An Apartment Hotel for Women, Miss Charlotte F. Lester—Resident Manager.

In placement work the bureau has recently found positions in hospitals for two college women with scientific training, one in bacteriological work, and the other psychological. In two instances (reports coming in the same day) registrants in positions received substantial increases in salary because of a demand for their services reported by the bureau.

The relation of supply and demand is making itself felt in the increased salaries which former employers are offering for the same kind of work. It is possible that certain types of less able stenographers have been absorbed by industries for which they are better adapted, making it possible for those more able to command higher remuneration.

The Department of the Interior sent out in December a six-page list of recent references on Vocational Guidance. Through a gift of a member of the Bos-

ton A. C. A. vocational committee, supplementing our present collection, the Union Library will soon contain all the material referred to in this list.

Under the direction of Miss Jackson a beginning is being made of a revision of the A. C. A. volume on Vocational Training for the Trained Woman.

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**THE KANSAS CITY COLLEGIATE  
ALUMNAE VOCATIONAL  
BUREAU**

804 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. W. E. CRAMER, CHAIRMAN

ALICE HOUSTON, PUBLICITY SECRETARY

The Kansas City Vocational Bureau has at last settled down to a definite line of work. Owing to the fact that the Bureau, at first, took care of the broken-down gentlewoman, and tried to find her positions in the home, this office was almost "snowed under" for several months. After a general meeting with the other members of the Federal office force, there was established a sharp line of demarcation in our work. We now handle only the college woman, who is desirous of entering some profession other than teaching. This city is growing so rapidly, that the various oil concerns are in need of secretaries and geologists to handle the new fields. As yet, these companies do not care to take on women in their field work, but the competent secretary may find a position with them quite easily.

We are considering a new scheme whereby we may build up a clientele, which will do away with personal solicitation.

The passage of the Hughes Bill has given quite an impetus to vocational work in the State of Missouri. We have been called upon lately for information which, probably, this office alone could have given. We find that

the reflected glory from the Chicago and New York Bureaus of Collegiate Alumnae has helped us tremendously, and we render thanks.

The opposition of the paid employment bureaus in Kansas City still continues, but we trust to overcome that in the future, as there should be no conflict in our work. We have been pleased to receive letters from two Colorado Branches, which are considering opening vocational bureaus.

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**VIRGINIA BUREAU OF VOCATIONS  
FOR WOMEN**

6-8 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.

O. L. HATCHER, DIRECTOR

E. W. TUTTLE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Virginia Bureau of Vocations has, according to its plans already mentioned in "News Notes," begun to define itself at home as primarily an educational institution, founded to enlarge opportunities for advanced vocational training in the South, and to induce as many Southern women as possible to use opportunities for training whether in the South or elsewhere.

Our main efforts this winter are directed toward leading in the establishment of the Richmond School of Social Economy—a school for training in social work. There is nowhere in the South such a school, and until there is, most of our social workers must remain untrained, for lack of means to go long distances for training. Further, it is obvious, after much observation and study of the situation, that the South has some specialized social problems which should be studied, as a part of the preparation of its social workers, so that at least one centre for such training should be created. The school

comes into existence as the result of full co-operation of academic and medical colleges, philanthropic institutions, and related civic or state organizations in and near Richmond. It begins modestly, but means to establish sound standards. It will open next October.

The advisory part of the work is

growing very rapidly, as is also the demand here and in adjoining states, for lectures, and printed accounts of the work. We need to double our office force, and would do so if our work were as remunerative financially as it is important in its emphases.

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### ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONFERENCES

Religious Education Association, Boston, February 27-March 1, 1917. Sec'y, H. F. Cope, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Superintendence, Department of, National Educational Association. Kansas City, Mo., February 26-March 3. Sec'y, Margaret T. Maguire, Washington School, Philadelphia.

Charities and Correction, National Conference of. Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6-11. Sec'y, W. T. Cross, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Community Centres, National Conference on. Chicago, Ill., April 18-22. Sec'y, John Collier, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Nursing Education, National League of. Philadelphia, Pa., April 22-May 3. Sec'y, Isabel M. Stewart, Teachers' College, New York.

Posture League, American. New York, March 10. Sec'y, H. L. Taylor, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Public Health Nursing, National Organization for. Philadelphia, Pa., April 26-May 2. Exec. Sec'y, Ella P. Crandall, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

### *Armenian Lullaby*

Translated by Alice Stone Blackwell

Sahag is on the mountain,  
Thy father neath the stone;  
The reeds thy cradle are, thy road  
The arching rock alone.  
O, may the south wind rock thee,  
Beneath the midnight sky,  
And may the little stars of heaven  
Sing thee a lullaby.

## OPPORTUNITIES IN CIVIL SERVICE

1. *Second Assistant Superintendent, State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, New York.* Applicants for this position should be graduates of a technical course in institutional house-keeping and should also have had practical experience in an institution, although such experience is not an absolute prerequisite. The salary of the position is \$1,200 per annum, with maintenance.

2. *Examiner New York State Department of Education.* Examiners in the employ of the New York State Department of Education are assigned to the rating of the examination papers submitted by the candidates for the various certificates issued by the Department of Education to secondary school pupils and to candidates for admission to professional schools. The entrance salary of the position is from \$900 to \$1,800 per annum. There is no provision for graduated increases in salary and no assurance concerning promotion. Examiners are, however, eligible for promotion—such promotion depending upon available funds and proficiency of service. During the course of four years about six appointments are made to the permanent staff and many for temporary service. Examinations for both these positions are conducted by the New York State Civil Service Commission, Albany, New York.

3. *Teachers of Child Hygiene, Department of Health, Newark, New Jersey.* Teachers of Child Hygiene in the Department of Health of the City of Newark, N. J., are engaged in teaching child hygiene to mothers in that city. They are appointed at a salary of \$840 per annum and are granted increases in salary according to merit. About six teachers are appointed by the Newark Department of Health each four years and examinations for this position are conducted by New Jersey Civil Service Commission of Trenton, New Jersey.

Oneida county (N. Y.) hospital; position of Interne. The salary upon appointment is \$900 per year with maintenance. No increase will be made. The incumbent will not be eligible for promotion to another position. There will be about three appointments to this position in the course of four years. Robert L. Bartlett is the superintendent.

Position of Dietitian in Bonnie Burn Sanatorium, Scotch Plains, N. J. The salary is \$70 a month with maintenance. The duties are to oversee the preparation of food, making of the menus, and overseeing the housekeeping. If the institution enlarges, the

salary of the Dietitian will be increased. John E. Runnells, M.D., is the superintendent.

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### *Women Government Employees Protest*

As the federal civil service rules specify equality of treatment of men and women and as in certain bureaus there undoubtedly is discrimination against women, a protest against such discrimination has been made recently by a number of women employes in various Government departments in behalf of those of their sex who may wish to enter the service. The protest which is in the form of a letter addressed to members of Congress from suffrage states is as follows:

Dear Sir:—As women employes of the United States government, and in behalf of other women wage earners in this country, we wish to call your attention to the discrimination that is practiced against women in the federal civil service because of their sex, and to ask for your assistance in righting this injustice. Our case may be stated briefly as follows:

1. Women are not admitted to a large number of examinations which they are amply qualified to take; for example, the widely advertised examinations for stenographer and typewriter now being held monthly in 400 cities; also an examination for translator held Jan. 3, 1917, in every State. There are many others.

2. The usual entrance salary for women, as stated in the Civil Service Manual, is \$720 per year, while for men it is \$900, and the last annual report of the Civil Service Commission, on page x recommends that the entrance salary for male stenographers be raised to \$1,000.

3. Appointing officials, when calling upon the Civil Service Commission for certification, frequently specify men instead of women, even though the positions are such that sex is not a factor in efficiency or suitability. A conspicuous example of this discrimination has just occurred in the War Department, in the appointments since Sept. 8, 1916, under the National Defense Act. Of 212 clerical appointments during that period, chiefly if not entirely from the stenographers' register, only four were given to women, and there was no corresponding disproportion of women eligibles, for on Oct. 23, 1916, the Civil Service clerical registers showed 937 eligible women, and 1,043 eligible men. These figures have been

obtained officially from the War Department and the Civil Service Commission; and War Department officials, when questioned as to the disparity of women and men, have replied, "The Department prefers male stenographers."

The National American Woman Suffrage Association also has made protest against these conditions, and at a recent convention of the Federation of Labor, resolutions demanding equal pay for equal work by women and men in the Federal service were passed. A clause reads: "Will you not (addressing members of Congress) in behalf of the women eligibles in your state call upon the President and the heads of the Executive Departments to require that women be admitted and promoted in the Federal Civil Service upon the same terms as men?"

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*Conservatives*

O'er the Garden of Eden the very first dawning  
Like a flood from the East was beginning to roll,  
When the very first tortoise remarked without warning:  
"What a curious light!" to the very first mole.

The very first mole made reply without turning.  
"It is only a craze—just a fad of the skies."  
But the thing kept on growing and glowing and burning.  
"This is really a menace," they said, looking wise.

But by noon, when the sun was well up and was cheering  
The tortoise, and even the mole in his hole,  
They forgot all about their alarm and their sneering;  
"We have always approved," said the tortoise and mole.

*Alice Duer Miller in N. Y. Tribune.*



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

*It is intended to notice in this department books and other publications of educational and social interest, preference being given to those by members of the A. C. A. Copies should be sent immediately upon issue to the offices of THE JOURNAL, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.*

### A HISTORY OF SCULPTURE

By Harold N. Fowler, Western Reserve University. New York: The Macmillan Company.

In this stimulating and well-arranged volume Mr. Fowler has emphasized those phases of sculptural history which best illustrate the various schools and periods from the beginnings of Egyptian and Babylonian civilization to the present time. He has not attempted to criticise, in the true sense of the word, but his descriptive remarks reveal a fine sense of artistic values and are in places sharply illuminating. The book was written primarily for beginners in art-study and for the general public, and to such it can be commended unhesitatingly. The simple and pleasing style of its narrative, the thoughtful inclusion of materials and methods used in sculpture, and the discriminating choice of illustrations will all be found helpful to the class of readers for whose use the book is intended.

The author has covered in a thorough manner so far as essentials go the early sculpture of the Near East, including the

Egyptian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian; Greek sculpture from the Pre-Hellenic and Archaic periods on through the true Hellenic; Etruscan, Roman and Byzantine sculpture; the mediaeval sculpture of Italy, France, Germany, England and Spain; the Renaissance period, and the whole modern movement in the various countries of Europe.

In considering the modern movement Mr. Fowler explains the inevitable change from the exaggerations of seventeenth and eighteenth century art (a natural development of the Renaissance) to the neo-classical and its logical outgrowth, the Romantic and Realistic schools of sculpture. These two latter, in which beauty of form is no longer regarded as the only desideratum, but as co-equal with sentiment and action, are exemplified in some of the best works of our modern masters, notably those of Watts in England, Rodin in France and St. Gaudens in America.

A chapter is given to sculpture in America. Mr. Fowler is very sanguine as to the future of this form of art-expression in this country and recalls the

fact that at the Panama Exposition nearly six hundred distinctive works by one hundred and thirty-six sculptors were found in the United States section of the Fine Arts department, all of which were worthy. A number of these were by women. It may be mentioned in this connection that this book is characterized by an exceptionally friendly animus toward the work of the feminine sex. Eighteen women are included among sculptors doing exceptional work in this country.

Primitive American art with its curious, romantic appeal to the imagination is entirely omitted from the volume, and the sculpture of the Far East receives but scant consideration.

#### SLAVERY OF PROSTITUTION

By Maude E. Miner. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Miss Miner needs no introduction to readers of this magazine. Her work in the Night Court in New York City and at Waverley House is known not only to students of sociology, but to thousands of others interested in the amelioration of social conditions. Nevertheless to many of these the facts set forth in this volume will act as a shock, for while the commercialization of vice in large cities, has been known for years, the prevailing belief has been that the majority of women whose cause Miss

Miner espouses so heroically, enter the life because they wish to do so. That this is not the case is here amply proved. The whole machinery of enticement and entanglement, brutal coercion and enslavement used in systematized prostitution is set forth in all its ugly realism, and page by page the reader is made acquainted with conditions almost undreamed of.

There is nothing dramatic about the book. It is not written for effect. Rather it is a serious study, the attitude of the new humanitarian spirit, taking to task worn-out conventions and beliefs and methods. It will not please the general reader or any one who is afraid to face the sternest and grimmest of truths. Nevertheless it should be read,—widely read by both men and women in the ordinary walks of life as an exceptionally authoritative exposition of a form of vice that can be eliminated only by the general awakening of social consciousness.

For the main part Miss Miner allows the girls to speak for themselves, and these stories of their wretched lives told in their own way are more potent than the word of any other could be. We see how through a combination of powerful forces young women have been caught and held by prostitution with no avenue of escape whether they desire it or not; and how if by

chance some opportunity does present itself, they are afraid to seize it—afraid for their very lives.

A note of hope is sounded for the so-called "fallen" sisterhood in the assurance of Miss Miner that the majority of these girls are not "fallen" at all, much less "depraved" and "lost"; but are quickly responsive to reason and kindness, and really long to lead normal lives.

Prevention is the great remedy for this social ill, and a campaign of prevention has been started in almost all the large cities of the United States, but as Miss Miner says, "to carry such a movement out effectually reasonable laws must be made and vigorously enforced. By checking supply, preventing stimulation of demand and eliminating profits of owners and keepers of resorts, the volume of vice will be lessened and moral wreckage greatly decreased." The greatest power in securing these laws is of course, public opinion, but its duty does not end with their enactment; it must see that they are enforced and that officials who are trying to administer them are upheld in their efforts.

#### NATIONALIZING AMERICA

By Edward A. Steiner. New York: The Fleming Revell Company. Price \$1.00 net.

There is no test of a foreign-

er's fitness for citizenship so good as his genuine desire to acquire it. Dr. Steiner addressed himself to this task with grim determination and passed through the process of Americanization with undisputed credit to himself and his adopted land. As teacher, lecturer and author he has been for years a close student of national affairs, and he has grave concern for America in the crises she will have to face at the close of the European war.

His views as to prevailing conditions in this country, and the best methods of bringing about a better nationalization of what seems to him almost hopelessly contending elements, are embodied in ten essays made up from a series of lectures given before the Chautauquan Institution during its Americanization week last summer. The subjects considered in their relation to the nation are the language, economics, history, the churches, the immigrant and the schools. He lays his finger with a sure touch upon many of our weaknesses especially those found in our institutions of learning, but his remedies are invariably Teutonic ones to be applied in drastic Teutonic manner. This is partly to be expected from one schooled in a state where education is a part of the national program, and all activities are under some form

of national authority. Such a discipline ingrains itself into character and influences judgment, however liberal the mind may have grown under other sets of conditions.

Dr. Steiner is a true patriot and desires America's welfare above everything else, but one cannot but feel that he is incapable of taking the mental measure of the American people. The individual growth, the independence of thought and action so dear to us here are to him almost pernicious in that they are not directed toward concerted and definite aims. In all our activities he sees the need of submission to highly trained specialists if we are ever to be welded into any kind of national efficiency. Germany, the highly nationalized state par excellence, is his model, although he concedes that it would be best for us to guard against her over-nationalization. We are to use her methods but must produce a citizenship with all of her virtues and none of her vices.

Nevertheless Dr. Steiner has written a book of unusual interest. It is refreshing to have the light of a critical intellect turned upon our foibles and in some instances it happens to be just the thing we most need. Those who have raised mountains for us and spread green valleys for us, often are precisely the per-

sons with whom we do not agree in many things.

#### FELLOW CAPTAINS

By Sarah N. Cleghorn and Dorothy Canfield Fisher. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price \$1.25 net.

This piquant and clever bit of writing with its undercurrent of cheery philosophy will come as a beneficent helper to some of us who are not yet free from the tyranny of worry. The five members of the Fortnightly Club whose conversation is recorded here are as far removed from the traditional piazza ladies as the antipodes. Chatty they are it is true, but the chat is sparkling and entertaining and beneath it is always a stratum of consummate good sense. The secret of obtaining control of the subconscious forces that one may help one's self to master such evils as fear and nervousness forms the main subject of the discussion. The latter half of the book is given up to poems for help in various mental and physical states, and to quotations chosen for the same purpose.

#### THE GILDING STAR

By Stephen Chalmers. Saranac Lake News Press. Price 50 cents.

The Gilding Star is a cluster of graceful verses some of which have appeared in the magazines. The opening poem which gives

the book its title voices in haunting measure the dreams common to youth and age of great things that are or were to be. In "After Thoughts" the mood is delicately reminiscent, while "An Adirondack Sunset" presents a very beautiful picture:

"A sea of frozen flame and  
molten ice!  
As if the north's white leagues,  
the boreal lights,  
The Orient's blaze, the color  
sense of spice,  
Were gathered by the gods  
into the heights."

In the "The Star Gazer" one  
who loves the stars is caught up

"Between the spheres  
Where the far-flung being of  
the mind drifts on  
Asking of worlds the secret of  
it all."

But in "Little Bopeep" one of the most touching selections in the book, bathos is allowed to intrude upon pathos in an unfortunate couplet that destroys the effect and cheapens what would otherwise have been a very charming poem.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED

NEW IDEALS IN BUSINESS. By Ida M. Tarbell. The Macmillan Co.

FEEDING THE FAMILY. By Mary Swarts Rose, Ph.D. The Macmillan Co.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR. By Annie S. Peck. George H. Doran Co.

THE GLORY OF TOIL. By Edna Dean Proctor. Houghton, Mifflin Co.

WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYS. Doubleday, Page and Co.

COMMUNITY DRAMA AND PAGEANTRY. By Mary Porter Beegle and Jack R. Crawford. Yale University Press.

ABOVE CAYUGA'S WATERS. A Collection of articles and poems from the Cornell Era, Rhaca, N. Y.

THE NEW INTERIOR. By Hazel M. Adler. The Century Company.

SOCIAL RULE. By Elsie Clews Parsons. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ARMENIAN POEMS, translated by Alice Stone Blackwell. Robert Chambers, Boston.

LECTURAS FACILES. Wilkins and Luria. Silver, Burdett & Co.

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"When Amrusail describes what he has seen  
Speaking of sands and flocks and hilltops green,  
Such magic in his voice and language lies  
That all his hearers' ears are turned to eyes."

—From the Persian.

# Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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## SPACIOUS WASHINGTON

LILLIAN C. B. MC A. MAYER

"I will build me a city  
Of winning and wide-wayed ease,  
With room in the streets for the soul."

As he went over the green reaches from Williamsport, Maryland, to what is now Anacostia, D. C., studying carefully every acre of ground and every point of scenic beauty that he might determine the best possible site for the new Federal capital, George Washington had a prophetic vision of our delectable city by the Potomac. He saw it grown beyond all conception of the times, a city ample and splendid, fitted for the seat of government of a great people, and he chose with the eye of an artist and the wisdom of one who knew well the land, that his vision might be fulfilled. The site was unsurpassed—a spacious amphitheatre, hill-encircled, the most beautiful in all that region. Jefferson came and marveled at it; Lafayette looked across the river from the Arlington mansion and declared it one of the rarest sights his eyes had ever feasted upon; and Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the master designer to whom Washington was to entrust the laying out of the city, conceded it to be as beautiful as Paris, a great admission from a Frenchman to whom Montmartre was Parnassus and the Seine the silver river of Heaven.

Most of our cities are badly planned; some are not planned at all but just grow from huddled nuclei and the breathing spaces are an after thought, often grudgingly given. Washington was planned at the start widely inclusive of everything that makes for out-of-door rapture. "Take all the land you need" was the welcome mandate and L'Enfant rejoiced in unrestricted territory for his design. As

by magic the new city took on the structural lines of a great symphony, a plan so vast and comprehensive that even now artists and architects and engineers are lost in wonder and amazement at its perfection.

But although the plan was thus early completed, it was not swift-built, this glorious many-columned, many-fountained city. There were in those days as now, men short-sighted, without imagination, who opposed its development and harangued in the halls of Congress about appropriations and letting each generation look out for itself; but finally out of this wrangling came an awakened national pride and the beautiful order of the Fine Arts Commission.

Senator McMillan of Michigan, the good angel of Washington at what may be termed the period of its renaissance some fifteen or twenty years ago, was responsible for the creation of this commission and he had the excellent judgment to put artists upon it—McKim and St. Gaudens, Olmsted and Burnham. He was heart and soul with them in their work; his time, his disinterested service and his money were expended in furthering their plans, and he deserves something better to commemorate his name in Washington than a little park down by the filtration plant.

There have been only two or three deviations from the original plan during the process of the city's development, and these, it is generally conceded, are errors. One, a transgression that would have broken L'Enfant's heart, was the eclipsing of the White House by the United States Treasury. This is nothing against the Treasury. It is an architectural gem in itself with its majestic colonnades chiseled from solid blocks of granite, but it is the one obstruction in the flowing vista from the Capitol on the eastern hill to the president's house at the other end of the avenue—the main artery of the whole scheme. Another blunder was the placing of the War, State and Navy building on the other side of the White House, thus closing the view from the west. This building it may be stated is without doubt the ugliest thing in Washington, with the possible exception of the tomb of poor L'Enfant; and in the course of time when the city approaches more nearly the "artist's dream" of loveliness toward which it is striving, it will be torn down and a series of lovely gardens will cover the ground it now occupies.

The architectural rebirth alluded to saw an increase in the templed buildings that give Washington its unique distinction among cities. Three of the more recent ones of this type are included

in a group of singular repose and charm, just west of Monument Park—the hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Red Cross building, just being occupied; and the Pan-American building, “the capital of the American continent,” considered by critics to be one of the most beautiful structures in the world. One of its interior features is an Alhambra-like patio with a sliding roof carried back by electric motors to let in the light and the sweet odors of out-of-doors.

This period saw also the expansion of the White House into a flawless Georgian mansion; the razing of the old Pennsylvania station to be replaced by the George Washington Memorial hall; the erection of the imposing Union station with its plaza looking toward the Capitol, so that the visitor's first view is the stately group of legislative buildings set in terraced gardens; and the partial development of that magnificent parkway, the Mall, flung out from the eastern hill to the Lincoln Memorial by the river, a galactic ribbon of delight.

The spaciousness of Washington first impresses the stranger. Its avenues of incomparable breadth and sweep, its many parks suggesting the idea of the country enclosed in the city, and its far-reaching vistas give one an exhilarating sense of freedom. The avenues are named for the states and where one crosses another is found invariably a small square or circle adorned with statues and fountains; and from this central point of beauty the streets seem to radiate like petals from the heart of some gigantic flower. But more alluring still than these pretty oases are the trees, the wonderful, wonderful trees of Washington. Every street and avenue is lined with them. Some have double rows that form green arcades of seemingly endless length. Many of them are of the flowering varieties as the tulip-tree, the magnolia, the southern acacia, And down in Potomac Park, skirting the river they have a cherry-blossom drive. Think of it! A cherry-blossom drive this side the Pacific! Not the ordinary cherry, but the real Japanese *sakura*, with blossoms like little pink roses, millions of them, with no leaves to break the brilliance. These trees were given to the city by Mrs. Taft, to whom they had been presented by the Japanese government and they were set out during the Taft regime in Washington. When they are a little older that drive will be the most enchanting thing in the country, and no one will have to visit Tokyo just to see the *sakura* in bloom.

Sidney Brooks once wrote that the “galloping existence of



America came to a restful pause in Washington," and certain it is that there is a sort of gentle lingering of the current of life in our capital city. But the stories of its large and perpetual leisure with which the magazines of the day regale us so frequently must be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. No one but the most unsophisticated could be expected to believe them. Washingtonians, who in the main are busy as anybody else, smile at these stories just as they smile at the social *faux pas* happenings attributed to them and the amazing sayings, which, rest assured, no one in Washington ever heard uttered before.

It is a ceremonious city. Some of the fine flavor of antebellum days lingers about it still. This is borne in upon you at your very first breakfast in Washington when you partake of a heavenly hominy of hulled, whole-grain white corn, obtainable nowhere else, handed to you by a black serving man with the obsequious manners of the body-attendant of a prince. Master and man each in his way has retained, it would seem, a certain charm of manner, the result of generations of training in the social amenities.

The social atmosphere pervades the city like a perfume. You are made aware of it everywhere, although the finished hospitality Washington dispenses is not obtrusive. Rather, it is fine art that conceals. One of its chief charms to the foreigner is the large part that men take in it. They attend not only formal functions, but afternoon teas. A Commander in the Navy has even confessed himself in love with making calls. As it is the only city in the United States where politics is discussed in the drawing rooms, this may explain what seems an American seven-day wonder.

The fact has been bemoaned that Washington cannot become a great capital in point of population. Nor can it. Nor does it seem desirable. The inhabitants of Washington would be the first to rebel against an inordinate growth of their beautiful city, with its attendant confusion. What they do desire is not vast numbers but more space, which would be incomprehensible to a New Yorker. They would annex the green hills nearby, and the splendid cataract of the Potomac, and build a boulevard to Mount Vernon; in fact all the demesne that lies adjacent to them they would take over, for the sake of mere pleasure and comfort. As Rome retires to the Alban hills in summer weather, so Washington would flee to its own encircling heights for the rarer airs.

But wander alone in the city under its luminous, colorful skies,

that soft sapphire tint the Egyptians call the "love-color," if you are a stranger and would feel the spell of Washington. Then its silver-grays and ivories and pure whites, so lightsome in effect, the eternal beauty of its marble columns and its vast harmonies of light and shade will fold round you and close about you, so that whether you see Washington in the glory of its autumnal largesse, in the fairy robe of winter, in the first flush of springtime with its long avenues breaking into bloom, or drowsily splendid under the summer sun, you will feel your oneness with it; it is *your* city and there is nothing like it in all these United States, nor in all the world.

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## TEACHERS' COTTAGES

JOSEPHINE CORLISS PRESTON

Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Washington

The State of Washington is proud of the fact that it has one hundred and forty-four teachers' cottages. Ever since the first permanent cottage was built in Walla Walla County in 1905, the idea has steadily grown. I have had many letters with requests for information regarding this great welfare movement from people widely scattered but bound together in the desire for educational betterment, and I am glad to tell the members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, through the pages of their Journal, something regarding it.

The greatest problem in education today in our part of the country is the rural school. The greatest need is for teachers of initiative, leadership, experience, high ideals, character, sympathy and education, to place in this type of school. And second to this and hardly less important is the proper housing for such teachers. That we have partially solved this problem in the state of Washington, is attested by the improvement in the last few years of the teaching personnel of our country districts, and the teacher's cottage has been the solution.

It has been my effort as teacher, county superintendent, and more recently as a state superintendent of public instruction, to make the rural school the social and intellectual institution it should be. Very early in this work I experienced difficulty in securing properly qualified teachers—men and women with sufficient train-

ing, energy and understanding to coöperate with me in such an undertaking. The salary was in most cases equal if not superior to that obtainable in the early stages of other professional careers; the work was pleasant and honorable. What could be the matter? I persuaded some of my best teachers to accept positions in the district schools, hoping that through them I could get at the root of the trouble. Quite frankly they told me that the boarding problem was the most vexatious thing with which they had to contend; they did not care to cope with it. And they returned to the metropolitan schools.

In some places the teachers had fair places to board but in the majority of the districts no attention whatever was paid to securing comfortable accommodations for them. Families in good circumstances did not care to bother with the teacher and those needing the board-money were usually utterly unable to provide for her properly. The meals were poor, the rooms insufficiently heated, and in the majority of instances the family was too numerous. The teacher in some cases had no room in which to spend her evenings by herself in the thought and study necessary for her best work. How could she become a contented and valuable factor in the life of the neighborhood under such forlorn conditions? A good or bad boarding place generally meant her success or failure.

During the second year of my county work a very capable young woman from an eastern state took a school in one of our districts. The family that had previously taken the teacher to board could not accommodate her, and she was obliged to go to an untried place. The following Saturday she came to my office almost in a state of nervous collapse. The second morning of her stay the family had had a quarrel at the table, with no regard whatever for her presence, and had actually come to blows. Of course I would not allow her to stay on under such conditions. I did my best to get her a better boarding place, and had some measure of success. Another teacher occupied an attic bedroom with the children, and the only place where she could spend her evenings was in the one room which served as living-room, dining room and kitchen. As the men of the family were intemperate, the sufferings of a girl of refinement in such a situation can better be imagined than described. Another was obliged to occupy a haymow with the mother of the family and four children for two months while the house was being repaired. These are only

a few of dozens of similar cases that were brought to my attention.

There is always a word to be said on the other side, however. The farmer's wife generally looks upon the winter season as her season of rest (if indeed it could be called rest) and she resents the idea of being tied down with the consideration of a stranger's comfort. Sympathy is and should be for her, generally speaking. Her life is not one of flowery ease and she deserves the few short weeks in cold weather when she is less busy. And occasionally there comes a teacher who expects the comforts and conveniences of a hotel, with hotel service, in the simple country home.

During the time I was assistant superintendent of Walla Walla county the boarding situation had become deplorable and caused me constant anxiety. Well do I remember the occasion that proved the turning point and changed conditions so materially in a few years.

A young teacher came to me discouraged and humiliated. No one would take her to board. It was a wealthy district, one of the wealthiest in the state. The families generally had good, comfortable homes with extra bedrooms, but the teacher would have intruded upon their privacy. Their personal comfort was above community welfare and in some cases above common humanity. I talked the matter over with her very thoroughly, and then I told her that I considered the district had failed in its duty to her and I offered her another school. She was about to accept it, when the idea that has since born such wonderful fruit was conceived in her brain: "Across the road from the school-house is a farm house," she said, "and near it I noticed a portable cook-house. If the district is willing to move this cook-house into the school grounds, I will furnish it and use it as a residence."

We discussed the matter pro and con for some time together and the result was that despite the protest of the school director, who "thought it a disgrace that the teacher was forced to live in such uncomfortable and lonely quarters," the cook-house was removed and the teacher made it ready for occupancy. Very humble it was, this poor little building, drawn in from the fields after a summer's service in the wheat harvest, but furnished with curtains, two couches, a dresser, a table and a stove, it did look rather home-like. The twelve-year-old brother of the young teacher came to stay with her and attend the school, and all went well until the rains came. One day a veritable flood poured through the cracks in the sides of the building and dripped through the canvas roof.

Everything was drenched—beds, clothing, everything they possessed. The day of the deluge was spent in sweeping out water and the night in drying beds and clothing. Not daunted, however, this brave young woman bought some water-proof roofing and stayed on in her improvised home until the close of the school year.

But the school director who had demurred was much concerned. Many times he visited me and we discussed the boarding problem in all its phases. The following September our thinking and planning had crystallized into a neat little cottage near the schoolhouse, which was occupied by a new teacher and her mother. And this was the beginning of the new movement.

Do not think, however, that this plan of a teacher's cottage was propagated calmly and without dissension. Not in the least. Many there were who fought it on the principle that the taxpayer had enough to bear; but the majority in time came to see the justice and the necessity of it and very soon other counties were talking of the experiment in Walla Walla and I was invited to speak on the subject here and there. Sometimes I met with ready sympathy. In explaining to a Tacoma woman the need of the rural teacher for a home I received this reply: "You do not need to tell me. Didn't I sleep in a wheat bin for two weeks, once, myself, while the farmer was building a lean-to where I might sleep? If anyone thinks that a wheat bin, with rats running around in it, is an attractive place in which to sleep, let him try to stay there just one night. Of course, I am in sympathy with the movement."

The steps to be taken in obtaining a teacher's cottage are usually simple. The initiative may be taken by the school directors, by any public body, or even by a group of individuals. The funds are, of course, provided by the legal means in use by the particular state in question—usually by bonding the district, in which case a careful campaign should educate the public to the value of the teacher's cottage.

Often a new school building is required and the old school house can then be moved to one side and remodeled for the use of the teacher. In several instances in this state, the new building has been made with an additional story to be occupied by the teacher. In all cases, however, the teacher's quarters should be comfortably arranged, and provided with ample sanitary, heating and cooking equipment. The best type of cottage is, of course, that built especially to meet a teacher's requirements and in accordance with local conditions. Standard plans may be secured from

the state or county superintendent of schools. If not, they should be prepared by a competent architect or master-builder, and the teacher, if one has been engaged, should be consulted.

In the districts of Washington where a teacher's cottage is provided, it has been found that much better trained and more efficient teachers can be secured at the usual salary, and that these teachers will usually remain in the community long enough to discover its needs and help it to realize its educational and social possibilities. "I was offered more salary in another district where there was no cottage, but could not accept the conditions and do justice to the work," says one of our splendid rural teachers, a young man in King county; and another writes that he is living the year round in his cottage and is "finding his opportunity."

Much has been said and written of late on the wider use of the school plant. Why should a district keep up a building that is in use something like eight hours a day for five days in the week? So the schoolhouse is being used for the broader education of the community. Not only are the children receiving benefit from it, but the grown people are also gathering there for instruction. The instruction for adults is different in nature, but the same in results. A good evening lecture, a lively spelling bee, a community "sing," a literary program, or any other neighborhood event that may take place in the schoolhouse is materially educating and developing the people of that neighborhood.

And now suppose that the schoolhouse is not the dark place that it used to be, that lights are seen often through the windows by night; still there is another problem confronting the community. The first family that reaches the building for the social center event must turn janitor, hunt wood for the fire, perhaps make a search for the kerosene before the lamps can be lighted. Then women and children must shiver about the stove, if it be a cold winter night, until it is warm enough to sit in another part of the room.

A teacher's cottage on the school grounds solves this difficulty. If a man be the teacher, he is always there to see that the school building is in condition for any social event. If for any reason the schoolhouse is not in order, the cottage will be warm, and here the shivering wife and babies may stay until the team is tied, and the fire started.

"It is fine to have the building all heated and lighted when we gather in for some social center affair on cold winter nights,"

comments one director in referring to the advantages of the teacher's cottage in his district. "We used to stand around and freeze half the evening getting things warmed up." "The parents think the cottage is fine. They know that the teacher will always be at the school when the children arrive, and that there will always be a warm room," writes an Okanogan teacher.

"The school cottage is being made a social center for the district," is the message that comes from Elmira in our sister state, Idaho, where the movement has been taken up enthusiastically: "The parents meet there, and discuss questions that may arise in the school and in their daily work at home, thus enabling the teacher to get in closer touch with them. The children have taken more interest in their school work, because of the interest of the parents. The same teacher has been employed for two years and will be employed as long as she wishes to teach, neither parents nor teacher having any desire for a change. Before, there was a new teacher every year."

"As to the use I have made of the school cottage besides that of a home," writes one country principal, "we have twice entertained the pupils of the high school and the eighth grade including others outside the school. This we could not have afforded if we had been paying a high rent. The pupils have been made to feel that this is their home also, when they have desired a place for their parties. They come to us, and we give them privilege to use the cottage under our direction. They drop in any evening and play on the piano and sing. We are trying to make the cottage a social center outside the school, and the pupils are coming to look at it in that way. We have a well-organized Parent-Teachers' Association, organized this year. The parents are taking a great interest in the work of the school."

The "teacherage" as the school cottage has come to be called, serves the same purpose that a parsonage does in connection with a church. The state of Washington now has from one to twelve of these residences in twenty-nine of the thirty-nine counties. They vary from the modern, well-built bungalow to the modest lean-to against the schoolhouse. We are trying, however, to bring them up gradually to a more uniform standard of comfort and convenience. Plans for model buildings have been submitted to all the districts and they have been followed as far as means and convenience would permit. The designs have been made to give a wide range of choice. They involve no expensive features of construc-

tion and generally can be built of available materials in each locality. Whatever type may be decided upon an effort is made to have the cottage conveniently arranged for housekeeping and attractive in appearance. These factors are of especial importance here as the "teacherage" is looked upon as the expression of the community idea of home-building. It is generally situated within the tract of land assigned for the schoolhouse or on a lot near by. The aim is to secure as good a setting as possible and to have an acre or more of land for a garden, a chicken house, and a stable. Arrangements are made in some districts for a place in connection with the teacherage where elementary instruction in agriculture can be carried on, as such courses are now being introduced in our rural schools here.

In Denmark where teacher-housing has been in vogue a number of years, the law obliges the district to furnish a garden. This is planned and planted to fruit and shrubbery at community expense. Not only do the gardens supplement the teachers' incomes, but they provide experimental plats for the pupils as well. In France, Germany, Switzerland and England this plan has been followed with good results.

The school cottage movement has spread to other states. Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Colorado are following Washington's lead and I believe it will not be long before there will be an awakening all over the country as to its merits. Certainly wherever it has been put in force the greatest good has resulted. Country districts have been able to obtain and keep for years men and women of first-class ability who have become leaders in the community and an inspiration to all with whom they have come in contact. Once let it be known in the state of Washington that a district furnishes a school cottage and that district may have its choice among the best teachers the state affords. And this is as it should be. The time has gone by when any one would do to teach the rural school. The boys and girls in our country districts are our most valuable assets and it behooves us to see that their development is assisted by an enlightened and humane educational policy.

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*Girl Makes Flower Garden Profitable*

Miss Ina Hazeltine of Minneapolis earns about \$400 a year profit from a small flower garden which she attends.



**A HELPING HAND TO MEXICO****STANLEY R. YARNALL****Member of Peace Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends**

When the history of the relations of the United States and Mexico comes to be written years hence, the chapter on the revolution of 1913-1917 will contain some strange reading for future citizens of our country. They will find it hard to understand the apparent contradiction in the fact that while the active sympathies of the United States went out to all other parts of the world, in many lines of religious, social and philanthropic reform, there was an almost total apathy for some years with regard to Mexico, accompanied by deep seated distrust, suspicion, and a depth of ignorance of actual Mexican conditions for which no reasonable excuse can be offered. It is hard to explain the reasons for this strange situation but practically all disinterested observers must grant the truth of the statement.

About a year ago, however, there started here and there in our country certain organized movements, timid and tentative, to bring about a different state of affairs. Soon it became apparent that the intelligent men and women of the United States were dissatisfied with their attitude and distrustful of their points of view toward Mexico. There was shown a willingness to learn and an earnest desire to co-operate in any movement that promised efficient service. The Editors of the *Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae* have asked for an account of one of these movements which, starting almost spontaneously, aroused widespread interest among educators.

Late in the summer of 1916 a group of the members of the Peace Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends decided to issue an open letter and appeal addressed to the editors of newspapers and periodicals in the United States. The editors were urged to make a careful study of the Mexican situation and to approach the problems of the revolution intelligently and sympathetically, and to try to learn from reliable sources the real condition of Mexico and the aims of the leaders of the Carranza Government. This letter called attention to the fact that much of the material on Mexico in the daily and periodical press was of a jingo nature and was colored by sinister influences exerted by Mexican politicians of the old regime or by corrupt and selfish business interests. A statement was made in the appeal of

the aims of the Carranza leaders, as formulated by their most intelligent and progressive thinkers, and the editors were asked to keep an open mind and lay before their readers constructive policies and to discourage the hostile and destructive reports that were so prevalent and that pictured all the Mexicans as dangerous brigands of the Villa type, and Mexico itself as a hopeless welter of anarchy and violence.

The response to this appeal was not at once apparent, although a number of influential dailies and magazines published it in full or in part. However, coming as it did, when the early meetings of the American and Mexican Joint Commission were making a favorable impression, it played perhaps not an unimportant part in the gradual change in public opinion in our country. Four members of the American and Mexican Joint Commission who received copies of the open letter and appeal when it was first published, together with the Secretary, expressed much interest in it and warm approval of the effort. Señor Ignacio Bonillas, one of the Mexican Commissioners, asked that copies be sent to about thirty of the most prominent leaders, civil and military, and to a group of important Mexican editors.

The response was prompt and surprising. More than half of these men wrote at once with cordial expressions of satisfaction that there was in the United States a group of persons willing to listen to the Mexican side and to take an active part in a movement of this sort. The open letter was translated into Spanish and was published very widely in the press of many of the most progressive of the Mexican states; it appeared also in the leading newspapers of Mexico City. Several of the Governors wrote with appreciation and some of the leading members of the Carranza ministry. This encouraging beginning, which focused to a certain extent the best feeling both of the United States and Mexico, led to a second effort in the form of a letter addressed to more than five hundred Presidents of the leading educational institutions of the United States, asking them to grant scholarships to Mexican students.

This letter contained the following paragraphs:

"At a recent meeting of the Peace Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends the condition of education in Mexico was considered from the point of view of constructive peace work. It was the judgment of the Committee that permanent friendly relations between the United States and Mexico would be fostered if a number of well prepared Mexican students were admitted year by year to American colleges and universities by means of scholarship aid.

"All educators have been interested in the results of the education of many Chinese students through the income of the Boxer indemnity fund returned to China by the United States Government some years ago, and the great Cecil Rhodes Foundation also indicated the broad international policy of its founder.

"It would be hard to measure the future effect on the relations of Mexico and the United States if hundreds of the ablest young men could look back on the United States as their educational home."

The response to this letter was a great encouragement to the Committee. More than one hundred colleges answered promptly, and now that several months have passed there is a harvest of scholarship offers from more than fifty of our institutions, including many of the leading colleges and universities. While most of these scholarships provide only for the remission of tuition fees, or some other slight financial help, there are some of greater value and a few full scholarships covering the cost of board and tuition.

The institutions represented in the list include large state universities, as well as small colleges, and are scattered from the North to the South, from the East to the West. Glancing over the list, largely in the order of their reception, the following Colleges may be noted:

Haverford, Williams, Kalamazoo, Randolph-Macon, Carlton, Fargo, Trinity, William Jewell, Carthage, Smith, Barnard, Bates, Bowdoin, Guilford, Simmons, Tusculum, Mt. Holyoke and Wellesley.

Universities—Dennison, Western Reserve, Florida, Valparaiso, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Temple, Wisconsin, Atlanta, Ohio Wesleyan, Rochester, Leland Stanford, Syracuse, Oregon, Northwestern, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania.

Several of the important theological seminaries also have offered to consider any cases brought before them of Mexicans wishing to prepare for the Christian ministry. Among these are the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Hartford and Princeton Seminaries.

A number of other leading institutions have not made formal offers of scholarship aid but have the matter under consideration. Among these may be mentioned Oberlin College, University of Chicago, Colorado School of Mines, Yale University, Purdue University, Lehigh University and St. John's College.

It will be of especial interest to readers of this article to be informed that Smith College has a Latin-American scholarship, granted in 1915, bearing an annual income of \$350 and that it would in addition to this give a scholarship of at least \$150 to any young woman from Mexico able to meet the requirements.

Barnard College, Columbia University, New York City, offers to any Mexican woman student with good credentials, satisfactorily passing her entrance examination, a \$200 scholarship for the first year of her college work. However, if her record continued good she could, no doubt, secure further aid. If no enterprising freshman qualifies, Barnard would be glad to give the scholarship to a student transferring to advanced standing from a Mexican school of college rank. Mt. Holyoke offers one scholarship of \$175, covering tuition, for a girl from Mexico. Wellesley College offers a scholarship to the value of \$170. Valparaiso University offers a \$400 scholarship for a young Mexican woman, covering everything except light, fuel and books. This is in addition to a similar offer for a young Mexican man. There are also a few other offers of scholarships for college women.

It has been the policy of the Committee to keep closely in touch with the educational authorities in Mexico and the correspondence has been conducted chiefly with Andres Osuna, Director General of Education for the Federal District, Mexico City. We are assured of the interest of Mexican educators and of the fact that there are scholars in abundance to take up with the various offers, but so far no names have been submitted and at present it is difficult to bring the two ends of the enterprise, the scholarships and the students, together. Persons well informed of the situation in Mexico are not surprised at this and believe that when conditions are more settled well equipped candidates will be forthcoming.

Important avenues of correspondence are opening up as United States representatives of the Protestant missionary bodies return to their educational work in Mexico, and a proposed visit of a small committee to Mexico next summer will help to clear the situation and to effect an organization.

Before passing on to the general question of how the Collegiate Alumnae of the United States can help in this and similar movements it may be well to explain the confused educational conditions in Mexico. There is in that country a great confusion of races. The Indian element largely predominates. There were two original types, the one representing the great mass of the people, naturally quiet and peaceful by nature, and the other, cruel and dominant in tendency, given to superstition and gloomy, fatalistic religion. Superimposed on these races came the Spanish, a highly civilized, conquering people. Negro elements were also in-

roduced and today there is a population chiefly Indian but with very little actually pure blood and yet with none of the racial prejudices and lines of cleavage that we find in the United States. The chief line of distinction is one of opportunity based on property. There is a large submerged class, illiterate and with a sullen sense of inferiority, and a small upper class representing the recognized professional, business, educational and social leaders of the people. There is no great body of well educated, intelligent and self-respecting mechanics, farmers and hand workers, such as exists in our country, nor any considerable number of people represented by our tradesmen and business and professional men of moderate incomes and attainments.

What is the condition in an educational way? There is a growing interest in elementary education for the children and for the great masses of illiterates, and the most progressive states of Mexico are vying with each other in establishing primary schools. In Yucutan, under the leadership of Governor Alvarado, the women have been asked to take large responsibility in the matter. The first conference of women called in Mexico has recently been held in Merida, the capital of that state, to be followed by a national conference of women, to consider education and other matters, in Mexico City.

The question of securing teachers for the schools, however, is a difficult one. There is little or no missionary feeling on the part of the privileged classes to work with and for the great lower class. No call to service seems to draw native teachers of high character and fine attainments to spend their lives in the schools. Thus there is missing the leadership and inspiration apparent in the United States, where the character of devoted teachers raises the standard in even the most discouraging districts. Teachers in a limited number, poorly equipped oftentimes, and only a little in advance of their pupils, are supplied by normal schools. A few of these schools are of high standard, although most of them have their chief growth and development before them. They are taught by men and women who are anti-Catholic and often openly irreligious, and attract with few exceptions the sons and daughters of the peon classes who find in the poorly paid profession of elementary teaching much greater opportunities than they can hope to have in any other line of work. The young women and girls especially who enter these normal schools are apt to lose social standing and the

respect of women who adhere to the Catholic faith, because by this step they cut themselves off from religious influences.

Education in general for the upper classes has been conducted very largely in the past by a system of private schools, some of which give excellent instruction. The schools for the girls have been chiefly under the care of Roman Catholic nuns and sisters. For the boys the schools are of a more general nature. It is reported that there is an excellent school in Mexico City conducted almost exclusively by German masters and another by English masters. The Protestant Missionary Boards have also conducted a number of boarding and day schools. From the pupils and graduates of these missionary schools have been recruited a considerable proportion of the most intelligent and progressive younger leaders of the revolutionary movement and they are coming to be recognized as a vital force in the new life that is developing in Mexico.

When one comes to consider higher education there is found to be no institution similar to our American college. There are, however, schools of engineering which have turned out well equipped mining engineers, and schools for law, medicine, etc. Those who go to the higher institutions expect to take up these special branches without continuing any broad cultural line of work. Agricultural education has not been attempted in Mexico and there is practically no elementary or higher industrial education such as is developed in our country. The Mexican school system, as represented by the private schools, has followed the French lines as represented by the lyceé, rather than the American lines of primary, intermediate and high school departments. In some subjects, owing to this system, pupils are rather more advanced, it is said, than in our high schools, but in other departments they are not so well advanced. There is little or no laboratory science, and owing to the prejudice against the Roman Catholic church there has been a marked tendency to abandon the study of Latin. English has not been taught generally or well because of the prejudice against the United States and because there has been a strong trend for young men of wealthy and influential families to continue their education in Europe, chiefly in France and the Latin countries.

The situation as outlined above indicates that there will be serious difficulties in the transition of students to colleges and universities in the United States. A knowledge of the Spanish language will have to be given its due credit no doubt in determining college

units, and liberal allowances will be necessary in the case of individual pupils. Colleges will do wisely to accept young men and women who give promise of ability to carry undergraduate courses, without looking too carefully into the actual content of their preparatory work and we believe such a liberal spirit will be shown.

To sum up, what then is the status of this movement which promises much but which may come to a deferred and partial fulfilment? There is a widespread interest on the part of American colleges to welcome Mexican students to the United States and a fair liberality in material offers. There is also a cordial interest in the whole proposition on the part of college men and women generally. On the Mexican side there is an equally cordial expression of interest but as yet no actual candidates have presented themselves and it is not likely that students will enter our institutions until the beginning of the next academic year, 1917-18.

Undoubtedly there will be great need of financial aid to bear the travelling and living expenses of individual candidates. Many of the students who may come to this country are amply able to provide for themselves, but others who most need the inspiration and help of our American institutions, will also need financial assistance. Contributions, and even foundations, to this end should prove of great value. There is still greater need, however, of insight, sympathy and tact to enable us as a people to overcome the deep-seated prejudice against the United States on the part of Mexicans. We must not forget that this prejudice has been a matter of our own creation very largely, and that it is a growth of a hundred years or more. The injustice and aggression of the United States toward Mexico culminated in the Mexican War. It is not surprising, therefore, that the popular Mexican conception of the Americans, based unfortunately on long experience, is the ruthless, business man seeking by unscrupulous and even sinister means to exploit the national resources of their country, and to gain rich concessions at the least possible cost. They come in contact with few Americans of the best type, and American travelers and residents are all too frequently supercilious and insulting. The Mexicans feel this attitude keenly and cannot overcome in a short time the influence and convictions of generations. The Mexicans are suspicious even of such efforts as the one now under consideration and some of the educational leaders, because of their correspondence with such committees as that having this work in charge,

have been accused in the public press of interventionist tendencies and the desire to Yankeeize Mexican institutions. Mexicans have a sturdy self respect and a stubborn pride; they refuse to be patronized, yet they are sensitive to true sympathy and generous impulses and respond at once to genuine and disinterested friendship.

In what other ways can the college women of the United States help in this movement? By getting in touch with the devoted men and women at present conducting the educational work in the Protestant Schools throughout Mexico, learning through them of promising and ambitious pupils, finding scholarship openings for such pupils in institutions well known to them and then becoming personally responsible for their reception and care while in the United States.

It was hoped that there might be a visitation during the summer of 1917 of a selected body of Mexican educators who could inspect colleges, universities and institutions of various sorts, stopping in a number of our leading cities for a few days and learning by observation of our educational achievements and ideas. Such a delegation will come in other years, if not in this, and their reception and cordial welcome will have much to do in establishing better educational relations.

The work of the committee organized by President Charles William Dabney of the University of Cincinnati is also of great value and importance. That committee has published within the last two months "A Study of Educational Conditions in Mexico, and an Appeal for an Independent College". That study is the most comprehensive and authoritative report yet made on educational conditions in Mexico and from it have been drawn many of the facts in this present article. It can be obtained from President Dabney by special request, although the edition is limited. It is hoped that the movement he has inaugurated may not end until there is established in Mexico an institution that can do for that country a work similar to that of Robert College in Constantinople.

There has recently been organized in New York City a Society on Mexican co-operation, with a strong executive committee, to unify and promote the work carried on in various parts of our country by independent committees, and to further movements along educational and philanthropic lines, for the good of Mexico. The secretary of that Society, Mr. Paul Kennaday, 70 Fifth Avenue,



New York City, will be glad to learn the names of any persons interested and willing to help.

If this movement becomes organized and if year by year a number of Mexican students, both men and women, come to our country, it is hard to estimate the influence that will flow from such intercourse. Through the efforts of American college men and women Mexican students should feel a cordial welcome and learn to know the spirit of our American homes and our American institutions. Then they will return to their own country as messengers of a new international life; friendship and good will will develop from these beginnings, and the suspicion, ignorance and prejudice of the past will give place to cooperation based on a knowledge of each other and on mutual respect.

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### THE DEPRECIATING DOLLAR AND UNIVERSITY POLICY

Professor H. J. Davenport, formerly of the University of Missouri, now professor of economics in Cornell University, has pointed out one method at least which endowed colleges and universities, provided they have the courage, may bring about partial compensation for the shrinkage of their endowments by reason of rising prices. The address, which was delivered informally before a small group of Professor Davenport's colleagues on the occasion of a dinner in his honor, deserves a much wider hearing than it has yet obtained. An excellent digest of it, prepared by Professor Davenport himself, was printed in a recent number of the *Cornell Alumni News* and it is through the courtesy of that publication that we are able to present it to our readers.

*Editor's Note.*

A rise in general prices is essentially a shrinking of university endowments. The rise which has already taken place during the past two years, together with an almost certain further movement in the same direction, is the most severe blow so far received by endowed education. A half billion of free reserves created by the new reserve banking law and 800,000,000 of new gold imported from Europe have furnished the basis for an enormous credit inflation. The marketing of several billions of corporate securities and of war bonds by the warring nations has furnished the incentive and the occasion for this credit inflation. The result has been an increased circulating medium of a sort to explain a rise in general prices of approximately forty per cent.

But the rise which has occurred may not be more than a beginning. While the gold holdings of the country increased by ap-

proximately forty-three per cent over two years ago, and clearings by forty-two per cent, it is easily intelligible that the cost of living should have risen in something like the same proportion. The dollar grows cheap with increasing supplies of circulating media. But the utmost possible employment of this \$1,300,000,000 of new reserves would permit an increase of loans and derivative bank deposits of upwards of twenty-four billion dollars, as against a total of circulating media before the war of approximately eleven billion dollars—a sufficient basis for an all-round rise of prices of over 200 per cent.

There is, then, no prospect that the cessation of the war will bring about an appreciable and permanent lowering of prices, unless and until the European nations move to re-establish gold redemption through the retirement of their inflated credit and paper money circulations—a remote contingency and probably an unwise policy. The prospect, therefore, is for a still further and greater reduction in university resources.

What, then, can be done? The universities must now do what they ought long since to have done, irrespective of any compelling emergency. They must decline further to lavish their resources on students, who, by lack of ability or industry or interest, are not qualified for the educational process. These endowments are a sacred trust scrupulously to be protected from waste by students who are not interested in the intellectual life, who neglect to take seriously the offered opportunities, who treat their residence at the university as merely an opportunity of boarding for several years away from home. Educational investments should be restricted to "pay dirt." Standards both of interest and of accomplishment should be raised to the end of making the university a place of severe and strenuous intellectual effort—no one permitted to enjoy the privileges of the university except those who are glad—not merely willing but glad—to meet the conditions imposed. The attempt to educate those who do not care for education is as irrational as it is hopeless. The limited funds that can be made available for affording education at some one's else expense should be zealously guarded from waste by those who cannot or will not profit by them—saved for the exclusive use of those who worthily and profitably use them. Even were the funds adequate for anything else, they should be employed for nothing else. The minimum requirement should be the accomplishment of average ability working at a high degree of industry, rather than that of average ability with merely average industry—however low that average of indus-

try may be. With the shrinking financial resources, it must be either the worthy or the unworthy student who must go, unless all are to suffer—the worthy to receive less good, the unworthy, increased harm. The facilities, which are always inadequate and are now becoming increasingly and menacingly meagre, must no longer be dissipated. It is easy to denounce as rascal and grafter the man that plunders the public treasury, but it is something still worse to waste not merely the funds but the boys and girls. If ever the endowments for education were not narrowly scant, if ever there were no pressing needs unmet, if ever the support could be generous enough to make rigid economy and elevated standards unwise—that time is not now. We have no choice but to restrict the numbers among whom the university shall apportion its gifts of privilege and of opportunity—to make our choice between those who shall be eliminated and those who shall remain.

In actual fact, even though the worthy student did not thereby suffer, it must be a mistaken philanthropy that tolerates the incapable or the uninterested student. Not caring for what the university can offer him, the poor student gets rather harm than good from his attendance, learns to be skillful in getting along without doing, acquires the art of side-stepping and of going around, achieves weakness and idleness and inefficiency instead of power. His own welfare demands, therefore, that he find somewhere a thing that he may do with a will. On any other terms the university process is one of wasting his own time, together with the money from his home, the resources of the university, and the strength and vitality and scholarship of the institution. And worse than this: he is wasting the time and the opportunity of the serious student—lowering the quality of the work in severity and subject matter, in training quality and in interest. The bright man is discouraged at the barren routine of courses adapted to students who have neither the capacity nor the disposition to learn. Interest flags in the absence of serious effort. The fundamental educational truth is not that one must be interested in order to study, but rather that one must study in order to be interested. Standards which practically all students can meet mean waning interest for all students. With the subject matter of a course lowered to the level of easy acquirement and with the methods of teaching adapted to those who have not the will to learn, all educational values vanish. Work that any one can do is work that is not worth the doing of anyone. That some fail—that all fail who have not worked with

a will—is the fundamental condition on which a course can be worth taking. To demand less is to make it not worth while.

All this is merely to say that the right to an education must be made conditional on the hunger for it. To offer it on any other terms is essentially to withdraw it altogether, to refuse it even to those who do actually want it and to those who, were it offered on right terms, would accept with eagerness the thing that under present conditions they cannot have.

In the stress, therefore, of the imperative budgetary emergency, and in the ultimate interest both of the weak student whose welfare demands his dismissal and of the good student whose welfare still more demands the elimination of the trifle, appeal must be made for an institutional recognition of the worth of the intellectual life, for the abandonment of the policy that awards tumult and acclaim to pretty nearly anything but scholarship—for a new policy of the distribution of institutional privilege and leadership—for a conscious and constant recognition that in an educational institution only intellectual interests and intellectual achievements can have any part in the serious business of its life. Incidentally, also, this policy of duty toward both the benefactors and the beneficiaries would avoid most of the tedium and the ineffectiveness of the life of the university teacher. Our joy in living waits on the performance of our duty.

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### OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE

This announcement is the official call for this meeting. No individual notices will be sent.

The thirty-fourth general meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae will be held in Washington, D. C., April 9-14, 1917.

Every officer, councillor and delegate should present her credentials to the Credentials Committee and obtain the badge entitling her to vote as soon after arrival as possible. The Credentials Committee will be in session at the Raleigh on Monday, April 9, from 11 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 2 p. m. and for as much longer as may be necessary. Credentials are required as follows:

The Board of Directors, former Presidents of the Association

and Chairmen of standing and special committees should present a letter signed by the Executive Secretary.

Councillors and Delegates representing Branches should present a letter signed by the President of the Branch which they represent.

Councillors and Delegates representing members-at-large should present a letter signed by the Vice-President of their respective sections.

Councillors representing A. C. A. colleges should present a letter signed by the President of the college which has elected or appointed the Councillor.

Councillors and Delegates representing Alumnae Associations should present a letter signed by the President of the Association which they represent.

*In addition to the above each Councillor and Delegate is requested to see that a letter giving her name and address and the Branch, Section, College or Alumnae Association which she represents and signed by the same person who will sign her letter of credentials, is sent to the Treasurer, Miss Katharine Puncheon, 5103 Pulaski Avenue, Germantown, Pa., at least two weeks before the date of the Council meeting.*

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### LATEST PLANS FOR THE BIENNIAL

As announced by the Committee on Arrangements in the September number of the Journal, the Raleigh Hotel, at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street, has been chosen as hotel and convention headquarters. The rates, given in full in the September number, are from \$2 per day up, with comparatively few rooms at the minimum rate. The New Ebbitt, at the corner of Fourteenth and F Streets, two squares from the Raleigh, will be considered secondary headquarters. The rates at the Ebbitt are from \$1.50 up. There are a number of smaller and moderate-priced hotels in the city, also conveniently located, in which rooms may be secured at \$1 or \$1.50 per day up. Information concerning these hotels or boarding houses may be obtained from the chairman of the committee on Housing Arrangements, Miss Lucy Madeira, 1330 Nineteenth Street, N. W. Members must engage

their own hotel accommodations, and it is essential that this should be done *without delay*.

Miss Julia Lathrop, who was obliged to give up the chairmanship of the Program Committee early in the year, through pressure of work, has been ably succeeded by Miss Frances Davenport, who in 1902, held the A. C. A. Fellowship. Miss Davenport is not in the government service herself, but her committee is composed of representatives from the various departments. She is working in the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution, as an expert on Diplomatic History. The committee has been able to complete a program for Tuesday evening which covers in a fairly representative way the newer and more striking phases of the work that is being carried on by the Government which is of especial interest to women. It is obvious that this work can only be touched upon in the allotted time, but it is believed that this mere suggestion will prove illuminating and valuable as well as interesting.

For the dinner, the committee is at this writing (February 20) unable to present a complete quota of speakers, owing to the fact that government officials and members of the diplomatic corps, who are expected to speak, cannot give definite answers so long in advance. The matter is still further complicated by the short session of Congress and the present international crisis. However, the committee is in receipt of a message from the Secretary of War that he will esteem its privilege to speak if he is in Washington at that time, and it is confident of being able to secure another member of the Cabinet. Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, will be one of the speakers from the diplomatic corps.

The Entertainment Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Henry S. Graves, wife of the Chief of the Forest Service, is suffering from an embarrassment of riches. Many entertainments are being offered for the delegates, mostly by the different college alumnae associations, in honor of their visiting alumnae. These will probably be arranged for late Friday afternoon, or in the form of simple buffet luncheons on Tuesday or Friday.

It is planned that all the Saturday afternoon sight-seeing parties shall be conveyed to the Cathedral School for tea, and it is hoped that the weather may permit an out-of-door tea party. The school is a part of the equipment of the National Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, which is now in process of construction. It occupies a beautiful site on the brow of a hill in the outskirts

of the city, from which the view of the capitol, the city, and the Potomac is unrivalled. Here during the summer out-of-door vesper services are held, and it is likely that there will be such a service on the Sunday following Easter.

The sight-seeing trips have been planned with the idea of showing the visiting members things of interest that they would not be likely to see in any other way. The visits to the government bureaus have been designed to illustrate or supplement the addresses given at the open meeting on Tuesday evening. The members will be received by experts who will explain the work that is being carried on. An effort will be made to have some of the rare treasures shown which are not ordinarily seen by the public. In the museums certain special exhibits may be of interest to some of the members, as for instance a very complete exhibit of the Indian tribes, or a remarkable collection of the birds of North America.

Each delegate and member will be asked upon arrival to register for the trips that she wishes to take, one for the morning and one for the afternoon, so that adequate arrangements can be made. It would also be a great help to the committee if members would send their preferences in advance, or requests for additional tours. A tour will be arranged whenever there is a sufficient number desiring it to make up a party, except in the case of ordinary sight-seeing where an A. C. A. guide would be of no assistance. Communications regarding these tours should be sent to Dr. Julia M. Green, 1738 N. Street, chairman of the Capital City Committee.

The question of sight-seeing should not be closed without a reference to the famous Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, which is now considered by experts to be the finest private collection in the world. It contains not only pictures, but sculpture, porcelains, furniture, tapestries, and works of art of every description. The gallery is open only at certain times, and it is fortunate that the day chosen for the visit to Baltimore falls on one of these days. The proceeds from the sale of tickets are given to charity.

The meeting on Saturday evening, which marks the launching of the A. C. A. on the movement towards Pan-American reciprocity in education, will be socially, and one might almost say politically, the climax of the week's festivities. It is an important step for the Association definitely to take its place as a part of this great movement, and it will be marked by appropriate ceremonies. The addresses, followed by the reception to which all the diplomatic

corps of the twenty-one American Republics will be invited, will be given in the magnificent Hall of the Ambassadors of the Pan-American Building. This building, the official home of the Pan-American Union, is considered the most beautiful building in Washington, and during recent years has been the scene of some of the most brilliant social events of an official or semi-official character. It is an unusual privilege for our Association to have the opportunity of holding its final session here.

Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan, 35 B Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and all communications concerning the details of convention week, except as otherwise provided for, may be addressed to her.

The incomplete program for the week follows:

**MONDAY, APRIL 9**

Meeting of Committee on Recognition of Colleges, 9:30 a. m.

Board of Directors' Meeting, 2:30 p. m.

8:00 p. m. Reception, given by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to the officers, members and guests of the A.C.A., Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Institution, and Mrs. Walcott receiving. Smithsonian Building, The Mall.

**TUESDAY, APRIL 10**

Morning, afternoon and evening sessions at the Raleigh, Ballroom

10:00 a. m. Council meeting.

1:00 p. m. Recess for luncheon. The Raleigh serves a business men's lunch in the grill room for sixty cents.

2:30 p. m. Business Meeting.

8:00 p. m. Open Meeting.

General Subject: "What the Government is doing for Women."

Miss Caroline Hunt, States Relations Service, Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Charles J. Brand, Chief, Office of Markets, Department of Agriculture.

Hon. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor.



Miss Helen Sumner, Assistant Chief, Children's Bureau, Dept. of Labor.

Dr. W. C. Rucker, Assistant Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.

Hon. Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, Department of Interior.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11

Conference Day as guests of Goucher College in Baltimore.

9:50 a. m. Special train leaves Washington over B. and O. R. R. for Baltimore.

10:00 a. m. Conference of Branches.

Conference of Alumnae Associations affiliated with A. C. A.

Conference of Women Trustees of A. C. A. Colleges.

Conference of Deans.

Conference of College Professors.

Conference of School Principals.

1 p. m. Luncheon as guests of Goucher College.

2:30 p. m. Automobile drive about Baltimore as guests of Baltimore Branch of Southern Association of College Women.

(The Walters Art Gallery will be open at fifty cents each. Those desiring to visit it should communicate with the committee as attendance is limited.)

4:00 p. m. Reception at College Club.

5:00 p. m. Special train leaves for Washington, arriving 5:50.

8:00 p. m. Open Meeting under the auspices of the Conference of Women Trustees and Presidents, President Ellen Fitz Pendleton, presiding. Auditorium of Central High School, Thirteenth and Clifton Sts. General subject: "The Curriculum of a College for Women." President M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr; Dean Ada Comstock, Smith; President Mary E. Woolley, Mt. Holyoke; Miss Margaret Washburn, Vassar.

**THURSDAY, APRIL 12**

Conference Day as guests of Trinity College affiliated with the  
Catholic University of America, Brookland, D. C.

- 10:00 a. m. Conferences continued.  
1:00 p. m. Luncheon as guests of Trinity College.  
2:00 p. m. Conferences continued.  
8:00 p. m. Open Meeting, as guests of the Southern Association  
of College Women, Miss Elizabeth Avery Colton,  
President, presiding.  
Ballroom, The Raleigh  
"College Standards—Public Interest,"  
Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Vanderbilt University  
"Fallacies in Modern Educational Theory,"  
(Speaker to be announced later.)

**FRIDAY, APRIL 13**

- 10:00 a. m. Business Meeting, Ballroom, The Raleigh.  
1:00 p. m. Recess for luncheon.  
2:00 p. m. Council Meeting, Oak Room, The Raleigh.  
7:00 p. m. Dinner, in which the Southern Association of College  
Women will join. It has been decided to make this  
a subscription dinner at \$2.50 a plate. Short  
speeches from a group of famous men and women,  
including high officials of the government.  
Ballroom, The Raleigh.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 14**

**Capital City Day**

Specially conducted sight-seeing tours will be arranged for  
delegates and visiting members for the morning and afternoon.

Suggested tours:

- Congressional Library (special exhibits).  
Department of Agriculture, Office of Home Economics, Bureau  
of Chemistry, etc.  
Columbia Institution for the Deaf (Gallaudet College), the  
only institution of collegiate rank for the deaf in the U. S.  
It is one of the semi-government institutions.

Bureau of Standards and Geo-Physical Laboratory.

National Museum (special exhibits explained by competent guide).

Smithsonian Museum (special exhibits explained by competent guide).

Corcoran Art Gallery.

Botanical Gardens.

Other tours may be arranged as desired. Requests and preferences are solicited and should be sent to the chairman of the committee on arrangements.

4:00 p. m. Members of the A. C. A. will be the guests at tea of Miss MacDonald and Miss Webster at the National Cathedral School for Girls, Mount Saint Albans.

1:00 p. m. Subscription luncheon, Ballroom, The Raleigh.  
Topic, "What Some Women Are Doing for the Government."

Responses to toasts by a few women who are giving distinguished and unusual service.

8:30 p. m. Pan-American Meeting at the Pan-American Building.

Short addresses by John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, Mrs. Louis F. Post, a representative of the Association, and one of the diplomatic corps from Latin America. Announcement of scholarships and response.

Reception to officers, members and guests of the A. C. A., at which Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mr. Barrett, and other officials of the Pan-American Union and the Department of State will receive.

#### SUNDAY, APRIL 15

Automobile trips through Washington and its environs will be arranged for visiting delegates and members by the Washington Branch.

## PRE AND POST-CONVENTION TOURS

The committee in charge of transportation has arranged three main routes over which groups of delegates will proceed to the Washington Convention. For such delegations as cannot conveniently connect with either of these groups, other arrangements will be made.

Delegates from Washington and Oregon will start the evening of Sunday, April 1, over the Oregon Short Line. Those from San Francisco and vicinity will start the morning of Monday, April 2, over the Western Pacific. Those from Southern California will start the morning of Monday, April 2, over the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Line, all meeting at Salt Lake City on Tuesday, April 3, and proceeding as follows:

Tuesday, April 3, *Salt Lake City*. A sightseeing ride about the city. Leave over the D. and R. G. at 5:15 p. m.

Wednesday, Apr. 4, *Royal Gorge*. Arrive Colorado Springs 5:40 p. m., Hotel Antlers.

Thursday, April 5, *Colorado Springs*. Numerous optional excursions, none included.

Friday, April 6, *Denver*. Leave Colorado Springs 9:45 a. m. Arrive Denver 12:20 noon. Automobile ride about the city provided. Leave on the C. B. and Q. at 9:45 p. m.

Saturday, April 7, *Lincoln*. Arrive 1:50 p. m. Automobile ride about the city. Leave at 4:30 p. m. Arrive Omaha 6:30 p. m.

Sunday, April 8, *Chicago*. Arrive 8:09 a. m. Easter Sunday. Leave on Pennsylvania Limited at 5:30 p. m.

Monday, April 9, *Washington*. Arrive 4:40 p. m. The first meeting of the Convention occurs Monday evening.

The price of this Trans-Continental tour will be \$175. This will include railroad fare from the Pacific Coast to Washington and return, a standard Pullman berth, one-half section, to Washington, room for two nights at the Hotel Antlers, and such rides as are indicated in the program.

Special arrangements will be made for such as must remain at home till the last moment, and make the trip without stops.

The following rates are quoted from intermediate points: Salt Lake City, \$61.00; Colorado Springs, \$56.00; Denver, \$55.00; Lincoln, \$38.00; Chicago, \$20.75. These prices are based on one-way party rates and are available only for those traveling in groups. Rates from other points may be ascertained from the Bureau of University Travel, 31 Trinity Place, Boston. These prices in-

clude railroad fares to Washington, standard Pullman berth, one-half section, to Washington, and incidental expenses as above from departure from home town.

Neither food en route nor accommodations in Washington are included.

It is expected that the New England delegation will leave home the morning of Monday, April 9, join delegations from New York and Philadelphia en route and reach Washington in the late afternoon. This plan depends on train schedules which are in prospect, but not definitely announced at the time of going to press.

Party rates from New England are as follows: Boston, \$10.14; Providence, \$9.24; Springfield, \$8.13; Hartford, \$7.55; New Haven, \$6.74; New York, \$5.09. These rates refer to railroad fare only. The Bureau of University Travel has nothing to do with the Washington arrangements. Information in regard to arrangements with hotels will be found in the Official Call for the meeting published elsewhere in this issue.

The details of the plan for the Post-Convention Pilgrimage to the Colleges for Women along the Atlantic coast are as follows:

April 16, Monday, *Leave Washington*, 9:00 a. m. Pullman chair cars provided. Arrive Philadelphia 11:55 noon. Hotel Bellevue Stratford. Afternoon, automobile ride about the city.

April 17, Tuesday, *Valley Forge*, excursion by automobile through Fairmount Park, and along the beautiful Schuylkill to Valley Forge. Afternoon at *Bryn Mawr*, return to Philadelphia by rail. Bryn Mawr program arranged by alumnae and local committee.

April 18, Wednesday, *Independence Hall*, second to no building in the United States in point of historical interest. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In the afternoon, inspect through the courtesy of the management, the Curtis Publishing Company's Plant. This is the largest and best equipped publishing house in the world. The arrangements for contributing to the health and happiness of the employees are especially worthy of notice.

Leave Philadelphia 8:14 p. m., Pullman chair cars. Arrive New York, 10:15 p. m., Hotel Prince George.

April 19, Thursday, *Orientation Sail*, entirely around Manhattan Island. In the afternoon, lower Broadway, the Woolworth Tower, and other architectural giants; the Aquarium; Trinity, a Gothic gem in a strange setting; its church-yard where sleep Lawrence, Hamilton, Fulton.

April 20, Friday, *Barnard College*. The day will be devoted to Barnard and to the great University of which it is a part. Program arranged by alumnae and local committee.

April 21, Saturday, *The Metropolitan Museum*. The largest in America and one of the great galleries of the world. In the afternoon, *The Grand Central Terminal*. Few structures are more expressive of the spirit of the age than are the mighty terminals, of which this is a superb example. Through the courtesy of the officers in charge we shall make a thorough inspection of this great structure, and learn something of the magnitude of the technical and artistic problems involved.

April 22, Sunday, the morning without program. An afternoon drive through Central Park, Riverside Drive to General Grant's Tomb. Vespers at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

April 23, Monday, *Ellis Island*. A morning on the rim of the "Melting Pot."

At luncheon the Dean of the National Training School of the Y. W. C. A. has invited the group to be the guests of the school, and later to inspect its beautiful building and learn of the great work going on there.

April 24, Tuesday, *Vassar*. Leave New York 8:45 a. m., Pullman chair cars provided. Arrive Poughkeepsie 10:38 a. m. Afternoon and evening at Vassar. Program in the hands of the alumnae and local committee. Leave by standard Pullman sleeper.

April 25, Wednesday, *Mt. Holyoke*. The morning at Mt. Holyoke. *Smith*. Afternoon and evening at Smith. Program in the hands of alumnae and local committees.

April 26, Thursday, leave Springfield 9:10 a. m. Arrive Boston 11:36 a. m. Hotel Lenox.

In the afternoon, *The Boston Public Library*. Famous mural decorations, including the new pictures by Sargent. *The Forsyth Dental Infirmary* for children, beautiful home of a great work.

April 27, Friday, *The Boston Museum of Fine Arts*. Afternoon excursion to *Concord and Lexington* by Royal Blue Auto Line.

April 28, Saturday, *Wellesley*, by train and trolley. The program will be in the hands of alumnae and local committee.

April 27, Sunday, no program.

April 30, Monday, *Radcliffe*. A day devoted to Radcliffe and Harvard. Program in the hands of the alumnae and local committee.

May 1, Tuesday, *Historic Boston*, by Royal Blue Line automobiles. In the afternoon, the famous *North Shore Drive* to Marblehead and Salem.

The price of the tour is \$90.00 including every calculable expense except food from departure from Washington till the morning of May 2, Boston. Probably \$25 is a fair average estimate for the cost of food. Rooms with private bath are included in New York. Elsewhere private bath is extra.

Tickets of Pacific Coast delegates who wish the Post-Convention tour should read "to New York via Washington," thence to Albany, and so, west.

All business communications should be addressed to the Bureau of University Travel, 31 Trinity Place, Boston.

Miss Theodora S. Butcher makes this announcement which will be of interest to those attending the Biennial:

"The members of the A.C.A. attending the Biennial in Washington are cordially invited when in Philadelphia to visit the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, 302 S. 13th Street. The office is open from ten until three o'clock or Saturday until one. Those in attendance will be glad to give any information desired and explain records and methods of work.

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### A CALL FROM CANADA

The Trustees of the Trafalgar Institute, Montreal, Canada, have asked the Journal to make the announcement that they are prepared to receive applications for the position of Principal of that institution, made vacant by the resignation of Miss M. E. Windsor. The salary is \$2,000 with board and residence.

The school is a residential one but has also a large department for day pupils. The buildings and establishment are situated on the slope of Mount Royal and are surrounded by ample grounds laid out in lawns and flower-beds and suitable playgrounds. The situation commands a delightful outlook and is very healthful.

Applications, stating qualifications and experience, and accompanied by testimonials and references, will be received up to the fifteenth of May and should be addressed to Sir William Peterson, K. C. M. G., Acting Chairman of the Trustees, McGill University,

# The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph. D.

Executive Secretary of the Association

Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

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Among the many interesting things that are constantly finding their way to the editor's desk one of the most interesting is a modest little folder recently received from Omaha. It purports to be a summary of the work for 1916 of the Omaha Vocation Bureau, conducted under the auspices of the Omaha Branch of the Association. It is in reality a story of vital human interest masquerading as a dry statistical report.

## **The Omaha Vocation Bureau**

The Omaha Bureau is not a bureau for the placement of college women. It is for the assistance of the boys and girls of Omaha. It finds Mary Smith, who had dropped out of school as soon as the compulsory school law permitted and had gone to work in a laundry with her mother because neither she nor her family had supposed that anything else was possible for her. It secures for her a place in a private family where she can earn her board and room while completing her public school work. It reveals to her the fact that for her, with her ability and her physique, the highest education that her state has to offer is easily within the bounds of possibility, and Mary sees that it is, and grasps the opportunity. And similar miracles it performs for scores of Mary's youthful fellow citizens—opening blind eyes to the blessed light of opportunity; guiding helpless, stumbling feet into the open paths of vocational fitness.



Although the Bureau has existed for only a year, it has succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of many elements of the community. It has the full approval and sympathy of the Board of Education, which provides for its an office in connection with its own rooms in the City Hall. The organized local alumnae of three Greek letter sororities have assisted with a contribution of money. The Rotary Club has cooperated with advice and assistance. The public library has compiled and printed a list of more than a hundred available books on vocational subjects and these lists have been distributed to the pupils in the schools. Organizations and private individuals have contributed money. By far the largest part of the financial support of the Bureau, however, has been provided by the Omaha Branch.

The moving spirit in the whole undertaking has been Miss Myrtle Fitz Roberts, the Director of the Bureau. Whether without her the Bureau would have been at all is a question which most of the branch would probably answer in the negative. She brought to the work not only interest and devotion but a keen intelligence, a wide knowledge of vocational possibilities, a trained imagination, and a confidence-compelling sympathy with the problems of youth as rare as it is indispensable in this work.

So great has been the success of the Bureau, so extensive is the need that it has revealed, that the branch is now compelled to seek aid outside itself to supplement its own slender resources. An appeal has gone out to the citizens of Omaha for support for the Bureau. Ultimately, of course, this, like other new educational undertakings initiated and supported for a time by A.C.A. branches, will be provided for in the regular school budget. Meantime let us hope that the work of the Bureau need not be interrupted nor curtailed for lack of funds.

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The Vocational Committees of some of our branches are bringing to the attention of the high school girls that there are opportunities ahead of them other than the usual ones of teaching and stenography, and that one of the best of these is salesmanship. It is true that a clever, educated girl with a respect and love for the work and with initiative can find almost unlimited avenues for advancement in this line and while she may have to begin at a lower remuneration than she would wish,

**Salesmanship  
for Educated  
Women**

there is more room at the top than in many other fields of activity. Salaries are not so fixed and by native ability and "push" she can advance more quickly than in either of the other occupations named.

Simmons College offers a course in salesmanship and the entrance requirements are high. The student must not only have had a high school course but at least six months probationary practice behind a counter under observation of the college faculty before being admitted. Three recent graduates of Simmons in this course are employed in San Francisco as teachers of salesgirls and a request for two more has not yet been filled.

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The Association will be interested in the venture of one of its members, Dr. Lillian J. Martin, Ph.D., a Vassar woman, and who has been professor of psychology in Stanford University for a number of years. Upon reaching the age of sixty-five she has decided to enter upon an unusual occupation. She has sent out cards to her friends announcing herself as "Consulting Psychologist" and has opened an office in San Francisco where she will attend to the mental disturbances of people. She expects to work with the physicians and they expressed themselves as heartily in favor of her cooperation. Two of them offered to share their offices with her. "It is really a continuation of my former work" she says. "For a long time I have been impressed by the need in modern life of a confessional conducted along scientific lines, and the importance of helping people to a knowledge of the psychological laws of their own beings. *The Journal* hopes to print something from Dr. Martin's own pen regarding her experiences in her new field of work in an early issue of a magazine.

## NEWS FROM THE BRANCHES

**Ann Arbor Branch, Ann Arbor, Mich.**—The Ann Arbor Branch of Collegiate Alumnae gave its annual tea for the Senior girls of the University recently. The attendance of college girls was unusually large.

The Civic Committee of the Branch has recently presented to the city council a petition requesting the oiling of the streets of Ann Arbor, next summer. In this petition they secured the co-operation of several other women's organizations of the city. This committee is also taking as part of its work the education of the public in regard to motion pictures.

**Bloomington Branch, Bloomington, Ill.**—The Bloomington Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae brought Miss Carolyn A. Wilson to the city for a lecture recently. Miss Wilson has become widely known through her war articles contributed to the Chicago Tribune. She was in Europe when the war broke out as Paris correspondent of the Tribune, and was retained to report war news. She was in five of the belligerent countries and suffered arrest and imprisonment while in Germany as a suspected spy in the employ of the French government. Since her return to America she has embodied her experiences in a talk which illuminates while it entertains.

Last spring the branch made enough from Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's lecture to form the nucleus for a scholarship fund which is now increased. This fund is to aid some girl from the Bloomington or Normal High schools who desires to take a college course but cannot do so without financial assistance.

**California Branch, San Francisco, Calif.**—On February 24th California Branch gave its annual reception to the senior women of California and Leland Stanford Junior Universities. The guests of honor were Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, President and Mrs. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, President and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilson of Leland Stanford Junior University, and Miss Ege, dean of Mills College. The hostesses were the officers and directors of the Branch.

"The Maker of Dreams," a one-act play was given and there was a program of music by Branch members.

**Detroit Branch, Detroit, Mich.**—The Detroit Branch participated in a large mass meeting held recently to consider the question of an industrial training home for women prisoners in Michigan. Other organizations interested were The Girls' Protective League, the Detroit Business Women's Club, the Twentieth Century Club, and the D. A. R.

It was argued that it is the state's duty as it is her economic safeguard to give women prisoners a training that will fit them for a useful life after they have left the prisons.

Dr. Mary Thompson Stevens, chairman of the Penology Committee of the Detroit Branch is to frame a resolution expressing the sentiment of the meeting and this will be sent as a follow-up to a bill introduced at Lansing two weeks ago.

**Central Missouri Branch, Columbia, Mo.**—The Central Missouri Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has a committee on vocational advising, of which Mrs. A. H. R. Fairchild is the chairman. This committee conducts a series of weekly talks before the Missouri University women on vocations other than teaching, and its members act as counsellors for them. Vocational questionnaire cards have been collected from the women to aid in the work. The committee is in co-operation with the Kansas City Collegiate Alumnae Vocational Bureau in the matter of placements.

**Mohawk Valley Branch, Utica, N. Y.**—Several lines of activity have been started by the Mohawk Valley Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. One is that of "Better Films for Young People." The chairman of the committee in charge corresponded with many experiments in this field in other cities. It was found that all kinds of organizations were concerning themselves with the moving picture problem and that all considered it a most important and worthy work for us to undertake. Through the National Committee on Films for Young People we secured Miss Mary Gray Peck who, on Feb. 8th, lectured on this subject before an audience comprising representatives of many organizations concerned with social betterment throughout the Mohawk Valley. As a result of this meeting there will be appointed a local committee to affiliate with the National Committee in furthering this work in our vicinity.

Mohawk Valley branch will continue the prize-speaking contest for high school girls inaugurated last year. There will also be given for high school girls and preparatory school girls a "College Day" reception. This will be held during the college spring recess to allow undergraduates to be present and add their vivid touches of local color.

Two of our greater ambitions are as yet unrealized. One is a scholarship in some college for a girl from our district; the second is a social survey of the city of Utica. But we shall achieve them both.

**New Haven Branch, New Haven, Conn.**—The New Haven branch was entertained at its last meeting by a play of Ludwig Fulda's, "Chums," which was presented by some of the branch members. Our semi-annual plays are among our most cherished institutions, and we indulge our generosity by bringing a guest or two. "Chums" is a very merry play and was merrily acted, but the "feature" of the afternoon was a short address by Mr. Pflieger,—an appeal for help for the starving children in Belgium. Mr. Pflieger is a Yale Senior but is a native of Ghent, Belgium. One of the members of the A. C. A., who prefers to remain anonymous even among the members of the New Haven branch, offered to double any sum raised among the rest of the members, for this purpose. Many therefore who were not prepared to donate cash at the moment, signed slips, mentioning the sums they were able to give. All these pledges are not yet in but the total sum collected amounts to \$550, which means that we shall be able to send more than \$1,100 toward the Belgian Children's Relief Fund.

**Northfield Branch, Northfield, Minn.**—This branch has established a loan scholarship in each of the two colleges of Northfield, St. Olaf College and Carleton College. The winner of the scholarship in Carleton for the second semester is Miss Emily Brown of the senior class.

At the February meeting of the branch Dr. Clifford Crump of the Department of Astronomy of Carleton spoke on education in South America as he saw it during a six months' visit.

The effort for better moving pictures, which took much time on the part of a branch committee last spring, appears to be meeting with success. A group of local business men have arranged to use the Auditorium for daily moving picture shows at

ten cents. The films are from good companies and the members of the A. C. A. are urged to support the venture.

**Philadelphia Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.**—The mid-winter meeting of the Philadelphia Branch was held in February at the College Club. Miss Edith Sheldon gave a report of the work of the Volunteer Social Service Committee. Literature has been sent to College Club members and others interested and a number of volunteers have been given occupation and are working well. Several are doing friendly visiting for the Society For Organizing Charity, the Social Service Department of the University Hospital, and similar organizations.

Miss Vida Hunt Francis spoke with great enthusiasm of the plans for the Washington Biennial and of the unusual opportunities this meeting offers. A committee was appointed to arrange for the entertainment of homeward bound delegates passing through Philadelphia.

The business meeting was followed by a conference on the Relation of the Philadelphia Branch to the National Association and to the Local Clubs, led by Miss Beale, Miss Francis and Miss Snyder. The Journal serves a real purpose now by keeping members in touch with the colleges and work among the Branches.

The Philadelphia Branch is interesting High School girls in college work, and encouraging them during the difficult preparatory period. We are trying also to interest all college women near us to impress them with the duty and privileges of membership in the Association.

**Pueblo Branch, Pueblo, Colo.**—The Pueblo Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae is only six months old and its members are few as yet. Nevertheless there are many college women who are eligible in this city and we hope to increase our numbers as rapidly as possible. None of our plans has been completed, but we have made a beginning in three lines of work. The most absorbing one, to which we are giving most of our time and energy is vocational guidance, particularly for high school girls. The other two lines are better moving pictures and a scholarship fund, and we hope to report something concerning those in the near future.

**San Jose Branch, San Jose, Cal.**—Although the San Jose

branch of the A. C. A. cannot claim the dignity of age, we feel that we have made a reasonably good record in the eight years of our existence. We are an offspring of the most valued and efficient of the California Branches and are indeed proud of our kinship to it. Since our organization we have borne full share in this community in the human welfare activities that are the deep concern of all right thinking people. San Jose is situated but a short distance from the University of California and is still nearer to Leland Stanford Jr. University, so we have a membership larger than we could otherwise hope for, having over one hundred members, twenty of them associate members.

One of the worthy accomplishments of our first year was the work of a committee under the leadership of Miss Gertrude Rowell of the San Jose State Normal faculty, which took the initiative in organizing a free clinic for tuberculosis patients in San Jose. This clinic was successfully established, has increased each year in the scope of its usefulness and is doing splendid work through the gratuitous service of some of San Jose's leading physicians.

Another committee has raised money for a Student Loan Fund by means of which a few girls are aided each year over times of stress.

The great exposition of 1915 brought to Santa Clara County on account of its proximity to San Francisco, the imperative duty of providing protection to the strangers within its gates and particularly of safeguarding unprotected girls. A committee of this branch took the initiative in this work, and co-operating with some of the public spirited people of the county, was responsible for the establishment of the very efficient Traveler's Aid Society of Santa Clara County which has become permanent.

The Social Service committee of this Branch assisted by citizens and the city council rendered San Jose and vicinity a very distinct service by establishing in the city a hotel for the unemployed and a free employment bureau. This is solving satisfactorily the tramp problem which is a grave and perplexing one in California in winter. At the solicitation of the chairman, Miss Clara Smith, who prepared a plan showing the location of the vacant lots in the city, the county Board of Supervisors is to put these lots, 2,000 in number, in the hands of the unemployed for cultivation. Besides materially improving the appearance of the city they will increase the food supply.

Another committee of the Branch has aided during the past year in a successful campaign for funds for the Belgian Relief Commission. More than 2,000 was raised recently for this purpose.

**Santa Barbara Branch, Santa Barbara, Calif.**—Our last meeting, held in February, was concerned chiefly with legislative affairs. The State Legislature has just met, adjourned and is to meet again in March. The bills that are to be voted upon at that time were our chief consideration.

The hearty support of the A. C. A. was given to the bills referring to Community Property, Institution for Feeble-Minded, Women Eligible for Jury Service, Child Labor, Normal School, and Junior College. The last two are of especial interest to our Branch since we have both of those institutions in our community.

One of the events sponsored by the A. C. A. in the last two years has been the Better Babies Week. This year it is proposed to hold a "Know Your Own Town Week."

**Spokane Branch, Spokane, Wash.**—When it was suggested that the A. C. A. give a tea for the High School girls of the two senior classes of the year, the plan was received with enthusiasm. In addition to the wish to show the girls this attention in honor of their graduation, was the desire to interest them in college affairs and perhaps cause some wavering inclination to decide on a college course.

During the afternoon several talks were given by representative members of A. C. A. on the relation of college training to the home, to business and professional life, and to society at large. It is expected that the senior tea will become an annual event.

This branch has two loans in constant use, one of seventy-five dollars, and one of one hundred dollars. One year a loan is sent to a senior girl at Washington University, the next year one goes to Washington State College. The loans run for two years, without interest.

**Seattle Branch, Seattle, Wash.**—The Seattle Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae is affiliated with the Central Council of Social Agencies, an organization which acts as a clearing house for the various social and philanthropic organizations of the city.



The council is composed of two delegates from each of fifty-one associated societies. These societies include all the important forces for uplift in the city without respect to creed. The membership of the present executive board will illustrate how liberally the term "social uplift" has been interpreted here. Upon the board are representatives of the City Council, City Board of Health, University of Washington, King County Medical Society, City School Board, City Park Board, the Council of Jewish Women, the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Commercial Club, the Women's Federated Clubs, a priest, an orthodox minister, and a rabbi.

Educational problems are coming up more and more frequently for discussion and the Seattle Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae feels that representation in the council very properly belongs to the Branch's activities.

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### NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

**Barnard College.**—A gift of \$5,000 for a "Health Fund" has been accepted by the trustees from an anonymous donor. The income of this fund is to be used for promoting the physical health of the students and officers of the college—for example, to provide rest and country air in emergencies for those in need of them and for similar purposes.

With additional funds accruing to the college from the estate of the late Joseph Pulitzer the trustees have established several new scholarships for next year. These include one \$300 residence scholarship, two tuition scholarships of \$200 and 32 supplementary scholarships of \$50. The total income from the Pulitzer scholarship funds at the disposal of the college next year will amount to about \$7,750. The most important of the scholarships supported thereby are the Lucille Pulitzer Residence Scholarships, four of \$600 a year and two of \$300 a year each, which are awarded to entering freshmen, not residents of New York City or its vicinity, on the merits of the June entrance examinations and on the candidates' general character and personality.

At the January meeting of the Barnard College faculty it was decided that the entrance examinations in Greek and Latin

should after July, 1919, be wholly at sight. This will do away with the examination on certain prescribed texts which is at present combined with the sight translation. The faculty also voted to allow, beginning in July, 1918, certain substitutions for the present history requirements. Modern European history from the beginning of the sixteenth century may be offered instead of the mediaeval and modern history given in examinations now; the history of modern England and the British Empire from the beginning of the sixteenth century may be offered instead of general English history; United States history since the Revolution and American government may be offered instead of general American history and civil government.

**University of Boston.**—Dr. Mary A. Emerson, of the Department of English in the College of Liberal Arts, has been elected Literary Director of the Play-Writers' Club in Boston. This club is an influential and active body. It has presented several plays, elaborately mounted, and written by members of the club.

Miss Jennie Shaine, who was graduated last June from the Boston University Law School, has passed the State examinations for admission to the Massachusetts Bar. As she did not become of age until September, she was forced to postpone the Bar examinations until December. She is one of three women among the ninety-two successful applicants for admission to the Bar in March.

The second meeting of the Intercollegiate Club of Fitchburg was held Saturday afternoon, February 3rd, at the home of Mrs. Leon Drury, Fitchburg, Mass. The meeting was attended by a large number of women of Fitchburg and the immediate vicinity. Fourteen colleges for women were represented, including Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Mount Holyoke, Boston University, Colby and Middlebury. The Intercollegiate Club of Fitchburg was organized last November, largely through the efforts of Miss Alice Fuller, for the purpose of creating a social and sympathetic spirit among college women of Fitchburg and vicinity. All college women who are graduates, and who have been out of college three or more years, are eligible to membership. In recognition of Miss Fuller's work in bringing about the organization of the club, she was elected president for the ensuing year.

**Brown University.**—The Celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Women's College, which was to be given in May of this year, has been given up on account of the possibility of war. The committee in charge of the plans felt that a celebration in time of war would be very inappropriate, and that in view of the present unsettled condition of national affairs it was best to abandon the plans for this spring. If circumstances permit, the celebration may be given next year.

The administration and students at the college are very proud of the work which the College Forum is doing. This is a student organization established for the purpose of promoting interest in topics of the day. It aims to encourage discussion, to teach the girls to think quickly and clearly, and to formulate their ideas; also to keep the students posted on current movements in politics, social service, art and literature. At present the Rhode Island legislature is in session, and the Forum is following its procedure day by day, giving special attention to three bills—namely, the bills on housing, on the restriction of night work for women, and on widows' pensions. The committee intends to have members of the legislature or people interested in the bills come and speak for and against them.

**Carleton College.**—The new women's dormitory now being erected on the campus will accommodate about sixty-five women. It is to be most completely equipped. One of its attractive features is a recreation-room containing a small but complete stage for amateur theatricals.

At the opening of this semester a new plan for church attendance was introduced. Each student is asked to indicate whether he will go to morning service at one of the Northfield churches or to the college vesper service, and he is expected to attend the service of his choice every week. The attendance is taken by monitors.

**University of Chicago.**—The total registrations for the winter quarter at the University of Chicago show an increase over the attendance for the corresponding quarter a year ago. The registration in the quadrangles (exclusive of duplications) is 3,586, and the total registration for University College, down town, is 1,310, making a grand total for the winter quarter, 1917, of 4,896.

Miss Jeanette Bates, Ph.B., '04, has been appointed assist-

ant attorney-general for the State of Illinois. Her special work will be the prosecution of factory law violation,—a fitting field of legal practice for a woman to enter.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Administrative Council, an Exhibit of the National Child Labor Committee was held recently.

Miss Helen Roxana Olson, of Chicago, who is to take her bachelor's degree in June, 1917, has been announced as the winner of the second prize of fifty dollars offered by the National Foreign Trade Council for an essay on "Our American Merchant Marine."

**Cornell University.**—The time for the nomination of alumni trustees for Cornell University is approaching and there is some question whether the women graduates will be able to hold their present representation in the Board. They are represented by one of their number. She is one of the ten members of the board who are elected by the Alumni and her term of office will expire in June. There are about two thousand women graduates, which is about one-tenth of the whole number of electors; and they are justly entitled to representation by one member. They have had such representation since 1899 except during a period from 1909 to 1912; but they have obtained it by making their plea for representation an issue in the trustee elections. About once in five years they have had to submit their petition for a representative to the votes of the Alumni in an election where the demonstration made by the partisans of rival candidates has often prevented its being heard. It is the prevailing opinion among those interested who have considered the matter carefully that this question of right to representation should be lifted out of the Alumni Trustee campaigns. This can be done by simply establishing the right. When this is done a woman can run for election as a Cornellian and not primarily as a woman. The University has now an Adviser of Women who is a member of the University Faculty. A women ought now to have the right to membership in the Board of Trustees. In the election this spring the Alumni can by their votes assure the women graduates their quota of representation and it is hoped they will do so.

**Elmira College Notes.**—A beautiful memorial window is to be placed in Alumnae Hall in memory of the late Mrs.

Howard Elmer of Waverly, N. Y., a member of the class of 1859, the first class to be graduated from Elmira. She was the first alumna to be made a trustee of the College. The window will be a remarkable piece of art. The subject is a Greek figure symbolizing Alma Mater, sitting in a chair of classical design. At her right, a Freshman is kneeling and receiving at her hand the lamp of knowledge. At her left a young woman is kneeling as a Senior, holding a diploma in her hand, tied with purple, and receiving a laurel wreath. In the back ground are the hills surrounding Elmira, with the Chemung River flowing along and a beautiful mountain and cloud effect above. About the border are small symbols representing Literature, Music, Art, Science, and Religion, and above the whole picture in the transom is a medallion seal of the College.

It is expected that the new Fassett commons will be used on Easter Sunday. The building has been equipped with all modern machinery and appointments, and promises to be one of the most up-to-date College refectories in the country.

The Secretarial and Domestic Science Courses are being much strengthened by the addition of new professors and the enrichment of the curricula.

The number of students taking Spanish has doubled within the last year.

**Goucher College.**—The important events for February were those connected with the first meeting of the new Alumnae Council of the Alumnae Association of Goucher College held from the eighth to the tenth. The Council consists of the president and dean, ex officio; three members of the faculty, the president, recording secretary and treasurer of the Alumnae Association; four chairmen of committees, three alumnae trustees, the alumnae editor of the college publications, eight councillors from the various chapters of the Alumnae Association, and three sectional representatives. These were entertained by President and Mrs. Guth at a reception to which other guests were bidden. Some of the speakers were President Guth, Dean Lord, Dr. Blachly, Theo. Jacobs and Carolyn Montgomery Sanders. In addition to reports from several alumnae committees, the president of the Student Organization explained the working of the organization and the president of the Senior Class explained the new "point system" for extra curricular activities. Two plays were presented by the Baltimore Chapter, the proceeds to be devoted to the College Library Fund.

At the last meeting of the Classical Club of Goucher two original Latin plays composed by freshmen were presented.

**Grinnell College.**—In January, Grinnell College opened the New Recitation Hall which has been under process of construction for the past year. Financed at the outset by the Graduate Council of the Alumni, this building is a notable monument to the loyalty of the Alumni as a whole and to their continued devotion to the interests of the College. One of the older buildings on the Campus, erected immediately after the Cyclone of 1882, was the gift of the Alumni of that day and is still known as Alumni Hall. The new building will be known as Alumni Recitation Hall and will furnish several offices and recitation rooms for all the non-laboratory subjects. In addition there is an auditorium with a seating capacity of over four hundred.

The Fifth Annual Fellowship Conference was held at the College on February 4-9. This Conference brings to Grinnell ministers and representatives of the various Congregational Churches of Iowa. The central feature of the Conference each year is the series of lectures given on the Gates Memorial Foundation. These, according to the purpose of the Foundation, are always on some social subject. This year they were given by Professor George Albert Coe of Union Seminary and Dr. Herring, Secretary of the National Council of Congregational Churches. The presence in Grinnell at this time of the Harvard Exchange Professor, James Hardy Ropes, added greatly to the interest of the Conference.

**Mount Holyoke College.**—Several changes in the Faculty occurred with the opening of the second semester, February 5th. Miss Margaret Loomis Stecker, instructor in the department of Economics and Sociology since 1911, has resigned in order to accept a position with the American Institute of Social Service in New York City. Miss Stecker's work will be carried on by Miss Ethel Barbara Dietrich, a Vassar graduate in the class of 1913, who has received her Master's Degree from the University of Wisconsin. The course in Sociology will be given by Mrs. Frances Fenton Bernard, formerly instructor at Mount Holyoke.

Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary recently addressed the students of Holyoke on "The North Pole." The lecture was

illustrated with many lantern slides and was intensely interesting.

In a recent issue of the *Boston Transcript* Edward J. O'Brien has included in the Roll of Honor "The Sun Chaser," a story by Miss Jeannette Marks, Lecturer in Nineteenth Century Poetry. The story is double-starred as one of the twenty stories of special excellence which are to be reprinted in "The Best Short Stories of 1916" by Mr. O'Brien. Miss Marks' poem, "Beside the Way" appeared in a recent issue of "The Outlook."

The third annual meeting of the Graduate Council of Mount Holyoke College was held at the College February 16 and 17. Two questions of particular importance which were considered were the financing of the Council and the proposed publication of an Alumnae Quarterly.

An open meeting of the Council took the form of an alumnae rally, at which the following alumnae, who are doing successful work in some professional or business enterprise, were the speakers: Miss Eleanor Oliver, LL.D., 1904, member of the law firm of Coddling and Oliver, Elizabeth, New Jersey; Miss Mabel Easton, 1907, social worker, Lockport, New York; Miss Emily Burt, 1909, editor of the children's department of *The Woman's Home Companion*, New York City; Miss Eunice L. Crane, 1911, United States Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Esther Loring Richards, M.D., 1910, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland; Miss Katharine DeWitt, 1887, secretary of the American Nurses Association.

**State University of Illinois.**—The vocational conference at the university was very successful. Dr. Rachel Yarros of Hull House, Chicago, was secured for a talk on Social Hygiene, and the general opinion was that it was the most absolutely satisfactory discussion of the subject ever heard here.

The University is following the lead of Wisconsin, Smith and Wellesley in an attempt to secure better housing for the women students. The first practicable experiment in the new movement is the Woman's League Cottage, a co-operative home opened the first of February. It is backed financially by the Woman's League and the management is to be in the hands of a committee headed by Dean Fanny C. Gates. The girls are to do their own buying, cook their own food and take care of the house. This cottage is the first of a series of co-operative

houses. If it proves successful probably three others will be opened in the fall.

A new residence hall for women, the gift of the State Legislature will be ready for occupancy in September.

**University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.**—Miss Ella Victoria Dobbs, an alumna of Missouri University and a member of the faculty of the School of Education, was one of the lecturers at the Southern California Teachers' Association. A book by Miss Dobbs, "Illustrative Handwork" will soon be issued by the Macmillan Company.

Dr. Mary V. Dover of the Department of Chemistry, has, in collaboration with Dr. J. W. Marden, published a number of studies in recent issues of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry and the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

The Collegiate Alumnae assumed part of the financial responsibility of bringing the Portmanteau Theatre to Columbia on February 16. The situation of Columbia makes it suffer from a dearth of worthy dramatic entertainments, and the Central Missouri Branch is this year interesting itself in efforts to bring artistic professional productions here. At the same time it is trying to encourage sincere and artistic amateur work in our midst.

**University of Nebraska.**—A new course entitled *Psychology and Efficiency* will be offered in the philosophy department this semester. It is intended to be of use to those who do not expect to teach, but who are entering such professions as law, ministry, medicine, journalism and social service. It will also deal with the psychology of buying and selling, and the estimating of the efficiency of the individual workman.

Dr. George E. Howard, head of the department of political science, has given his private library, valued at \$7,000, and containing between three and four thousand volumes, mostly on history and sociology, to the University. Dr. Howard came to the University in 1878. He tendered his resignation recently in order to devote more time to research work, but the Regents appreciating the value of his services, refused to accept his resignation. He will therefore devote one semester to teaching, the other to research.

An article recently written by Dr. Margaret Hannah, in-



structor in botany, on *A Complete Study of Epigyny in Certain Flowering Plants* has been published by the American Microscopic Society.

**Ohio State University.**—With facts and figures to back up their arguments for a Woman's Building, the women of the Ohio State University have started a state-wide campaign to bring pressure to bear on the legislature for a \$250,000 appropriation to defray the expenses of such a structure. A pamphlet embodying the reasons why the legislature should make the appropriation is being distributed among legislators and prominent citizens all over the state. It is pointed out that there are 1,270 women in the University; that there is no place on the campus where they can get meals; that at present there is no social centre for women; that the present gymnasium is inadequate for their needs; and that these conditions are keeping women away from the University.

The movement which is entirely a student affair, originated with the women students and the greater part of the work will fall on them.

**Ohio Wesleyan University.**—Two courses of interest to women have been introduced this semester. They are given by the Dean of Women, Mrs. Kathryn S. McLean, of the Department of Education. One is Vocational Education for Women, the other a Survey of the Education and Position of Women. The large enrollment in each class testifies to the need of such courses.

Over two thousand dollars has been contributed by the Y. M. C. and Y. W. C. Associations to the Prison Fund in Europe.

**Radcliffe.**—The Radcliffe Bureau of Occupations is holding monthly conferences. In December Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince of the School of Salesmanship discussed the place of the educational director in the department store. In January, Mrs. Tead, social worker in the Prince School, Boston, spoke on social work in the public schools. In March, Dr. Welch will tell of American Women in Science. Conferences have also been planned on occupations connected with the stage, art museum work, and either interior decoration or landscape gardening, and newspaper work.

The 47 Workshop has given two performances this year. The first was a memorial to Dean Mary Coes, "Will o' the Wisp," by Doris Halman, and "The Colonel's Comuppence," by Katharine Clugston, were presented. The second, a memorial to Thornton M. Ware, was "Eyvind of the Hills," by Jóhann Sigurjónsson, a modern Icelandic play on a semi-historical character, which has been acted before in Scandinavia and in Germany, but not in America. The Workshop was assisted in the production by Dr. Hermansson of Cornell University and Mr. W. S. C. Russell of Springfield, who gave advice as to Icelandic manners and dress. The Workshop is a laboratory theatre, maintained through the generosity of persons interested in the drama, where plays written in Professor Baker's courses, and sometimes other plays unlikely to be produced elsewhere, are given a private performance before a selected audience of invited guests by a permanent company of excellent amateurs under the personal direction of Professor Baker.

**Swarthmore College.**—Swarthmore College has been given \$125,000 by the General Education Board; conditioned upon the raising of \$750,000, by the College. Cornell College, Iowa, and Depauw University are the other recipients of Mr. Rockefeller's generous gifts to education.

Of the \$725,000 provisional fund necessary, Swarthmore already has \$585,000 subscribed in advance in a campaign to raise its endowment. Fifty thousand of the sum hitherto subscribed was given for the specific purpose of aiding in the erection of a new dormitory for women.

Swarthmore College has decided to retain its annual Sophomore Show. This decision was made after the discussion of the show by the faculty committee. Dr. Maude Bassett Gorham, championed the show as a means of creating a love of the theatre and the play. The loss of time for rehearsals had been the serious objection. The production this year was Percy Mackaye's, "A Thousand Years Ago."

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.** The income of the Ellen H. Richards Research Fund is used for research work on problems involving the applications of Chemistry to the wide field of sanitation. Applications will be received for three classes of appointments, two of which are presented here:

(a) As a research assistant who shall give entire time to the research work. The compensation varies from \$60 to \$75 per month, depending on the training and experience of the applicant. In general, appointments are made for the entire Institute year.

(c) As a half-time research assistant, the other half being available for study in courses offered by the Institute for which the assistant has had the required preparation, as shown in the Catalogue. No charge is made to such assistants for tuition fees, but under this arrangement it is not possible to obtain an advanced degree in one year. The compensation is one-half that of a full research assistant.

Applications for appointments under (a) and (c) must be made before April 1 to the Department of Chemistry.

**Trinity College, Washington, D. C.**—Among recent entertainments at Trinity were the following: Professor Van Hulstyn, head of the violin department of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, accompanied by Mr. Thatcher, also of the Conservatory faculty, gave a very interesting recital under the auspices of the Auxiliary Board of Regents of Trinity College for the benefit of the Anna Hanson Dorsey Scholarship fund. Mr. Joyce Kilmer gave a reading from his poems to the students of the College. On January the tenth, Dr. E. D. Hardy, Superintendent of the Washington Filtration Plant gave an illustrated lecture on Washington's water supply. The lecture was given under the patronage of the members of the chemical society. Glacier National Park was described in a lecture illustrated by motion pictures, by Mr. Lawrence D. Ketchell. Many quaint and amusing anecdotes of the Blackfoot Indians were told by the lecturer.

The swimming pool was officially opened on January the nineteenth. The building, which forms the first part of the new gymnasium to be erected later, is constructed of Port Deposit granite trimmed with Indiana limestone; it is 143 feet long and 55 feet wide. The pool is finished with white enamel brick tile and is well lighted by a large skylight covering almost the entire pool. The marble showers, the floors of white terrazzo, the green enamel finish of the lockers, the manicuring

parlors, the solarium with French casement windows combine to make the building a place of beauty and a source of joy and of healthful exercise to the students. The building is largely the gift of the Alumnae and friends of the College.

The Washington Chapter of the Alumnae Association of Trinity College gave its third annual dance at Rauscher's on February the fifteenth. The dance which was for the benefit of the Gymnasium Fund was very materially aided by the co-operation of the Trinity students.

**University of Washington.**—Upon receiving the news of the break with Germany the women of the University of Washington organized five classes in Red Cross training, to lead to a certificate as nurse's aide in the event of war.

A canneries convention to which all the fruit canners of the state were invited was held on the university campus, February 8, 9 and 10. Addresses were given by the leading canners of the state.

Statistics from the recorder's office show that of the 1,477 women enrolled last semester, practically one-half were registered in professional courses. Home economics leads with 220 students, education has 151, music 120, journalism 57, and the library course is exclusively feminine with 75. Law claims eight women, premedic tne and pharmacy twelve.

**University of Wisconsin.**—The Home Economics Department took advantage of vacant class-rooms and laboratories during the period between semesters and offered a short course to housekeepers. Women from various parts of the state—from farms and from city homes—became ardent students in cooking and sewing and attended faithfully the lectures given on keeping budgets, on caring for children, and on most of the problems that the home-maker has to solve. After these classes were over, the physical education department offered a recreation hour.

Next summer during the summer session at the University, Mrs. Mathews, our Dean of Women, expects to give a course for Deans of Women. Only women now holding positions as Deans or engaged to hold such positions next fall are eligible for the course. The work will be based partly on Mrs. Mathew's book, "The Dean of Women," but will cover also some fields not touched on there.

# NEWS NOTES

## FROM THE

### BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. III

MARCH, 1917

No. 3

#### BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 S. 13th Street, Philadelphia

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

The conferences on professional opportunities for women are proving increasingly popular. Fully four hundred people were present at the February conference on Journalism and Publishing House Work. Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase, editor of *Vogue*, gave a very charming talk on the qualities necessary to a fashion editor. "Women's magazines are looking for a combination of brains and taste," she said. Miss Elizabeth Cutting of the *North American Review* analyzed the requisites for the successful woman magazine editor; Miss Ernestine Evans of the *New York Evening Post* talked of the changed attitude toward the woman reporter: "Years ago women reporters were always looked upon by editors as 'sob sisters,' and relied upon for emotional work only. Now, women are sent out on all kinds of jobs, even to politics, but they still are expected to write from the woman's point of view, whatever that may be." Miss Adelaide Neall, graduate of Bryn Mawr and now an associate editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, gave an excellent and instructive address on manuscript and proof-reading. The talks were illuminating to the many college students in the audience.

These conferences are proving a decided help in stirring up interest in the high school senior just preparing to enter college, and causing her to

think to some purpose. As Miss Bennett pointed out in the December number of the *Journal*, one of our big problems is the college girl who is "eager and anxious but not especially trained, who has, in fact, never thought out what field she is fitted to enter." The high school girl who is perhaps never going to college but is planning to enter the business world after only a year or two of additional training along some technical line, is another person we are desirous of reaching. Miss Puncheon, principal of the Philadelphia High School for Girls, who presided at the January meeting on "Business," had the senior English class of her school attend and afterwards write themes on the talks. Many of those present at both conferences have been high school teachers and will undoubtedly help in the good work.

The next conference "Arts and Handicrafts" will be held at the Plastic Club, 247 S. Camac Street, on Thursday, March 8th. "The Drama" will be the subject of the April 12th meeting.

The following figures show the work of the placement department of the Bureau in 1916: For the year ending December 31, 1916 the employers' calls received were 981 as compared with 690 in 1915. The calls filled were 453 as compared with 354 last year. In 1916, 1,052 applicants registered for work, and there were 631 in 1915. This increase in the number of registrations may be partly accounted for by a greater striving after better paid positions and also by the fact that the state law prohibits any registration deposit. People, even while holding other positions, feel

free to leave their names with us in the hope of better opportunities.

### CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Room 1002 Stevens Building, 16 North  
Wabash Avenue, Chicago

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

The unprecedented increase in business during the last year has extended to this Bureau and we can record January as our highwater mark in number of calls, placements, and receipts. There has been great variety in the kind of calls. Employers have asked for laboratory technicians and chemists, advertising and research workers, pen and ink fashion artists, translators, indexers and investigators. We have sent an editor and editorial assistant to Ohio; have furnished two space-writers in Chicago for the same publishing firm; a county agent to New York, an institutional manager for a sanitarium in Wisconsin, an office assistant in Grinnell College, Iowa, and a bookkeeper for a manual training school for boys in Illinois. The Allied Bazaar called for several temporary executives and assistants.

It is gratifying to deduce from a study of the receipts in commissions that many of our candidates stay permanently in positions with increases in salary and responsibility. We often encourage candidates, however, to take temporary openings, as we find more and more that such opportunities may lead to permanent positions, and in any case give a certain mental flexibility and adaptability which are very valuable in this day of constant adjustment.

The Manager has given her annual talk to the secretarial class at the College of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago, has spoken at the vocational conferences at the University of Illinois and James Milli-

ken University, has spoken and held individual conferences for the first time at Bradley Polytechnic Institute and Ripon College, has addressed twice a group of townspeople, farmers and teachers at the annual Hesperia, Michigan, conference, and goes to Colorado the last of February where she will address groups at the University of Colorado, Denver University, Colorado College and State Teachers College, and will visit the local Collegiate Alumnae Associations in the interests of vocational problems and the formation of a vocational bureau in Denver.

### COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCU- PATIONS

209 Congress Building, Detroit

MARY J. MALCOMSEN, MANAGER

The Manager spoke at the Vocational Conference at Albion this month and met appointments for vocational counseling at the University of Michigan and at the local Y. W. C. A., where a noon talk was given to the young women.

The Bureau is now occupying new quarters at 209 Congress Bldg. That is in the heart of the downtown business district, which is convenient in many ways. This also gives us better telephone service since the Bureau is no longer sub-letting.

A report, which includes a brief summary of the work of the Bureau, and gives what it plans for the future, has just been published. It is planned to use this in a membership campaign which is to be started soon. The small beginnings which have been made toward this end have been quite successful and we hope soon to see the Bureau thriving as to finances as well as in business.

**COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU**

510 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Under the auspices of the College Club of Pittsburgh)

**ESTHER M. SMITH, MANAGER**

The Pittsburgh Bureau is glad to report an increase in the working force of the Office. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors it was decided to engage not only a stenographer but a publicity secretary as well. The publicity work will be more or less of an experiment and may be but a temporary arrangement.

The College Club has again asked its members for subscriptions this year, an appeal that met with hearty response. It is hoped that the College groups also will give financial support to the work of the Bureau.

The placement work has been going on as usual, but a decided need of trained college women with experience has been felt.

A full-page illustrated article in one of the Pittsburgh Sunday papers has brought the Bureau before the public again and is bringing good results. This publicity and the work of our new secretary is coming at a most opportune time, as an Employers' Association has just opened its office to place applicants without commission fees. Just what work that association will eventually do cannot be estimated now, but it would seem that they will have most to do with the laboring classes, and will reach applicants who are now registered with the State and Federal Bureaus.

**INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS**

130 East 22d St., New York City

**FRANCES CUMMINGS, MANAGER**

In the Department for Social Work-

ers there have been noted during the last few months certain interesting extensions of the field. One of these has been in calls from employment or service departments of manufacturing companies. A typical letter from such a department says that a person is wanted who can study the employee and the opportunities of the factory, with a view to putting the employee into position where he will have the best chance for making good and rising; for being of most service to the factory and to himself. Some of our registrants are enthusiastic in work of this kind, feeling it to be a significant entry of the idea of human values into the machinery of efficiency.

For many months there has been in the Department for Social Workers a much larger number of positions registered than could be filled. This as has been noted in a recent issue of the Bulletin, is interestingly in line with the state of the labor market. There has been a tendency toward higher salaries, especially in organizations of the highest standing, though by no means as universal as it should be to accord with the Jack's bean-stalk of the cost of living.

We can imagine two queries immediately arising. Why should there be more positions than workers, when we all know so many nice, kind women and well-intentioned men eager to secure positions in social work? And why, when the demand so greatly exceeds the supply, should not salaries rise accordingly?

These questions seem to lead us back to the same root-trouble—the lack as yet of recognized professional standards.

Standards are forming. It only needs acquaintance with the calls coming in to the Bureau from associations, firms, or individuals to realize this keenly. We are asked for men and women of solid education, of special training for social or civic work, and often, besides

this, for successful experience in some special field. Those who wish to enter the field of social work must recognize this. With all the meagerness of the supply, those registering positions are insisting that they wish only well-equipped workers.

And as to the slowness in the rise of salaries, it seems to be at least partly accounted for by the same slowness in the emergence of professional standards. Intelligent directors, responsible for the efficiency of their organizations, see clearly that they need trained workers. Yet with the general public there often lingers the feeling that the "good-hearted person" may be quite able to do the work. Low salaries and the frequent prejudice against the "uplifter" are natural concomitants of such ideas.

As Bureaus of Occupations we are, of course, keen for standards of work, of training, and of salaries. In social work, as in all professions, personality is an important factor. In social work, as in teaching or in medicine, it is but one factor, however.

We are trying hard to find the equipped workers and urging those planning to take up social work to get sound-training. It is the kindly-wise specialist that is wanted. Social work is one of the most interesting professions on the horizon. It promises to be of increasing dignity. It has high human value. For the equipped worker it is offering wholesome and increasing opportunity.

## **WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION**

264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Appointment Bureau

FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

Dr. Elizabeth Kemper Adams, who was formerly professor of Education at Smith College and chairman of the

A. C. A. Committee on Vocational Opportunities, is this year a member of the staff of the Appointment Bureau, and is collecting material for a book on "The Trained Woman at Work," to take the place of the pioneer volume issued by the Appointment Bureau of the Union in 1910, entitled "Vocations for the Trained Woman," Volume I, which is now out of print.

The whole movement in the interests of the better vocational adjustment of women has advanced so rapidly since 1910, that the original volume is obsolete in both materials and methods. Dr. Adams plans to make the scope of the new book country-wide and to enlist the co-operation, in collecting data, of the various Bureaus of Occupation and of other organizations. She is working in close co-operation with Miss Emma P. Hirth, whose interesting plans for a clearing-house of information about vocations under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Bureau were outlined in the January News Notes. More detailed information about both undertakings and their relations to each other and to other organizations will be presented in later issues.

At a Massachusetts state conference for high school principals to be held March 15-16 at Harvard University, Miss Florence Jackson will speak on the subject of vocational guidance.

Not long ago the Department of the Interior published a list, brought up-to-date, of books and articles on Vocational Guidance. Many of the works referred to were already on the shelves of the Union Library. Such others as were not obtainable on application have now been added to the Union Library through the generosity of a member of the Vocational Committee of the Boston Branch.

The increasing interest of high schools in the subject of vocations for women is shown by the repeated calls for speakers.



For the Vocational Conference at Wheaton College in February, the Appointment Bureau prepared a small exhibit suggestive of its work in counseling and placement which it sent down, together with a set of books on vocational subjects published by the Union.

Applications are now coming in to the Bureau from applicants for the full-year course in Vocational Guidance offered by the Union for next year. This will include educational, industrial

and social investigation, statistics, applied psychology and industrial relations of minors. A large part of the course will be devoted to a study of methods in vogue in the United States and in Europe, to lectures and discussion upon the theories of vocational guidance, to observation and practice in commercial and charitable employment agencies and in vocational bureaus, and to observation and practical experience in selected industries.

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## OPPORTUNITIES IN CIVIL SERVICE

### 1. ASST. OPHTHALMOLOGIST, BOARD OF EDUCATION, NEWARK, N. J.

Assistant Ophthalmologists in the employ of the Board of Education of the City of Newark, are assigned to assist in the examination and treatment of pupils in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics of the Department.

They are appointed at an initial salary of \$900, which is the maximum salary of this position.

Examinations for this position are held by the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission of Trenton, from time to time as the needs of the service may require.

### 2. DIETITIAN, JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The Dietitian of the Jersey City Hospital is in complete charge of the Dietary Department of that Institution. She is appointed at an initial salary of \$1,200 and advances in her compensation are dependent upon her success in her work.

Examinations for this position are held by the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission of Trenton.

### 3. PLAY GROUND INSTRUCTOR, DEPT. OF PARKS, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The City of Jersey City, employs seven Play-Ground Instructors throughout the year and fifteen additional instructors during the summer months.

These instructors must be capable of teaching basket weaving, dress-making, millinery, needle-work, folk dances, gymnastics, etc. They should also be skilled in first aid to the injured. The salary is \$2.00 per day.

Examinations for this position are held by the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission of Trenton, and many appointments are made annually from the eligible list.

## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

*It is intended to notice in this department books and other publications of educational and social interest, preference being given to those by members of the A. C. A. Copies should be sent immediately upon issue to the offices of THE JOURNAL, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.*

### ARMENIAN POEMS

Translated by Alice Stone Blackwell, general member of the A.C.A.  
Boston: Robert Chalmers. Room 616 Ford Building.

When the average person thinks of Armenia he has in mind a small Christian country set in the midst of heathendom, whose inhabitants over-inclined to turn the other cheek, have suffered continuous persecutions from Egyptian and Persian, Tartar and Turk for hundreds of years. Of the real character of the people, their rock-ribbed integrity, their stern, uncompromising faith and loyalty, and especially of their cultural possessions, he disclaims any knowledge.

And yet a civilization contemporary with Babylonia and Assyria should be better known. The trouble is that its history and literature have been locked up in a language strangely local and it is only within recent years that an attempt has been made by educators familiar with the country to bring it to popular notice. Eghiche, an Armenian

historian of the sixth century, has left writings descriptive of the early life of his people, in the days when, strange to say, they were splendid and powerful, and every student of the Near East should be familiar with them. Eghiche was contemporary with Vartan, the hero of the historic battle of Avarais, when the Persians numbering two hundred and fifty thousand strong, descended upon the Armenians to compel them to renounce Christianity and become fire-worshippers. This battle has been the great theme of Armenian literature; it has provoked fiery outbursts of patriotism; it has brought forth passionate songs. Legends of strange beauty have sprung up about it.

Through the medium of English lyric utterance, Miss Blackwell has given us a choice collection from this treasure house. Her smooth, flowing, melodious verse is as spontaneous as if the thoughts of this persecuted people were her own, and her intense sympathy with the Armenians and their sorrowful fate has

caused the sharp, heart-wrung note one detects in such poems as "Little Lake," "Araxes" and the "Nightingale of Avarais" to seem the expression of personal pain.

It will be impossible to speak in detail of the poems. Many of them are beautiful; all are singularly appealing. Certain it is that they should be widely read, not only for the knowledge of Armenian legendary history and the insight into Armenian culture they convey, but as poems pure and simple, worthy of a place in the minds of all who treasure the gems of thought of all countries and all peoples.

In her notes on Armenia, Miss Blackwell gives a number of excerpts from letters written to her by educators who have worked among the Armenians and from notable men who have observed them. She quotes Dr. Andrew Dickson White and Lord Bryce as repudiating the somewhat prevailing idea that the race is inferior. Both speak in emphatic terms of the remarkably strong character of the Armenians as a race and their great mental aptitude.

The book is issued by the Armenian Association of America and the proceeds of its sale will go to the relief of destitute Armenians in the present war.

#### NEW IDEALS IN BUSINESS

By Ida M. Tarbell. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price \$1.75.

Howells' traveller from Altruria might receive a more direct and favorable reply to his question as to where the glass-blowers, boiler-makers, drop-forgers and varnishers spend their vacations, were he to revisit this country; for at no time in the history of the industrial world has so much been done to contribute to the welfare of the employee. Heads of industries are realizing more and more the value of good health in the production of good work and that to be genuinely healthy every man must have some playtime in his life. They are coming to believe that to be a "captain of industry" involves a moral as well as an economic obligation. And shorter hours, a vacation period with pay, amusements, reading rooms and recreation grounds provided especially for the employee awaken in him a reciprocal feeling and cause him to feel that his interests and those of his employer are identical.

In her discussion of this new humanitarian spirit in the business world, Miss Tarbell gives an easily recognized picture of the old way of doing things, and contrasts it with modern

scientific management which is revolutionizing the shop and factory, and proving with absolute certainty that men can do more work and do it better in six or eight hours than they were able to accomplish in twelve or fourteen when little or no attention was paid to conditions under which they worked. Her investigations conducted at first-hand covered a wide range of industries and her conclusions therefore are drawn from many sources. And these conclusions are extremely optimistic as to the ultimate outcome of the relations of capital and labor. There are those, however, who see in the new movement an excitation to further unrest. They detect in the sleeker, better-cared-for employee an awakened desire to share further in the profits of the great industry; to have a voice it may be in controlling its policies, and they point with ominous finger to the examples of upheaval and revolt that have occurred but recently in the very "model factories" set forth so rosily in the pages of Miss Tarbell's book. What is the use of all this effort in the workman's behalf if it only stirs him to ambitions that cannot be realized?

On the other hand the query is raised as to the motives of the "new employer." He is doing this welfare work because it

pays the business, and not for any real concern for the employee, is the charge oftenest preferred against him. Well, then, let him continue to do it because it "pays the business." If sanitation and cleanliness and the restoration of self-respect to human beings are the results of selfishness, then selfishness has its virtues. Business and the world are both the gainers.

Whether the new movement will work out satisfactorily to all concerned remains to be seen. That it will culminate in absolute justice and a general peace in the industrial world we are hardly justified in assuming. But in the final analysis any movement that helps the totality of things to improve upon itself is good, whether or not it is directed toward that end.

#### LA LECTURES FACILES.

By Lawrence A. Wilkins and Max A. Luria. Boston, New York and Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co.

In the happier educational methods of today an effort is being made to invest the text-book with some sort of interest and charm that the student may not regard it as something to be plodded through laboriously and then flung into the corner perhaps never to be taken up again. The authors of this book in elementary Spanish had this

thought in mind when they disregarded the classic Spanish writers and substituted short articles giving information about the countries of Spain and Latin America, profusely illustrated with photographs. Exercises are of course based upon these selections which require working over in various ways the idioms found in the text. These idioms are designed to aid the student especially in furnishing a basis for the exercises on Spanish locutions. Full attention is given to verbs and verb drill and other exercises necessary to a thorough grounding in the language. There is a Spanish-English, but no English-Spanish vocabulary as it is assumed that each English-Spanish exercise can be done by reference to the idioms and vocabulary of the article upon which it is based.

Besides the photographs referred to, which include some of the most beautiful buildings and celebrated tombs of South America, there is an excellent map of Spain with descriptive comment.

#### THE SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

By Annie S. Peck, general member of the A. C. A., New York: The George H. Doran Co.

Annie S. Peck's travels in South America and other parts of the world are familiar to almost every one who reads the

magazines. She has gone into the most difficult parts of South America; has explored jungles; followed rivers as mysteriously hidden as that leading to Conan Doyle's primeval Plateau; has ascended perilous mountain heights to hunt for wonders of the Incas; has visited tombs, galloped over Argentinian plains, and made the acquaintance of widely different peoples. She is therefore well qualified to write upon her subject. In this "descriptive guide-book" as she calls it, she has planned a complete tour of South America. She tells you how and when to go, what it costs, and what you will see by the way. Indulgently she makes allowance for a catholicity of tastes and is prodigal in her provision of entertainment.

Her tour begins with Panama, progresses down the Pacific side and returns along the eastern coast, with divers excursions into the interior by the way. It includes practically every country in South America with the exception of those along the northern coast which she thinks would better be included in a West India trip. Rider Haggard never wrote anything more romantic than the actual things with which one is to be brought into contact on this trip. Lofty mountain peaks, smoking volcanoes, strange yet fascinating deserts, the highest

railroads and the most beautiful harbor in the world; whole cities of the dead, ruins, palaces, ancient fortifications, monuments of a pre-historic past.

"Instead of retracing our steps in familiar ways, let us seek," says Miss Peck, "the strange new world beyond the equator where a brief tour will reveal a multitude of scenes, amazing and delightful, even to the experienced traveller." And certainly no one can read the book without wishing to follow her advice.

#### AFTER COLLEGE, WHAT?

By Robert W. Bolwell. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Co. Price 75 cents.

This book ends very nearly where it should begin. The youth whose uncle has left him fifteen hundred dollars a year for four years dawdles through college, imagining that when he has finished, Fortune will stand ready to pour her treasures at his feet. But Fortune turns her back on him, and he finds him-

self without money and in quest of a "job." Trying to realize on his fraternity pin gives him his first sickening doubt, and repeated efforts to obtain work "compatible with his dignity as a B.A." deepens a half-formed conviction. He has the generosity, however, to blame himself and not his college. After some really creditable perseverance he finds work in a newspaper office and there is where the story ends—a story without much coherence and introducing a rather flimsy love-element.

A defense of "the grind" is brought out in the success of the hero's friend Johnson who by sheer "pegging away" so wins the respect of his professors that a responsible position is obtained for him on the American consular staff at Buenos Aires.

The book although rather crudely written is high in spirit and ought to drive home a lesson to the young person in college who may be inclined to waste his golden moments.

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# Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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VOL. X—NO. 8

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## JAMES MONROE TAYLOR: HIS SERVICE FOR THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN

ELIZABETH HAZELTON HAIGHT

General Member of A. C. A., Collaborator with Dr. Taylor in "The History of Vassar" and Editor of the "Autobiography and Letters of Matthew Vassar"

When Dr. James Monroe Taylor in 1886 became president of Vassar College, the pioneer work for the education of woman in America had been done. Colleges of standard rank had been founded for her. The great state universities had opened their doors to her. And to the casual observer it might have seemed that the cause was won and the future clear. But the maintenance and expansion of a great idea are often as difficult and important as the inception and in the development of the education of women the last President of Vassar was to be a distinguished figure.

Dr. Taylor's attitude towards the education of women, his ideals for it, his personal work for it are all significant, and the faith which he brought to it was unfaltering. In the memorial supplement to the *Vassar Quarterly*, February, 1917, President Thomas of Bryn Mawr college writes of that faith:

"He never in my hearing has failed to advocate strenuously the same high standards of college education for men and women and he was one of the few examples I know of a man who believed in the *same* and not in *different* educational standards."

How little such an attitude could be taken for granted even in the nineteenth century is shown in the words of President Raymond of Vassar who, although a devoted champion of the work of the college, had in 1870 stated in an address that in the field of scientific investigation women have "a womanly work" to perform; "in the economies of science, just as in those of the household and



the church, there is a division according to sex." . . . "The analogy holds too, I suspect, in this particular, that in neither is the womanly office, as a general rule, independent of the man's; and that whenever the two sexes work together, the former is naturally subsidiary and auxiliary to the latter. Everywhere and always, Eve is Adam's willing, deft, and beautiful 'help-meet.'"

President Taylor was not given to arguing the equalities of the sexes in educational work, but his action bespoke his conviction when in 1899 he refused the presidency of Brown University; and the words of his letter to the trustees of Brown attest his faith:

"It has seemed to me, too, that there are more men willing to give their best service to the education of men than there are to give a like earnest service for woman's education. I have been convinced, also, that the position offered me would present no greater opportunity for usefulness than that I now hold. The chance of directly influencing the life of one's time through the young men of a great college is alluring, but indirectly, and in an increasing degree directly, the influence of the educated woman in the home, the school, the church, the state, and society can hardly be accounted as holding the second place."

Fortified by this belief, President Taylor worked for a steady maintenance of a standard of education with no concessions to sex. Each generation sees reactionaries on the subject of woman's abilities and functions. Matthew Vassar faced the views of a British philanthropist, William Chambers, who urged him that a safer investment for his fortune than a woman's college would be a seminary for the blind, the deaf and dumb, or the weak in intellect. In 1873 an American doctor, Edward H. Clarke, published a volume on "Sex in Education" maintaining strenuously that the solution of the problem of woman's sphere must be based on physiology and that woman's organism demanded a different and easier education than man's. And later in the nineteenth century, Stanley Hall's reiteration of Dr. Clarke's sex-basis of education and his sentimental plans for the training of adolescent girls show again the menace to woman's serious education, which President Taylor had to combat.

The tradition of Vassar College had been set by the Founder's famous words: "It occurred to me that woman, having received from her Creator the same intellectual constitution as man, has the same right as man to intellectual culture and development," and

the history of the college has been primarily significant because it was the first great college champion of this principle, and it has steadily maintained it. President Taylor showed the courage of his belief that college education should have the same standard for women as for men, when in 1888, at real financial risk to the college, he discontinued Vassar's preparatory department as a menace to the collegiate standards of work, and in 1892 abolished the schools of art and music, thereby excluding the large number of special students who entered without meeting standard college requirements. These steps, courageous because of the financial risk to the college involved, were essential, as he saw, to the raising of the standard of work.

In maintaining a standard of education without concessions to sex, President Taylor saw also that the subtlest form of encroachment on the right of woman to intellectual training today was the demand for vocational courses and domestic training in women's education. Historically, Vassar was honest at the outset in a search for the special needs of female education, but the courses offered by the prospectus of 1865, in "the peculiarly feminine employment of telegraphy," and in phonography, in room-decoration, in dress, and in house-keeping were never given and the tradition of the college became general culture and solid training in preparation for serious special work in the future. President Taylor's voice was never clearer or more powerful than in his insistence on the liberal education that should give thorough training of all a woman's faculties.

He did not fail, however, to recognize the signs of the times for women and to see that the curriculum of the early nineteenth century must be expanded for the needs of the twentieth. New departments of science were created at Vassar—biology and psychology. The erection of one of the best chemical laboratories in the country answered Stanley Hall's dictum: "Chemistry too" (in the adolescent girl's education) "although not excluded should have a subordinate place. The average girl has little love of sozzling and mussing with the elements, and cooking involves problems in organic chemistry too complex to be understood very profoundly." The department of economics established in 1893 became one of the strongest in the college, and the last gift which President Taylor obtained for the college was the foundation of a chair of Political Science "with the definite purpose" as he said, "of educating young

women in the theory of the state and the duties of its citizens." And in the history of Vassar, President Taylor relates proudly the work of its graduates in social reform in creation of a real domestic science, in scientific reform and investigatory work among the criminal class, in governmental work for securing the life and welfare of the children of the nation. The keynote of President Taylor's ideal for the education of women was preparation for service.

I am anxious to emphasize this, for the material expansion of Vassar during Dr. Taylor's presidency, with the multiplication of stately buildings on the campus and the emphasis on the need of protective personal care of the students in the college, might suggest to a superficial critic a regime of conservative and satisfied prosperity instead of one of aspiration and inner growth. But part of President Taylor's belief for his liberal college of high intellectual standard whose aim was preparation for service, was that a college for women must not *outgrow* its ideals, and to maintain those it must not outrun in numbers its equipment or the possibilities of personal help and instruction for the individual. Therefore, he made great effort to secure additional buildings, to keep pace with the expansion of the curriculum; the idea of a graduate school was abandoned since the college had not the equipment or funds for it; the number of undergraduates was limited to one thousand; and additional educational endowment was sought.

In the last years of his work, President Taylor was persuaded to write the history of the college and the history indeed of the earlier education of women in America, and in two volumes, "Before Vassar Opened" and "Vassar," he traced the pioneer work for the education of women in the south and in the north, the opening of the state universities to women and the significance of the woman's college. The history of Vassar as he has written it is the struggle of the pioneer, well-endowed college for women in its efforts to develop on a par intellectually with colleges for men; and without being faddish or vocational, to prepare women for service in home, community, church, and state.

As significant as his writing on the history of woman's education, is the new administrative plan for the American college which President Taylor published in the *Educational Review*, June, 1911. Having the English colleges in mind, he proposed that the overgrown American college might well solve its difficulties by

organizing separate units of colleges under one business management, with the economy of common plants for all their material machinery, but with separate faculty, equipment, and social organization. The great need for more undergraduate colleges well administered could thus be met by the establishment of branch colleges, which would not have to go through the period of crudity and experimentation which a wholly new institution is virtually bound to suffer; and the problem of overgrowth of some of the existing colleges in which true education for the individual student is hardly possible, could be happily solved. President Taylor believed so strongly in this solution of "The Problem of the Larger College" that in his last report to the trustees of Vassar he stated that he left this idea as a heritage to the college.

Such a slight sketch of President Taylor's attitude towards woman's education and his theories about it hardly touches his real work, nor would a summary of the facts of his administration and the gifts of money and buildings which he secured for the college be more adequate. He was a great educator because his personality was greater than all his theories and his visible work, and his spirit made its impress inevitably upon the students of the college. The point most emphasized in the tributes published in the *Vassar Weekly* and *Vassar Quarterly* after his death was his tremendous interest in individual human beings, his sympathy and understanding, his magnetic drawing out of the best in the person talking with him. That unfailing gift of caring for people was what won for President Taylor the devotion of hundreds of Vassar alumnae. It was also what gave to hundreds of alumnae who teach or work in multiform ways for their fellows their standard for the possibilities of such service.

In the articles already written about President Taylor, strangely enough little has been said of that well-spring of pure religion which was the never-failing source of his life and character. It is difficult to write of a man's religion without using words of too conventional or pious connotation. But no one who worked with Dr. Taylor could help knowing that religion for him was simply there, the secret of things, the motor force. The depth of his religious nature was part of his power as a great educator.

In his life-time various *monumenta* were established in honor of his name: library fund, chair of philosophy, gate to campus, rose window in chapel, Taylor Hall,—a beautiful art building. But his

real monument more lasting than bronze is his living inspiration to the graduates of the college. The larger world of education, too, will remember him as one who (in the words of President Wheeler of the University of California when he conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him) "*contulit ad quaestionum difficilium solutionem in arte docendi fidem profundam, animum bonum, mentem fortem robustamque.*"

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## MAIDING WITH MAIDS

LAURA BELLE STEPHENS

Member of the Illinois-Iowa Branch and Assistant to the Pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian Church, Rock Island, Ill.

*"All Human Affairs Are Characterized with the Divine."—Aurelius.*

In "Tramping with Tramps" by Josiah Flint, I found these passages: "I saw fellow students in the scientific laboratories working to discover the minutest parasitic forms of life," and "I have learned concerning human parasites by an experience, a tramp with tramps."

I, myself, being an ardent student of sociology, when I read these words was led into an adventure with maids and waitresses. I have worked for several years during my summer vacations, for several weeks at a time, among the girls who do domestic service and serve the public in hotels and I find that their life is one of the many economic problems that we have as yet utterly failed to solve. The community has refused to meet the girl who cares for its homes. Who is the community? We are. You and I. One must meet the individual in order to meet the community. To do this one must begin at both ends and work to the middle for a clear understanding and then reach up to find a plane of harmony and happiness.

The maid problem has two sides. Let us study the maid side for a change. Will you, college and university women, who read these varied experiences, follow them with sympathy and understanding? This article consists of a number of anecdotes from

which you may make your own deductions. May some girl benefit by them. The experiences are not told chronologically nor are they placed in the correct localities. They are simply detached bits of fact.

I once entered a home—I mean a flat—where the mother was quite old, and where the daughter in the thirties, and in public life, received me dressed in a kimono, hair down, cloth around an aching head. This young woman presented a decidedly dishevelled appearance and the house was disorderly, dust everywhere, clothes thrown about, the bath room one mass of towels and bottles. The dining room table was covered with left-overs, and the kitchen—well, stop to take a breath—just two wash tubs filled with dishes! The sink and draining board were stacked with pots, kettles and garbage; two chairs were over-flowing with groceries just delivered; the ice box revealed neglect and unsanitation.

I hope the woman to whose home this description belongs is reading this article. Oh, yes, I do, for maybe another maid will not have to endure what I, a maid in disguise, did for four hours.

I chose this place from among several others because it was recommended as a refined home. The daughter was a teacher in the University of. . . . . That sounded good to my B.A. sensibilities, but I was soon disillusioned. The suffering young woman very adroitly talked to me in the living room, which was but little disordered, and told me what my duties would be. Seeing is believing sometimes. I did not want the "job" until the next day; but being a fellow-sufferer from headaches, I gave in to her plea to begin at once; so putting on her apron (my baggage was at the station) I entered the kitchen described. My first impulse was to turn around and tell her who I was, and just what I thought of a University woman misrepresenting conditions to one coming to be employed as a maid. But I did not. I "tackled" the dishes, cleaned up the kitchen, and was ready to get luncheon in a short time. I asked her to plan the first menu and to tell me the amount of food to prepare. When it was ready to serve I saw that it would be necessary for me to cultivate a bird's appetite. There were three of us to eat the luncheon, for the headache had not affected the young woman's appetite, and there was not enough food for one hearty person. Truly, it was disgracefully economical. It is an excellent place for a corpulent maid was my inward comment: "Much exercise, little food and you grow thin."

When I agreed to take the place, I had insisted on keeping an appointment, which I had in the city, for three o'clock. As I left the house, my employer gave me fifty cents and asked me to get some fish for dinner. Later, I decided that I would not return, but what should I do with the money I had received for the fish? I returned it in stamps—I hope she was not surprised. That was too much of an experience for me. I refused to be a drudge in such a place even to get experience. No wonder the lady was having headaches. I was the sixth maid to apply in two days, I found out later at the agency.

It is well to know the other person's point of view, whether it be fellow maid or housewife. When a college graduate goes maiding shall she wear the kind of dress that she thinks a maid ought to wear or the kind of dress a maid ordinarily does wear? I am sure anyway, that my general appearance almost cost me a situation when I started out to look for a "job" on one occasion. I took plain but neat clothes—such clothes as a woman with my point of view would suppose a sensible maid should wear. I went to an employment bureau, and received the name of a wealthy woman in the suburbs of one of our large cities. At her home I was admitted by the parlor maid, who gazed at me with an air of contempt when I told her that I had come to see Mrs. A. about getting a place as a maid.

When Mrs. A. came in, I wish you could have seen her expression. I nearly laughed out loud. I did not know what was the matter, but the whole situation seemed intensely amusing. In a few minutes, I found out from her questions that she doubted my being a genuine maid, but as I answered every question firmly, (having been quizzed by school superintendents had been splendid training to prepare one to meet the equally quizzical housewife), she hired me. In my opinion no ordinary maid could have met that questioning, and I know now I had to undergo it because of my dress—a plain gray skirt, white shirt waist, black hat with a bunch of daisies on one side, and tan shoes with medium heels. I was too much of a contrast to the "dolled up" maid of the usual type and the lady could not understand it. I learned from this experience to seek employment in "frills and bows."

This vanity in dress, I think, is partly due to the clothes the maids see in the homes where they work, and also it must be taken into consideration that they have few opportunities to wear pretty

clothes, the critical "upper classes" condemning this harmless, if not sensible safety valve. Nevertheless, the girl has triumphed thus far and "dolls up" to her heart's content.

The next time, I was seeking almost any kind of "job." I did not care much; I was looking for "color." I happened to drift into an ordinary agency. You know there are different grades of agencies and you meet a class of women corresponding to the grade of the agency. I had spent a very happy two weeks with friends, when the "wanderlust" for a "job" came over me, and to Chicago I went. I found a list of agencies, and started out. I did not like the building, I did not like the elevator, I did not like the men in the corridor—but I thought that young girls who are really hunting situations must face these conditions and so I must go on. There was a waiting room for men and one for women—I was most thankful for that.

I found a large number of women of a very common type crowded into this small waiting room. It was summer and it was hot. The odor—well, I nearly ran—no, I was one of them, so I stayed. I was quite "dolled up" and surely not the same type of servant as the rest of them. Many of these women were between forty and fifty, quite old to be seeking work of this type, and yet, they must earn a livelihood. I learned much from their conversation. In spite of my efforts to join in the talk I was kept out, most rudely to my notion, but most justly to theirs. Why should they talk to that young upstart who had good clothes and was hunting a "big job"? If they had only known that I was there to learn of their life and maybe some day, might in a small way, be able to offer others of their kind a brighter vision of life, I might have been better received.

I wish to protest against the business methods of these agencies from the point of view of the "job hunter," although I recognize the business side of the agency. I was the last one of that group of twenty women to come into the waiting room, but I was the second one to be called into the office. No doubt the office boy had told the manager that there was a "find" in the waiting room. I did not blame these women for showing their resentment in looks and even unkind words. How I longed to stop and talk to them, but I could not do that and carry out my investigation.

It has fallen to my lot to board for eighteen years. During that time I have been in all kinds of homes, boarding houses, cafe-



terias, restaurants, and hotels, where in an interested way I have observed the service. These experiences made it possible for me to accept, without hesitation or fear of detection from failure, a place as head waitress in a dining room that served from fifty to three hundred at a meal. I saw that I had gotten the place because I had made an impression on the man or else he was desperate for help. As I was curious to find out, I took the position. You must remember as you read these experiences that a spirit of adventure urged me on. There was fun and work, adventure and investigation, cause an result, hand in hand. I accepted the offer on one condition, that a friend should be given a place in the hotel also, for I was a little dubious about going alone. That was my first "hotel job," I would not hesitate now. I soon found out that the man was in desperate need of help, since the girls could not stand the vulgar speech and insinuations of the chef. Oh, how my heart ached for those girls who had to stay on. Many a time my dining room girls wept and I had to explain away the stain, console the injured and bring cheer to them. Only once did the chef dare to talk to me in that way. Then I was equal to him and dared him to do so again. You see it was different with me, I could easily afford to lose my place and the girls couldn't. The modern ogre is a hotel chef.

Be slow to criticize the food served to you at a hotel. The humiliation I have suffered when asked to return something to the kitchen has been at times unbearable. We dining-room girls tried to please the customers but we could not get the food prepared as we wished it. The blame fell upon us however, and not the chef. Complaints given at the desk usually fall on the waitresses and not the cook, for the former are plentiful and the latter scarce.

We sometimes think that our waitresses are very fickle and inclined to be immoral. That is unkind and wrong, for most of the girls who do that kind of work are innocent and good. We ourselves drive them to indiscreet deeds. For instance, we go to dinner at eight o'clock, just as the dining room doors close. The girl finishes her work about nine o'clock or later, dresses, and is ready to leave the hotel at ten. Is it wrong for her to take her recreation from ten to one, when you, the cause of her delay, begin yours at eight and sometimes continue it much later than one o'clock?

One of the frequent conditions that I found in private service

was that the servant and housewife are always striving to see who will come out ahead—the housewife, how much she can get out of the maid, and the maid, how little she can do. This is not natural and can be remedied. In one of my earliest experiences I did not realize that a housewife would add duty after duty, as you finished each one. At a particular place one of my duties was to sort all the clothes that came from the laundry, put all that needed mending in the sewing room and the rest in their proper places. I could easily accomplish this in two hours and sometimes in much less time. One day I did this work in about forty-five minutes and thought that I would go to my room to do as I pleased, as my work for that day was done, but alas! the lady of the house found that I had finished that task. She was surprised and fearing it had not been done well, made me get everything out and show her whether the articles needed mending or not. Was I hurt? Yes—my word was doubted—and maids have feelings. She found everything all right and since there was no work, she made some, putting me at several useless tasks. I profited by this experience, however; my brain was keener than hers. After that it took me a day or more to sort the clothes.

I found that spirit over and over again in homes. Do you know the result? It puts a premium on inefficiency. Among the many maids that I know, I found that the majority wanted to do the right thing if they were treated fairly. So many times, I have heard the lady of the house, who employed two or more servants, remark that she preferred a perfectly “green” or ignorant maid or butler, although they did have to be trained, than to get experienced help. The plan was obvious. She was trying to get just as much work out of them as she could, and generally she succeeded until they realized the imposition. Fortunately for the housewife, this realization does not come for many months, sometimes for years. But whenever I found a maid or man being imposed upon, apparently quite unintentionally I enlightened her or him in a way that lessened the drudgery.

For some unknown reason one of my employers was very much concerned about my going to church, after I had expressed a desire to attend. At first she hoped to have the gardener take me, then the chauffeur—but both plans failed. She seemed to fear that I could not find the church after she had given me the directions, although I tried to convince her that I could. She dismissed me by saying that she would see that I got there and so I went upstairs

to dress, while the French maid assisted her. Soon she sent for me and said that I might go with her and her daughter. Such a shock! I took a long chance on the strength of that invitation. Instead of leaving by the servants' door, I boldly walked to the main entrance way and waited—standing. Soon she came out and did not seem to be disturbed, so I fancied I had done the right thing. She called her daughter, a girl of eighteen, and the latter's face was worth a week's salary to see; it so plainly expressed contempt at the arrangement. She walked out of the door, which I had opened and held for her, but as soon as we were upon the porch she turned to her mother and said, "You go on, Mother. I want to see Father a minute and will catch up with you." But she didn't catch up. She was ten minutes late to church.

How did the usher know that I was the maid? Mrs. B. introduced me to him and as it was done so quickly, I could not catch the sign. She was taken to her pew in the best part of the church and I was ushered to a rear seat on the opposite side. To me the investigator, this was a significant incident; but to me the maid, it was an unchristian act. Whether I was taken for a total stranger in that church or whether I was taken for a maid by the other communicants, I do not know. But I do know that not one person spoke to me or gave me a kind look. And they were supposed to be of the spirit of that Jesus, who knew no class, who welcomed the lowly and taught us to treat all men alike.

The pastor of that church was in my employer's house several times but I never heard him say a single word to a servant. It seemed he could not be a pastor among aristocrats and be friendly to their servants.

Can you imagine yourself on an island where you would have no friends, no amusements? A place where you would receive instructions as to work, but no friendly salutation as the family passed, except a freezing, keep-your-place, "good-morning"? A place where you would begin your work at 7 a. m. and continue it until 9 or 11 p. m. Such is the life of hundreds of maids in the suburbs of large cities. You say that I am presenting the exceptions. No, I am not. I can cite case after case. Whenever I lecture on this phase of a maid's life, every lady in the room, if it is a round-table discussion, immediately mentions her kindness to her maid or maids. How strange that I meet this kind of housewife so frequently in clubs but so seldom in kitchens.

There are exceptions to all rules, however, and I am glad to say that some housewives do plan for their servants, but—the neighborhood does not.

Will every housewife who reads this magazine make an effort to give as regular hours as possible to her maid? The usual maid in the usual home is on duty twenty-four hours a day, except for one afternoon every week and every other Sunday. The scarcity of household help can be attributed to these irregular hours. The maid never has a moment that is her own. Why should the girl in the home work more hours than the girl in the factory or shop? Would that we had a law that regulated the hours of domestic service. Quite recently in Duluth, Minn., a servants' union has been formed. It has established a rate of wages based on the size of the family served, claims one day's rest in seven and fixed hours of labor, with extra pay for over time. We are surprised and almost offended at such an action.

On February 1, the minimum wage for women's clothing workers went into effect in Massachusetts. Experienced adult workers are to receive a minimum of \$8.75 a week; inexperienced workers a minimum of \$7; and workers under 18 years of age at least \$6 a week. Are housewives liberal enough to acknowledge the justice of the servants' union as well as the clothing workers' law? To my mind every maid should have a definite work to do in the home with extra hours only when some unusual contingency arises; and when her duties are done, she should be free to employ herself as she sees fit. In many instances I know of the maid taking a long time to dress merely to gain time, which she knows she will not get otherwise. I myself, have wandered about the house appearing occasionally before the housewife for the psychological effect, that it might appear that I was working. I was usually armed with a dust cloth, the weapon of a maid's work, and doing nothing. Yes, I know it is a problem with two sides, but what are you doing to better one of the sides?

Upon one occasion I had a popular magazine lying upon my table when the daughter of the house, who was in a friendly mood, in place of speaking to me in the usual cold manner said, "I am surprised to know that you read this magazine." "You would be surprised to know several things about me," I replied.

She was keen and immediately began questioning me. Mother,

the would-be aristocrat, was gone; father, the commonplace man, was in the city; brother, the run-about, was on a trip; so the daughter, lonely and dissatisfied, found an interest in one of the maids. I shall never forget that conversation upon the stairway. I was planning to leave in a week, and did not care if I were discharged. I had found out all that could be of use to me in that neighborhood. Seeing the real girl arise in her, and having gained her sympathy and interest, I told her a little of my life and purposes; and this girl, who had avoided walking to church with me, became a friend, now that she knew my real status. After that she treated me almost as an equal, and never called me to do things for her unless it was to ask me to see that some one else did them. For instance, she had commanded me to clean her white shoes many times, or get a book from the library. Now it was, would I please ask Mary to clean her shoes. She would call me, to ask which dress I approved for this function or that; whether she should carry this fan or that. We really became quite friendly. Of course, she was an enigma to me; I a new experience to her. As her attitude changed towards me, I did many extra things for her that I would have done for any of my young girl friends. What a pity there could not have been the same relation before I revealed myself to her. I, the maid, would have worked more gladly and more efficiently with that kind consideration.

As a child reflects its mother, so a maid reflects her mistress. As the housewife places the standards, so the community works for them. I should like to see the A. C. A. begin the agitation for a law to standardize the housing of waitresses and other help in hotels. I dare not begin a discussion of this big subject. But I ask that when you are staying in a hotel you ask the girls about the places where they eat and sleep. You will soon see the need of such a law. Many times, when a group of housewives get together they discuss the servants in their homes and their lack of efficiency. When a group of maids get together, they discuss the innermost secrets of the family and how to get the better of the housewife. This general antipathy is a pity. Servants are very loyal to themselves and disloyal to their employers most of the time. There is a constant changing of servants (the average time of continuous employment is four months) but this will stop as soon as maid and housewife realize that a friendly cooperation is the best solution of their mutual problem. The public conscience also must

be awakened to the need of providing entertainment for the girl within the home, who is with the family but not of it.

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## SOCIAL SERVICE IN BUSINESS ABROAD

NATHANIEL M. PRATT

General Secretary of the American Institute of Social Service

The idea of social service in business abroad, (the word business being used in the larger, more inclusive sense), was very dear to the heart of the late Dr. Josiah Strong, the founder, and, until the time of his death, the honored president of the American Institute of Social Service, and it is to carry out this idea that the Institute is developing a Bureau called the "Bureau of Social Service in Business Abroad."

This Bureau is organized, as is the Institute itself, on a non-sectarian basis. It includes young women as well as young men because it finds that the doors opening to young women in business abroad are no less numerous than those that are opening to young men.

It is engaged in the preparation of courses of training for young men and young women who wish to engage in business abroad, with special emphasis upon the languages, social customs, history and institutions of the countries to which these young men and women will go; also upon social science and service, with due regard for the circumstances and conditions of the countries in which these young people will make their future homes.

It will seek to encourage colleges and universities to provide in their curricula, in so far as may be practicable, for the courses demanded for students training for service in business abroad.

It will seek to secure the enlistment of young men and women of ability and character who will volunteer to pursue such courses, and will provide those students during their preparation with appropriate aid and guidance.

It will endeavor to engage the interest of corporations and business firms in its work for the purpose of the employment of the young men and women who have had the advantages of this special training.

It hopes to discover scores of recent graduates from our American colleges and universities who are able practically to meet these standards of preparation, and at once to connect them with business firms and corporations engaged in foreign trade.

Nor will the interest of this Bureau cease when these young men and women have left their American homes. It will follow them to their new homes with letters of introduction to prominent citizens of those countries and with friendly suggestions of kinds of social service which they may find it practicable to undertake.

It also provides for the encouragement of interchange of students of the United States with other countries.

To make the purpose of this Bureau still clearer to the readers of the *Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae*, I can do no better, I think, than to quote Dr. Strong's own words taken from a monograph prepared by him, especially from a portion of it heretofore unpublished which bears directly upon the subject:

"After careful analysis," Dr. Strong says, "I find that fully two-fifths of the entire wealth of the world is in the United States. It is, therefore, inevitable that much of this surplus capital will seek investment in foreign securities, especially in the wonderful opportunities that are opening in South America, China, and other countries in the Near and Far East." (It is interesting to notice that one of the results of the European War has been the hastening of the fulfilment of this prophecy. Already American capital is being invested in increasing volume in foreign railroads, timber and agricultural lands, rubber plantations, hydro-electric plants, traction lines, and many other properties, while foreign banking facilities and exchange are being extended and a rapidly increasing trade and commerce developed.)

"Also, it is inevitable," he continues, "that this over-sea investment and expanding trade will demand the services of a large army of young men to go forth as pioneers properly to represent American business abroad."

Naturally the reader will ask what kind of young men and women are fitted for this work? What qualities of character are necessary? What education or training is adequate?

To these questions Dr. Strong gives earnest consideration: "There are," he says, "three requirements: (1) Strong and well-developed character, able to bear the strain of the unnatural life to which colonists in foreign countries are subjected. (2) Adequate

training, not alone in the technic of business or profession, but also in the social sciences, and in the languages and customs of foreign peoples. (3) High ideals and consecration to a genuine spirit of social service."

In South America, Dr. Strong observed what every traveler has seen—namely, a tendency toward the wreckage of life on the part of many American young men. He quotes extensively from the testimony of educators, physicians, missionaries and others, and observes, "that loss of character, health and life on the part of these young men is not all. The country which they represent is misrepresented and our national character seriously stained."

The young men who are going out to represent American life and business abroad are engineers—electrical, mechanical, civil; scientists, teachers, dentists, skilled mechanics. Others will occupy positions of trust in railroad offices, in banks and business houses representing foreign capital; and still others will have a scientific agricultural training, and take charge of a ranch of a thousand or ten thousand acres. "What a difference it will make," says Dr. Strong, "not only to themselves but also to their employers and to the communities in which they live, if their moral equipment is equal to their intellectual equipment; and if they have been selected, not only with reference to their scientific or business training and efficiency, but also with reference to high moral ideals and character."

"Let us further suppose that a part of the equipment of these young men as pioneers of a new industrial social order has been a course in practical sociology, carefully worked out with reference to the new social conditions and problems which even their own work will help to create. Let us suppose, also, that touching these specific problems they have been made acquainted with the best results of the experience of Europe and the United States; that they are acquainted with the problems of child labor and of overcrowding, and also with the most approved solutions, understanding both the importance and the method of municipal sanitation, knowing the moral value of athletics and capable of giving practical training in many sports, appreciating the necessity of public playgrounds and the value of social centres, and various other vital things that are familiar to social students.

"Can we not see how much such bodies of young men with their wives can do in their leisure hours by wisdom, tact, perseverance



and cooperation, to prevent many of the evils of the new civilization from ever getting rooted? What a splendid illustration of civic patriotism will they afford!

"If the thousands of American young men who are, or soon will be, connected with the great business enterprises which are developing the virgin resources of new continents and organizing the new industries, are conspicuous for high moral character, for public spirit, for honor and probity as well as for business ability, how surely in the course of twenty or twenty-five years will such men be at the head of great economic, social and philanthropic undertakings, and how profoundly will they influence the future of those countries in which they live!

"Are such young men available, and will the great corporations that are developing the resources of foreign countries use their services?

"The Student Volunteer Movement has demonstrated that large numbers of young men readily respond whenever an appeal is made to the finest idealism. There are in every college and university scores and hundreds of young men who are not fitted either by temperament or endowments to be missionaries or preachers, but are fine, manly fellows, earnest and eager to make the most of their lives, who later will enter upon business or professional careers with the same devotion to high ideals as the missionaries, if a sufficient motive or need is presented to them.

"Business firms are today demanding that the young men who represent them either at home or abroad shall be men of worth and character. Doubtless it is as true in South America, China, or the Near and Far East as in the United States, that 'Godliness is profitable to the life that now is.' Many Americans in control of large foreign concessions and engaged in extensive foreign trade are moral, religious men, who are quick to recognize character in their employees as a good business asset. It is safe to conclude that young men who render more conscientious service, who have a better record for health and who do not incapacitate themselves by loose living will always be in demand in every latitude and longitude. Nor will such men be less faithful to their employers' interests because they are interested in the public good. Most employers will recognize that such a spirit of social service is a valuable business asset.

"Moreover, it is reasonable to conclude that when a few such

men have been discovered they will create on the part of corporations and business firms a lively demand for more of the same sort, and that gradually these men who are more fit will supplant those of the other class. In other words, business principles may be trusted to insure preference for thoroughly competent and reliable men of good character."

In interpreting Dr. Strong's great idea in terms of organization and effort, the American Institute of Social Service believes that the work of this Bureau presents the finest kind of social opportunity and will inspire our young men and young women with the desire to share in its benefits.

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## NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

The educational bearings of modern social service are shown strikingly in the extensive series of discussions scheduled to occur at the forty-fourth annual National Conference of Charities and Correction to be held at Pittsburgh, June 6-13. The preliminary program has just been issued from the permanent office of the conference at Chicago. At some point in every one of the nine major divisions of the conference the dependence of humanitarian efforts upon education emerges.

This is best illustrated in the outline of discussions at meetings of the division on child welfare, over which Wilfred S. Reynolds of Chicago will preside. Last year this division devoted its entire time to the relationship of welfare agencies to the public schools. The requirements of modern state programs for child welfare and the organization of juvenile courts are leading features of this year's session. In addition to the National Conference meetings, sessions of three separate associations devoted to child welfare are scheduled to occur at Pittsburgh.

The significance to the city of its local community life has been made the topic for one of the main evening sessions, at which addresses will be made by Robert A. Woods of South End House, Boston; Mary E. McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement, and John Collier of the People's Institute, New York City. At another evening session Dr. William Healy, who has lately been chosen director of the Baker Memorial Foundation in Boston, will

answer the question "What Does Psychology Teach the Social Case Worker"? The psychological trend of many of the discussions lately in social work is illustrated further in the program scheduled by the committee on correction, of which Thomas Mott Osborne is chairman. One meeting will be devoted to the subject of diagnosis of crime.

Avocational guidance is featured in the program of the Pittsburgh meetings. It will be discussed by Karl de Schweinitz of New York, as a new principle in respect to volunteer social service. The division of the conference on mental hygiene this year is under the chairmanship of Dr. Owen Copp of Philadelphia. The opportunities which the public service offers for professional employment of social workers has been made the basis for a special survey. A development of no little interest to teachers is the continuance of a separate organization meeting at the time of the conference devoted to the subject of social service organization at industrial plants.

Rural social problems have been dignified in the eyes of this national conference of social workers by giving the subject a separate committee under the chairmanship of Professor John M. Gillette of the University of North Dakota. The series of discussions he has arranged hinge upon the idea of communitizing the rural mind. A special meeting of teachers of practical sociology is scheduled to occur under the leadership of Professor Arthur J. Todd of the University of Minnesota.

The conference at Pittsburgh will continue for one week. Thirty-five hundred delegates are expected to attend. The president is Frederic Almy, secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo. The prevention of human distress through the operation of all sorts of agencies has been adopted as the main topic of the meeting.

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## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

The Journal expects to print from time to time reports from the various branches engaged in vocational guidance work. Reports of methods used in launching the work and of work accomplished are especially desired.

In California.—The Vocational Committee of the California Branch of the A. C. A. was formed in December, 1916, for the defin-

ite purpose of undertaking a survey of the vocational opportunities open to college women in California. Although information of this sort had been collected elsewhere, it was felt that results of other surveys were not strictly applicable to our situation and that there was a real need for the local information.

The Education Department of the University of California had offered its cooperation and a very satisfactory arrangement was entered into by which University credit was given for the work done on the basis of a final report submitted to the department. Such workers as did not care for the credit or were not eligible to post-graduate work at the University became associate members of our "self-conducted seminar" and entered into discussions and gave reports with the others. Meetings were held every week on the campus at which the work was planned, problems discussed and results reported.

During the two semesters of the year 1916, we had twenty-six investigators at work in the bay region and cooperated with fifty-nine college women and organizations elsewhere. Twenty-four written reports were handed in, covering the following subjects: Agriculture, Applied Arts, Advertising, Interior Decorating, Photography, Department Stores, Real Estate, Insurance and Banking, Municipal and County Civil Service, State Civil Service, Domestic Science, Library Work, Literary Pursuits, Rural Pursuits, Scientific Pursuits, Secretarial Work, Social Service Work under Private Societies, Social Service Work on Public Commissions, Recreation Work, Social Service work under Religious Organizations, Settlement work, and a State report. There were several oral reports and compilations of material not summarized in writing.

The first task, of course, was the subdivision of the field into workable units. This was done after the fashion indicated by the titles of the reports. Questionnaires and other necessary preliminaries were planned, material collected elsewhere was looked into and lists of University women graduates now at work were made from the available sources. The procedure in the individual case has been as a rule, to interview the University Departments most concerned to learn what lines of employment were open to students taking their work and what firms and individuals might be counted upon to give further information. Then so far as possible, employers who might have positions of the type in question were applied to and

record was made of the position open, salary, desirable training, etc. Women now actually employed in the various lines of work, whether college graduates or not were interviewed and record was made of their training and opinions.

The collection of material in regard to the state elsewhere than in the vicinity of San Francisco was put into the hands of one member who wrote to some college woman or group of women in practically every town and city in California, asking for their co-operation in the survey. Some sixty-nine responded and furnished reports on opportunities in their district. Among the several very suggestive reports thus submitted must be mentioned gratefully that of the College Women's Club of Los Angeles, covering their city.

In all, 1,448 working women were reported upon by the investigators in the local survey, 227 of them being college graduates. Six hundred and twelve employers were interviewed, of whom 224 employed women and 110 had positions which were open to them. Professors from practically all the University Departments were reached in one way or another and their opinions and suggestions recorded. Although the investigation was intended to be purely local in its scope, the results obtained are in many cases of very general interest.

The employees' and employers' cards made out by the investigators are now on file in the office of the Alumni Secretary of the University of California for the use of any one interested in employment matters; the reports have been collected and summarized and we hope for their early publication.

The work is being carried on at present along the same general lines. Nine investigators are covering the fields of Bacteriology, Medicine, Law, Moving Pictures, Special Secretarial fields, Summer Work, Independent Ventures and Employment Problems.

In Ohio.—A meeting of representatives from five sections of the state of Ohio was called recently to discuss the formation of the projected State Bureau of Occupations for Women at Columbus. It was decided that pending the ability of those interested to put a worker in the field for the whole state, the sections be urged to secure local secretaries as directors of sectional bureaus. Cleveland already has such a worker and Cincinnati has plans to secure one.

The Bureau in Cincinnati is to be associated with the Women's and Girls' Department of the State-City Free Employment Bureau in the City Hall. Local organizations, of which the Cincinnati Branch of the Association is one, are to raise funds for the salary of the worker who is to have charge of the placement of trained women. The State-City Bureau is to bear all overhead expenses. The cooperation of this bureau, with its experienced and capable director, will be of great assistance in the new undertaking.

It is believed that at first not more than two-thirds of the new worker's time will be needed and that the remaining third can be devoted to the placement and supervision of volunteers.

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### O SEA, THAT KNOWEST THY STRENGTH

Hast thou been known to sing,  
O sea, that knowest thy strength?  
Hast thou been known to sing?  
Thy voice, can it rejoice?  
Naught save great sorrowing,  
To me, thy sounds incessant  
Do express. Naught save a great sorrowing!

Thy lips, they daily kiss the sand  
In wanton mockery.  
But in thine awful heart  
Thou dost not love the land.

Thou dost not love the land,  
O sea, that knowest thy strength.

"These sands, these listless, helpless,  
Sun-gold sands, I'll play with these,  
Or crush them in my white-fanged hands  
For leagues, to please  
The thing in me that is the Sea,  
Intangible, untamed,  
Untamed and wild,  
And wild and weird and strong!"

Mary Effie Lee in *The Crisis*.

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### THE HOUR OF MIRACLE

MABEL PARKER HUDDLESTON  
President of New York City Branch

When I do speak of April, thou dost praise  
The flush of May, when rains no longer chill,  
When winds rock wild geraniums on the hill,  
And rosy petals strew the orchard ways;  
Thou lovest Spring's rejoicing; I, the days  
When earth is startled by the robin's trill,  
And through the forest, bare and brown and still,  
Faint leafage creeps in many-shimmering haze.

Joyful their lot who sat, new-garlanded  
High at the feast for coming of the Queen  
Back to Admetus from the hands of Death;  
Yet better, being her servant, to have seen  
Her eyes first open, dark with lingering dread,  
And, in the silence, caught her earliest breath.

# The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY EXCEPT JULY AND AUGUST

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph. D.

Executive Secretary of the Association  
Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

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The May number of the Journal will be devoted almost if not quite exclusively to the reports of the convention just held in Washington. The college and branch news will of necessity therefore be omitted. These departments will however be resumed in the June issue which will be the concluding number of Volume X and the last number that will appear until the beginning of the next academic year. A title page and index will accompany this issue.

## The May Journal a Biennial Number

Hundreds of members of the Association have written to the editor to express appreciation of the Journal in its new form and this commendation has, we must admit, been extremely gratifying and encouraging. Very few of these letters, however, have suggested changes or additions or further improvements. We should be grateful for any such suggestions. What new departments would our readers like to see established? What subjects would they like to have discussed in the contributed articles? How can the magazine be made to meet the needs of the Association more effectively?

Will the Association not discuss these questions in the branches and let the editor have the benefit of the conclusions reached? It is your Journal; it is your "good money" that pays for it. We stand ready to execute your wishes as intelligently

as nature has made possible, provided only you will make them known.

We print elsewhere in this issue a brief prospectus of the approaching National Conference of Charities and Correction to be held in Pittsburg, June 6-13. Preliminary programs have **The National Conference of Charities and Correction** been issued and can be obtained from the General Secretary, Mr. William T. Cross, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. Some idea of the scope of the conference can be gained by glancing over the programs of the various divisions. Each of these great divisions—on Children, on Community Programs, on Corrections, on Family and the Community, on Health, on Mental Hygiene, on Public Charities, on Rural Social Problems, and on Social Insurance—holds besides its general session section meetings, in some one or more of which every type of social worker can find help on his particular problem. Not a few of our readers are themselves social workers by profession who regularly attend the conference. Many others, however, are giving themselves through committee work in our branches to volunteer efforts for social betterment that could be made much more effective through the information and inspiration obtainable from participation in this great conference.

As the preliminary announcement says, quoting Graham Taylor: "Such a national gathering as that of the conference is like a great burning glass that seizes all the rays of the sun and brings them into one focus of light and heat. Here have been gathered West and East, North and South, black and white, Jew and Christian, Protestant and Catholic, in one bright spot, where, forgetting their differences, they have met, mingled and exchanged values. Without compromising anyone's convictions, with sincere respect for each other's ideals, all these men and women agree to differ, and yet find themselves in substantial agreement both in the spirit and the standards which they exact of each other. Their orthodoxy is big and broad enough to count them all in, because it is the orthodoxy of the spirit."



The college women of Los Angeles are to be congratulated on having worked out a method of consolidating their various organizations. Until recently there has existed there, as in many other cities, not only a branch of the **College Women** Association of Collegiate Alumnae but a **Unite in** College Woman's Club and a number of separate **Los Angeles** alumnae clubs, the latter having grouped themselves into a federation. All of these organizations have now come together in a single body to be known henceforth as the Women's University Club of Los Angeles, whose purpose as set forth in their by-laws is "to unite college women and to concentrate their influence on the problems of social service and the advancement of education, and to cooperate in the general work of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae."

Membership in the organization is of three kinds: College membership, A. C. A. membership, and club membership. Those eligible to A. C. A. membership become members both of the Women's University Club and of the A. C. A. For college membership it is required that the candidate shall have had at least two full years of academic work in a college or university having a four-year course and granting an A.B. degree, and that she shall not be registered as an undergraduate.

The most interesting provision is that of club membership. Any organization of college women is eligible to club membership. Each organization availing itself of this privilege pays annual dues of five dollars. It appoints a representative who serves upon the Advisory Committee of the general organization and may attend any regular meeting of the Club. All of the members of these separate organizations holding club membership may attend the two open meetings held each year as well as the meetings of the Public Affairs Section—a sort of forum for the discussion of public affairs that had for some time been most successfully conducted by one of the component organizations. Any club holding club membership may have the use of the club rooms when available, upon two weeks' notice.

It may be that the Los Angeles plan will prove the solution of similar problems all over the country. Copies of the constitution can be obtained from the secretary of the Los Angeles Branch; and other branches struggling with this problem would do well to give it careful study. Any effort of this sort to concentrate the forces of the college women of any community

in a single strong organization, while retaining the power, the inspiration, the breadth of vision that come from affiliation with the great national organization, should appeal at once to women of sense and training.

The New York State legislature has just passed an amendment to its so-called Military Training Act striking out the provision exempting boys who are "regularly and lawfully employed in any occupation for a livelihood" and placing it within the discretion of the Military Training Commission to accept as meeting the military training requirement *in part* "such vocational training or experience as shall specifically prepare boys of the ages named (over sixteen and not over nineteen) for service directly useful to the State in the maintenance of defense, promotion of public safety, the conservation of the State's resources, or the construction and maintenance of public improvements."

**Training for  
National  
Service**

Under the law as it stood originally only about one-tenth of the total number of boys of the prescribed ages in the state were to receive military training. According to a statement sent out from the State department of Education the State Military Training Commission "is unanimous in the opinion that there should be no such discriminating exemption. Mr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, who is a member of the military training commission, has opposed from the beginning any requirement that would place the obligation of military training upon school boys as such, or upon them only, and has been urging the adoption of a program of universal training which would be broad enough to anticipate all the varied needs of the national service."

The amendment not only removes the essentially undemocratic feature of the original act, which set aside a small group of boys to be trained for the service of the state, but it recognizes the fact that national service may consist in much besides training in military tactics. Under the new law it is possible to provide a program which, while it puts the maintenance of defense as the first object, at the same time recognizes the factors that make sudden and effective mobilization for that

purpose possible. Moreover, such a program has in it elements that will make it of value in other than times of war or peril of war.

In view of the notable part played by women in the present European war it may perhaps be pertinent to inquire why this requirement of training for national service should be limited to boys. In one of her books Ellen Key urges the requirement by the state of at least a year of service on the part of all of its youth of both sexes. If, as the Department of Education has urged in advocating the amendment, this training would be "immensely valuable in the development of material resources and even more valuable in identifying as patriotic service all such activities as this program includes and in cultivating civic and patriotic spirit through that very service and in training for it," surely it is no less necessary for our girls than for our boys. Unquestionably this and similar measures should be passed by all of our states, not as military training bills but as national service bills; and their provisions should include training for national service not for boys only but for girls as well.



## AMONG THE BRANCHES

**Ann Arbor Branch, Ann Arbor, Mich.**—In the recent death of Miss Annie Langley (University of Michigan, class of 1901), the Ann Arbor Branch of Collegiate Alumnae has suffered a great loss.

Miss Langley's chief interest for many years was the advancement of the Drama League. Into this work she put her time and strength, giving her best efforts not merely to the work in Ann Arbor, but to that in the smaller towns through the state. With her help and encouragement many interesting plays were prepared and presented by young women who were working in factories, and in domestic positions, Miss Langley's thought being that by instilling a love for the best in drama in the minds of these young people, she might educate them out of the desire to see sensational moving pictures.

At the time of the A. C. A. convention in Ann Arbor Miss Langley rendered valuable services to the association by the excellent press notices which she prepared and sent out.

For the past two years she had been an invalid, but of late seemed to be recovering her strength and was making plans for continuing her work with the Drama League.

**Beloit Branch, Beloit, Wis.**—A recent meeting of the Beloit Branch was given over to reports of members who had been asked to investigate our city schools. As a result of these reports the Association sent a communication to the School Board requesting that they consider favorably the question of raising the maximum salary for Beloit teachers. At the next meeting of the Board this request was complied with. In the Branch we now have a permanent school committee which will keep us in touch with conditions in our local public schools.

Another meeting was devoted to suffrage when we had the Beloit college women as guests. Mrs. MacDowell, a State suffrage league organizer was the speaker, and during her stay in Beloit a large city suffrage league was organized. A college suffrage league is also to be formed, the Branch and the Dean of Women of Beloit College cooperating for this purpose.

**California Branch, San Francisco, Calif.**—Members of Cali-

fornia's Legislature, recently in session, discovered one thing worthy of notice—that the number of college women interested in educational legislation is growing, and that their knowledge of bills pending is very thorough.

The discovery may be traced partly to the very active Education section of our branch, the members of which devoted the February meeting to a consideration of legislation affecting education and education institutions.

Mrs. Frederick C. Turner, president of the California Branch is National chairman of the Education Legislation committee, and her interest and thoroughness has permeated the entire section. Mrs. May L. Cheney is chairman of the local education section, and her work in that line has been invaluable.

At the February meeting of the Education section five bills pending before the Legislature were discussed and approved. Experts in the field touched by the proposed measures were asked to present the subjects, which dealt mainly with secondary schools in California.

The Education section of the California Branch is always busy. It has an interesting record of achievement but its greatest work has been its encouragement of expert study of educational matters, especially those which from time to time find voice in proposed legislation.

**The Carleton Branch, Northfield, Minn.**—The subject for study in the branch meetings is the relation of religion to education.

On April 18, Mrs. James P. Bird will give a recital under the auspices of the A. C. A.

A scholarship of fifty dollars has been awarded by this branch to Miss Halcyon Page of the senior class at Carleton College.

**Central Missouri Branch, Columbia, Mo.**—The Vocational Guidance committee arranged for a series of addresses to be given before University women each week beginning Feb. 8th, on the general topic, "Opportunity in Vocations for Women." The topics for March were: "Secretarial Work," Mrs. O. D. Kellogg; "Medicine and Surgery," Miss May Guthrie; "Nursing," Miss Lydia Findley; "Dietetics," Miss Louise Stanley; "Social Service," Miss Helen Ross.

The Central Missouri Branch, indorsing the effort to bring worthy dramatic entertainment to Columbia, cooperated with the University Dramatic Club in securing Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Theater for a performance Feb. 16. The plays presented were "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil" and "Nevertheless" by Stuart Walker, and "The Gods of the Mountains," by Lord Dunsany.

The March meeting of the Branch was held at the home of Prof. Walter Miller. Miss Hildegarde Kneeland addressed the club on "The Economic Aspect of the Woman Problem."

**Connecticut Branch, New Haven, Conn.**—Perhaps the most interesting and useful work which the Connecticut Branch of the A. C. A. is just now intent upon is the educational campaign which the Committee on Vocational Information has well under way. The Committee on Vocational Information is a fairly recent section of the Education Committee of the Connecticut Branch and was established last spring for the double purpose of looking into the new educational movement termed "Vocational Guidance" and of establishing an adequate system of vocational information in connection with the public schools.

The term "Vocational Guidance" conveys too little of the general idea involved. At most it inspires those not otherwise informed with the general feeling that there is probably a good deal in it and it ought to receive attention. But when it becomes clear that the purpose of the movement is to readjust for the better the relation between the education and the life-tasks of the individual there is no room for doubt that there is an urgent need in all communities for such work. The New Haven committee decided to use the word Information, instead of Guidance, as more nearly expressing its object. The purpose of presenting vocational information to boys and girls who are still in school is really an attempt to individualize education and thereby raise the efficiency of the individual, in the interest of society as a whole as well as for his own sake. An effort is made to assist each pupil, particularly the child of High School age, to select his vocation on the basis of his fitness for some particular profession or trade; to help him to understand what will be expected of him and to adjust himself to it. This means directing more specific attention than has hitherto been accorded, to children between the ages of twelve and eighteen. It

also means a considerable readjustment of present educational methods, and involves the questions of the founding of Junior High Schools and continuation schools to follow up the child's education after he has started to work; and perhaps the raising of the minimum working age from fourteen to sixteen years.

The Vocational Information committee has assembled many interesting facts about what other communities are accomplishing along the lines above suggested. The work is still young in New Haven but a very good start has been made. The A. C. A. committee has from the beginning met with the cordial support of the Superintendent of Schools, the Principal of the High School, the Student Counsellor of the High School and the New Haven Conference on Vocational Education and Guidance. A course of fourteen lectures for High School girls on the careers open to women is in progress this winter. The talks are given by prominent men and women of New Haven and are based on actual local vocational opportunities. The A. C. A. secured six of the speakers and also organized supplementary excursions to institutions in which the vocations under discussion are actually being carried on. A course of lectures on the general subject in connection with specific problems of vocational guidance is now being presented to the New Haven public for the purpose of general enlightenment. The Connecticut branch with the assistance of the New Haven Conference on Vocational Education and Guidance is presenting the lectures through the Committee on Vocational Information and has undertaken to defray the expenses. The committee has many plans for the future, of which the one most crystallized and nearest consummation is the preparation of a series of pamphlets on the qualifications and preparation necessary for ten representative professions, with the advantages and opportunities which they offer.

**Denver Branch.**—Colorado has a new Bureau of Occupations to introduce. We are young, awfully young—only a day old as this is sent off—and yet we have arrived. We are no longer just in the making. If any other branch is thinking of opening a bureau we want to say the work of organization is not nearly so hard as we thought it would be. Many of us were just a bit timid. We knew our members were enthusiastic; that our December tea room had brought us more in money, publicity and outside help than we

had hoped; yet, somehow, we felt there was a long road to travel before a bureau could actually begin work. For one thing we had only about one-fourth the money necessary to run an office for a year even with expenses cut to the minimum. Our theory of business enterprise was a cautious, old-fashioned one that thought not of credits and borrowings. We were not any too courageous at the beginning of February. In fact we had almost decided our hoped-for April opening was an impossibility. We felt September was our earliest date.

Then came Miss Helen Bennett from the Chicago Bureau of Occupations. She put into us the heart we lacked. She filled us full of practical details and sorely needed courage. She was in the state a week—Colorado College, the State University, Denver University and the State Teachers College all having joined in bringing her here. Her talks at the vocational conference meetings aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the students and left a deep impression. But our local branch was moved by her at just the psychological moment. Her advice and inspiration were carried into immediate action.

Within a week after Miss Bennett left we had procured an office in the Chamber of Commerce building, gotten our telephone address into the new directory, chosen a most capable member of our own Association, Miss Theodosia Raines, as our managing secretary, and initiated a campaign for raising funds from the college women and the college women groups—clubs, sororities, etc., of the town. In another week we had almost doubled our initial sum of money. This we considered enough to start on.

Lest it be thought we boast too much let us hastily add that we are beginning in a very modest way. We expect to have our office open only half time—during the main business hours—for the first five months. And we must work unceasingly to insure the necessary financial nourishment for this young infant of ours. We are far from expecting it to stand alone at the end of the five months for which we have made provision. Our latest idea is to give an amateur circus sometime this summer. We have heard such circuses are profitable undertakings.

As we said before, let no branch that is thinking of opening a bureau hesitate to do so. Once the idea gets you in its grasp you will find it strong enough and big enough to carry you through to the desired end.



**Eugene Branch, Eugene, Ore.**—Some of the graduates of the University of Oregon have long been associate members of the local branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. A short time ago, however, the alumnae of the university, as an organization, joined with the A. C. A. in the holding of its monthly meetings. The programs and the entertaining will be shared by the two organizations, the business only being kept separate. So far the arrangement has proved a very happy one.

**Greenwich Branch, Greenwich, Conn.**—The past two months have brought many matters of interest before the club, and have made the work of the winter more vital and vigorous than ever.

In February, Miss Carita Spencer, visited this branch, and in an informal way told of her experiences at the front in Belgium, and in France. She spoke of the urgent need not only for a continued, but for an increased effort on the part of America to help those so sorely in need. The very small proportion of aid that America has given compared with its own prosperity was not a pleasant fact to face. While Miss Spencer talked the members present worked on the dressings.

At the March meeting, the Finance Committee announced that through its letter of appeal, it had already raised over \$1,100 for the surgical dressings and the committee was hopeful of raising nearly \$2,000. This means an increase in the groups, and in the work. There are now four groups working under the direction of Dr. Harriet Baker Hyde, and if there is enough money raised there can be more material, and more workers. In over half a dozen letters received by the Greenwich branch from Boston, France and Serbia, the plea is "double your shipment. We need all the sterilized dressings we can get."

Interesting accounts were given of the work done among the children of the town who have been organized to work for the soldiers in France.

One member of the club is giving three afternoons a week to six children, who must be in the hospital for many months, and who were troubled about losing so much of their school work. They are trying to keep up with their classes, and they find the work not only helpful, but diverting, during their long days of confinement.

**Lafayette Branch, Lafayette, Ind.**—The Indiana legislature passed two bills that were of great importance to us,—the one prohibition, the other suffrage. We are hoping that our new state constitution will give us even more than restricted suffrage; equal suffrage is our goal, but we are grateful for what we have. The topic of the day is "How are we to prepare ourselves for our new citizenship?" As an association we have tried to meet it. At the library yesterday we had an open meeting and the Rabbi Maxwell Silux delivered an address on "Feminism: What it is and what it is not."

This is the only contribution we have made thus far, but judging from the way people turned out it will not be the last.

**Los Angeles Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.**—The A. C. A. and the Public Affairs Section of the College Woman's Club held a joint meeting in January to consider the problem of employment in Los Angeles where conditions are unique, for here the unemployed not only of our own community but from many states claim our attention with their pressing needs. The first speaker was Mrs. D. C. McCan of the Federal Employment Bureau who explained the broad scope and the ideals of this newly created department and pledged her co-operation to the college women who are attempting to find the right place for the right woman. Miss Anne Mumford emphasized the great possibilities of this work when she told of the Occupational Bureaus in the East. Miss Edith Everett summarized what the committee hopes to accomplish in the near future and the means whereby the bureau will touch the pulse of the department store, factory and general public.

In February the Public Affairs Section of the College Woman's Club invited the A. C. A. to join with its members in presenting a Legislative program which proved most worth while. Mrs. Seward Simons piloted the audience through "The Office Bills Supported by the Legislative Council of Women." Mrs. Herbert Cable, who has made an exhaustive study of legislation for women, stood a rapid fire of questions which followed the discussion of the community property amendment and the feeble-minded provision bill. "Pending School Legislation" was explained by Mrs. O. Sheperd Barnum and "Junior College Legislation" by Miss Charlotte Lord. It will not be the fault of

the A. C. A. or the College Woman's Club if their members are are not informed on state legislation even if there are 3,000 bills to be disposed of this session.

Special honors have come to some of the A. C. A. members who are doing a major share in the civic and educational work in the city and state. Mrs. Seward Simons is president of the Friday Morning Club, Mrs. Arthur Heinemann has been appointed the only woman member of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, Mrs. Denver Mackey has the distinction of being the first Dean of women at the University of Southern California; and the only woman on the State Board of Education who also is the clerk of that body is Mrs. O. Sheperd Barnum.

**Madison Branch, Madison, Wis.**—Meeting with such decided success in the furnishing of a cooperative house for women students, the Madison Branch has undertaken another piece of work in the interests of women at the University of Wisconsin. We have decided to provide a scholarship of one hundred dollars to be awarded a girl, preferably of the senior class, to be selected by the regular committee on scholarships. Though provision has been made for one year only we feel quite certain that it will become a permanent arrangement. A committee is now at work devising ways and means for raising fifty dollars towards this scholarship.

**Milwaukee Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.**—To any branch wishing to produce a play may we recommend "The Admirable Crichton" by J. M. Barrie, and may we also recommend the Milwaukee A. C. A. Dramatic Association and cast, for then the success of the play will be assured. As "we" had no connection with the play other than the part of a delighted member of the audience, we may be permitted perhaps, to say that in spirit, rendering of lines and finished acting the delicious comedy was given full value at its presentation a short time ago for the benefit of our Scholarship Fund.

Each year the Scholarship Fund Committee has struggled with the problem of how to raise the \$200 it offers annually to a graduate of some one of the preparatory schools of Milwaukee who wishes to enter college, but this year its happy cooperation with the Dramatic Committee solved the problem. Each mem-

ber of the Branch was asked to take four tickets at fifty cents each, but had we known that we were to see a finished production of the play each of us could have sold her quota of tickets twenty times over. If this plan of raising the money is followed next year, and the likelihood is that it will be, we shall have a surplus, perhaps large enough to offer a second scholarship.

Unlike many scholarships ours is a gift outright to be used during the freshman year. The candidate is expected to choose her college from those eligible to A. C. A. membership and only once has this been departed from. The candidate is chosen with great care. She must not only pass the requisite examinations with the highest grade, but she must be an all-around girl, healthy, bodily and mentally, and with a fine aspiring spirit.

**Philippines Branch, Manila, P. I.**—The Philippines branch was organized in 1912 under the guidance of Mrs. J. A. Robertson. During the year 1912-13 the total membership reached forty, representing sixteen different universities and colleges. This number did not include associate members who were the next year, and still are, admitted upon the basis of a degree from any college requiring four years' work after the high school.

Each year many new names have been added to our roll until at the present date our total membership, past and present, is eighty-eight, representing thirty-three different universities and colleges. But owing to the shifting character of the American population of the Philippines our present actual membership is but forty-four, only fourteen of whom were members during the first year of our organization.

Owing partly to the changing nature of our membership and partly to the fact that the majority of our members are either professional or business women who have needed relaxation rather than more work, our meetings have been mostly of a social character.

Two plays, one in 1914 and one in 1915, have been given, but owing to the pressure of other work during the past two years, we have not done anything of the kind. Several lectures by prominent speakers have been given under the auspices of the society. For three years we have sent Christmas boxes to the

women and children of Iwahig, the penal colony of the Philippines. Long-term prisoners are sent there, and for good behavior they are allowed to have their families with them, and it was to these women and children that our boxes were sent. This year we placed whatever money we wished to give in the hands of a committee who used it in aiding destitute Americans.

Among our present members we have one librarian, one doctor, one missionary, one translator, one dormitory matron, one in charge of a girls' school, two business women, seventeen housewives and eighteen teachers. We are particularly proud of eight small Americans who have laid claim to our interests during the past year.

In the way of travel during the past year and a half, six members have spent several weeks in China and Japan, one having been shipwrecked on the *Chiyo Maru*; one spent several months in India, Ceylon and the United States, one made a tour of the world, via the Trans-Siberian railway, stopping some time in Paris where she was able to be of some assistance in the Red Cross work; and one was assistant in the Philippine Educational Exhibit at San Francisco. Of those who remained in the islands one made a tour on horse-back through the Bontoc country of Northern Luzon, which but a short time ago, was the home of the head hunters, and ten spent the hot months at Baguio, five thousand feet up in the mountains where the people go to escape the heat of the lowlands. There being so many of the branch members in Baguio a meeting of the Philippines Branch was held there.

The branch would gladly hear from any of its former members and absent members. It would like to know what they are doing and accomplishing. Any letters addressed to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, (A. C. A.), care of the Bureau of Education, will reach the organization.

**Rhode Island Branch, Providence, R. I.**—The March meeting of the Rhode Island Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae was held at the Handicraft Club. At the business meeting it was shown that the receipts had exceeded the expenditures and that the various departments of the branch were in a flourishing condition. It was voted to send Mrs. Walter Stokes Irons, the

branch president to the Washington Biennial to represent the organization. The branch has given a number of entertainments to interest girls in college. The last one was attended by 180 girls, mothers and teachers. It was reported that the amount needed for the Rhode Island scholarship was almost complete.

The speaker for this meeting was Mr. Karl Koopman whose narrative of personal experience in Turkey the year after the war broke out was of thrilling interest. Mr. Koopman was a volunteer hospital worker for a time in Turkey.

**San José Branch, San José, Calif.**—The San José Branch at a recent meeting discussed educational opportunities for women, and vocational work in the city. Miss Clara Smith, of the Social Service committee, stated that some of the younger members of the association were supplementing the survey investigations of some of the normal students in friendly visiting and "big sister work" under Mrs. Brattan and Miss Porter. It was requested that other members and their friends assist in the movement. Miss Williston of the Vocational Opportunities Committee, reported that written articles received from other branches would be printed in the high school paper showing the increasing opportunities for work by women other than in the profession of teaching. Mrs. Davy, of the Belgian Relief Committee, reported that \$2,030, had already been pledged for the help of the Belgian children, and that this committee is now the nucleus of a larger committee of the community engaged in the work of securing additional funds. The support of one child in Belgium for one year was agreed to by the association.

Dr. Edwin A. Snyder, state commissioner of vocational education spoke at the last meeting of the Branch on various phases of vocational school work. Concerning the assistance which the government would give toward vocational work, Dr. Snyder spoke particularly of the bill providing for education of people over fourteen years of age. "It isn't only children," he said, "who need education. Mothers and fathers need it too." Then he told of the tremendous strides made in the work of the evening schools of the state. "The evening schools of the state," he said "have gained 20,000 pupils in the last two years. They have been practically trebled in that time."

**Seattle Branch, Seattle, Wash.**—We are trying an experiment in our branch in the plan of meeting. We have always had an afternoon meeting with a social hour and tea following. We now have a monthly luncheon and follow it with the meeting. Everyone is enthusiastic about the new plan, and it has brought out a larger attendance. Other branches contemplating a change of arrangement may find it stimulating to try our plan.

**Southern Colorado Branch, Colorado Springs, Colo.**—The Vocational Guidance Committee of this branch has undertaken work among the senior and junior girls of Colorado College, the senior and junior girls of the Colorado Springs High School and the eighth grade girls. The meetings for the college students were held in Bemis Hall on the campus and were well attended. Occupations other than teaching were presented by women who have been successful in different fields. Earlier in the season talks were made on secretarial work and on insurance as a business for women. On February 8th, social service opportunities were outlined and detailed, addresses were made by Mrs. Earley, the local policewoman and Miss Harvey, the school nurse. Miss Helen M. Bennett of the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations visited Colorado College on February 19th and again on the 24th, holding conferences and speaking on openings for college women. The students listened eagerly and sought her advice. Besides securing these speakers, the committee made a canvass of the senior and junior women. Each student indicating that she wished to enter a non-teaching occupation was assigned to an adviser in the line of her preference.

All the girls in the senior and junior classes of the high school were invited to a tea when short talks on journalism, government positions, nursing and library work were given.

The eighth grade committee consisting of A. C. A. members who teach in the public schools reached about 100 girls in the preliminary canvass. The results were classified and an outline made of the talks needed. This committee plans to present department store work and stenography at a meeting held in school hours. The superintendent of the city schools is in favor of the work of this committee and has promised to grant school time for meetings and to buy books on Vocational Guidance for the use of the teachers.

**Tacoma Branch, Tacoma, Wash.**—Representatives from the

Seattle, Spokane and North Yakima branches attended the March meeting of the Tacoma Branch. Mrs. A. L. Carr, vice-president of the North Pacific section was present and spoke very interestingly on what the other branches of the section are doing. The April meeting is to be an open one in charge of the Civic and Social Service sections. The Drama section held a meeting on March 12 at which Bernard Shaw's plays were discussed, and another on the 26th when the subject was "Oscar Wilde." This section will soon give an "Irish Evening" when two plays will be given—"The Land of the Heart's Desire" by Yeats and "Spreading the News" by Lady Gregory. The charities and corrections of Tacoma are being studied by the Civic section.

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### NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

**Barnard College.**—Announcement has been made of the following promotions in the faculty of Barnard College for 1917-1918: Eleanor Keller, A.M., instructor in chemistry, to be assistant professor; Maude A. Huttman, Ph.D., instructor in history, to be assistant professor; and Louise H. Gregory, Ph.D., instructor in zoology, to be assistant professor.

The trustees have accepted from the friends of the late Jean Willard Tatlock, of the class of 1895, a fund of \$1,250 to endow a prize in her memory. The income of this fund will be awarded each year to the undergraduate student most proficient in Latin. Miss Tatlock was one of the most able and devoted alumnae of Barnard College. For twenty years she taught Latin in Miss Spence's School. For some months before her death she had been acting as chairman of the alumnae committee on the co-operative dormitory. It was as a result of her careful investigation and report that the dormitory was organized.

Alumnae Day was celebrated at Barnard on Saturday, February 24, when all alumnae and undergraduates were invited to meet at the college to renew old acquaintances and make new ones. There was an informal entertainment in Brinckerhoff Theatre, including the performance of three short plays by the undergraduates—one of them an original play written by Cornelia Geer, 1917, in Professor Baldwin's senior course in story- and play-writing; and later there was a general reception.



Under the auspices of the Committee on Employment of the Associate Alumnae, the annual vocational meeting was held on March 14. Mrs. Edgar C. Leaycraft, president of the board of directors of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, and Miss Frances Cummings, manager of the Bureau, spoke. As an evidence of the increasing tendency among Barnard graduates to enter fields of work other than teaching, it may be noted that, of 63 members of the class of 1916 who have reported paid occupations, 33 are teaching and 30 are in other positions. Although incomplete, these figures are significant.

Dr. Mary Alice Emerson, of the English Department, is the dramatic director of the Boston Playwriters' Club. She has recently given a number of lectures on dramatic subjects, and has also written and produced at the Union Congregational Church, Boston, a historical pageant entitled "Faith of Our Fathers."

The Teachers' Courses for the present year have a total enrollment of 500—a number greater than in any previous year.

The work on the catalogues of the various departments is now in progress, and the department catalogues will appear during the next few weeks. A change has been made in the date of the appearance of the Year Book which shows the total enrollment for the year. This change in the date of publication has been made necessary by the recent establishment of the Summer Session. From present indications, the total registration for the year in all departments will be fully 3,200—an increase of 600 over the figures of the previous year. Boston University now ranks third in New England; it is surpassed in attendance by Harvard and Yale, only, and is already within 100 of the Yale registration.

The plans for the Summer Session are approaching completion. The session will begin on Monday, July 2, and close on Saturday, August 11. Among the professors connected with other institutions who will teach are Dr. Frank M. Anderson, professor of history at Dartmouth College; Dr. Arthur L. Eno, formerly of Pennsylvania State College; Mr. P. W. Horn, superintendent of schools in Houston, Texas, and Professor Stewart L. Mims, of Yale.

**Brown University.**—Plans have been made for organizing the women at the Women's College, both the staff and the students, so that they may render intelligent service to the city

and nation in the event of war. The work is in charge of a committee made up of the women of the staff of the college and of five girls appointed from the student body. The duties of this committee are as follows:

To make out a list of all the types of work which will be needed in time of war, which are various, as the work of the English women has proved; to make out a list of the staff and students who are willing and able to offer their services; to make out a list of things which they can do, in order to place them as efficient workers; to make out a list of the students who have the time and money to prepare themselves for work requiring special training; and to select and become familiar with all the agencies through which they may work.

There will be no organization with officers, but the committee will work in co-operation with the agencies already in existence and with any city organizations which may be formed in case of war. There is no intention of urging the students to offer their services, and those who wish to work need not necessarily work through this committee. The plan is simply to furnish information to those in the college who do not know how to place their services.

A sum of money has been given to the college by the Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs, to be distributed among some of the students who need money. Part of the money was an honorary gift to a student on account of the quality of her work.

More than one hundred and fifty high school girls, their teachers, mothers and friends, were entertained at the Women's College on Saturday, March 3, under the auspices of the Rhode Island Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. They were welcomed by Dean King, and addressed by graduates of the University of California, Brown and Wellesley. All the high schools in the city were well represented, the Classical High School sending thirty-six girls; and many of the high schools in different parts of the state were represented, some of the girls coming so far that they gave up the whole day to the trip. There were twenty-seven mothers and thirteen teachers present.

**The Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.**—This School at the request of the Town and Country Service Department of the National Red Cross, has offered this year, with the co-operation of the Public Health Nursing Agencies of Chicago,

two courses for public health nurses. The first course, eight months in length, opened with an enrolment of six; and the second, a four months' course, which opened March 5, has an initial enrolment of fifteen. Only graduate nurses are admitted to these courses.

**Colorado College.**—Miss Ruth Loomis who has been connected with the College for twenty years, has announced her resignation, but the trustees are urging her to remain until the end of the year. She resigns on account of ill health. During her tenure of office, Miss Loomis has supervised the planning of three residence halls for women, has fostered the Student Government Association, has promoted democracy in the literary and dramatic societies and has been recognized generally as a pioneer in the establishment of a separate, independent life for women in a co-educational institution.

Miss Marion Churchill of Arlington, Mass., a graduate of Radcliffe of the class of 1906, will succeed Miss Loomis.

With the co-operation of the local Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Miss Loomis secured the services of Miss Bennett, head of the Chicago Bureau of Occupations, who gave public addresses and private interviews to young women of the Junior and Senior classes, showing them the opportunities open and the preparation required for work in other lines than teaching. Miss Bennett also gave an address to all the young women, emphasizing the fundamental value of college training for all vocations. Other lectures at the College have been given by Mr. Granville Barker and Miss Ida Tarbell, the former having for his subject "Why worry about Art" and the latter "Industrial Idealism."

Prof. Marie Sahm was advanced at the beginning of the university year to the head of the department of Fine Arts and to the full professorship of History of Art and Classical Archaeology.

**Elmira College.**—On February 17, the students gave an original musical comedy, entitled "Enchantment" at the Lyceum Theater. The words for it were written by two of the seniors, Gertrude Goldberg and Miriam Elkins, and the musical score by a sophomore, Helen Fromer. It was directed by Miss Morrow and Miss Van Duyn, of the faculty, and was under the auspices of Thespis, the dramatic society. The costumes were very beautiful, and the dances and songs exceptionally clever.

The alumnae voted unanimously to recommend to the trustees that the first building erected at the college and known hitherto as the main building should bear the name Cowles Hall, in honor of the first president and founder of the College. The Buffalo alumnae have pledged themselves to furnish the new infirmary which the College is contemplating opening next year. The construction of the new Alumnae Hall is rapidly progressing, and there is no doubt that the building will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next college year. The new Fassett Commons will be opened with a dance on Friday evening, April 13.

Miss Julia Moesel, of the graduate school of Cornell, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Biology, Botany and Zoology at the College.

**Goucher College.**—The outstanding event of March is the announcement by President Guth of the completion of the supplementary endowment of \$1,041,278.45 and the receipt of the first installment of the conditional subscription promised by the General Education Board in November, 1914. The first million-dollar campaign was completed in April, 1913, after a remarkable effort on the part of trustees, alumnae, undergraduates and friends of the College. This was almost a life and death struggle to liquidate the indebtedness of the college, due to insufficient endowment. Today, the college is absolutely free from debt and \$347,436.17 of the second million is now in hand in addition to the check for \$115,812.06 just received as the pro-rata subscription of the General Education Board. This money is available *in toto* for the permanent endowment and places the institution on a sound financial basis. This splendid result has been brought about by President Guth in three years.

The Committee on Appointments and Vocational Guidance is running a series of articles on special vocations in the "College Weekly" and is also arranging for several talks on the outlook for college graduates in various fields other than teaching. On March 1, Miss Harriet Eager, Goucher 1913, who is on the staff of the "Woman's Magazine," gave a talk to students interested in journalism, setting forth the obstacles to success and the ultimate compensations that reward those who are both gifted and persevering. Miss Florence Jackson of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston is scheduled to address the college early in April.

The great dramatic event of the year will be the Senior play on the 16th and 17th. Departing somewhat from the traditions of former classes, the Class of 1917 will present a distinctly modern play by Percy MacKaye: "A Thousand Years Ago." Interest centers not so much on the play chosen, however, as in the fact that the class, inspired perhaps by the recent visit of the Portmanteau Players, is constructing and painting its own scenery and designing and making the sixty-five costumes required for the production.

**Lake Forest College.**—The second Summer School of Landscape Architecture will be held at Lake Forest College during the six weeks from June 25 to August 4, 1917. Instruction will be given by Professor Ralph R. Root of the University of Illinois, Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson and Mr. N. P. Hollister. Two private arboreta that are particularly rich in plant material have been placed at the disposal of the school for plant study. A three weeks' course in city planning is included in the work of the school.

The trustees have just authorized the construction of a new heating and electric lighting plant, to be installed immediately, at an expense of \$75,000. Four new Faculty houses, erected during this year on the college campus, will be ready for occupancy in April.

Sherwood Eddy on Sunday, March 11, presented the work of the Christian Association in the prison and concentration camps of the countries at war, and as a result of this presentation, the Student Council has voted to raise \$1,500 among the students for the support of this work.

**Mount Holyoke College.**—The "senior show" was given this year early in March. Usually the plays are light musical comedies or based on local subjects. This year "The Owl's Feather," an Irish fairy play, was given. It was composed, written, staged, and produced by members of the Senior class, and, as always, was kept a profound secret until the night of its production, not even the make-up of the cast being previously known. The play was written by Helen Mobert of Windsor, Connecticut, and Gladys Whitehill of Watertown, Massachusetts.

A modern equipment of shower baths with central control has been installed in the gymnasium at a cost of over eight thousand dollars. This makes it possible for forty-eight girls

to receive at the same time a bath of carefully regulated temperature, decreasing from 105° to 60° or below. The water in each bath compartment comes from two opposite directions, striking at the same time the chest and the back with the so-called "brush" effect.

The students in the class in Advanced Problems in the department of Economics and Sociology have been asked to co-operate in the Public Health Work in the State of Massachusetts, now being done under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The class will start work on the birth and death statistics of Framingham, the town which has been selected as the site for the health and tuberculosis demonstration. A fund of \$100,000 has been furnished by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The plan includes the discovery of all open, active cases of tuberculosis in the community at the earliest possible moment, and the thorough examination of all people who are willing to co-operate with the committee in order to detect incipient cases.

An interesting collection of Bibles has been on exhibition in the College Library. Some of these books are very rare, and others are of value because of their former owners, or donors. Twenty-four languages and dialects are represented.

**Oberlin College.**—Shansi Day in Oberlin stands for one of the finest opportunities the college has to offer its students to help in outside fields. In 1881, the senior class of the college, inspired by a professor of church history in the Seminary, formed the China Band, for the promotion of education in China, with the undeveloped field of Shansi for its work. From that interest has grown our present day Shansi Academy with its chain of elementary schools, which has been supported thirteen years, entirely by the college students, alumni and friends who help to make up the yearly budget of \$5,000. A day is given up to an anniversary service each year when pledges are made; and during the last five years, the pledges have increased from \$1,997 to \$3,700 in 1917. The loyal relations between the two schools is shown in the interchange of students. The principal of the Academy is a Chinese graduate of Oberlin with the class of 1906, and some of our men are teachers in the Academy, notably Paul Leaton Corbin, whose work was begun after the Boxer uprising in which so many

Oberlin people lost their lives. In 1907 the memorial Academy at Taiku was opened.

**Ohio State University.**—Registrations at the Ohio State University bring the total enrollment for the second semester to 4,486, an increase of 218 over figures last year. The largest proportionate gain was in the department of applied optics, that registered an increase of over 300 per cent.

Seventeen scholarships of \$250 each and 11 fellowships of \$500 each will be presented to this year's graduating class at the University. Fellowships will be granted only to those having the degree of M.A. or its equivalent. Scholarships are open to those who have acquired the baccalaureate degree. Both scholarships and fellowships are awarded on a basis of merit, irrespective of the department in which the student wishes to study.

Inspecting munition factories all over the country and at the same time attending the Ohio State University has been the experience of a freshman in the College of Engineering, Alfred S. Sampierre. He is Canadian by birth, but received much of his education in a German gymnasium in Berlin, where his father was located in a government position some years ago.

**Ohio Wesleyan University.**—A Delaware, Ohio Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae was recently organized with thirty members. The officers elected were: President, Professor Clara A. Nelson; Secretary, Mrs. Kathryn Sisson McLean; Treasurer, Miss Alice Kellogg.

A successful Vocational Conference was held recently under the auspices of the Woman's Student Self-Government Association. An inter-change of speakers was made with the State University and was of mutual benefit. The following subjects were discussed by experts: "College Women in Department Stores," "Nursing as a Vocation," "The Young Women's Christian Association Work as a Profession," "Women in State and County Institutions," "Playground Work."

**Pomona College.**—Miss Grace E. Berry, Dean of women, is on leave of absence for the second semester. The physical director for women, Miss Laura C. Squire is Acting-Dean.

Professor George Herbert Palmer, who was Johnson Lecturer at Pomona in 1914, visited the college recently and addressed the students.

Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich of Minneapolis gave in March her

course of six lectures on "Social Morality" to the women of the college.

**Radcliffe.**—The annual meeting of the Naples Table Association for Promoting Laboratory Research by Women will be held at Radcliffe on April 27 and 28.

By a vote of the Council, Radcliffe has been made for the fifth year, a contributor of \$100 to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. This entitles the College to send to the Laboratory in the summer of 1917, one student for research or two students to take courses of instruction.

On March 27, Dr. Lillian Welsh, Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in Goucher College, spoke to the Radcliffe students. Her subject was "American Women in Science."

The speakers at the annual luncheon of Phi Beta Kappa were President Briggs, Dean Boody, Professor Edward S. Sheldon, Professor Edward K. Rand, and Mrs. Lionel S. Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody).

On the invitation of Dr. Karl Muck, a chorus from the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Harvard Club sang the "Song of Fate" by Brahms, and "I Wrestle and Pray," a choral by Bach, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Pension Fund Concert on April 1. The chorus was trained by Dr. Archibald T. Davison, who is an instructor in music in both colleges.

**Swarthmore College.**—The Young Women's Christian Association has organized an Eight Weeks' Club training class for practical Y. W. C. A. work. Miss Jessie Field, Secretary of the County Work for the National Board, organized the class; Miss Lillian Shaw, physical director for the women, will act as leader. The association entertained a High School Club of Y. W. C. A. girls from Germantown recently.

Miss Elizabeth Haight, of Vassar, gave an illustrated lecture on "Horace's Sabine Farm" at the regular meeting of the Classical Club on February 16, in Sproul Observatory.

Dr. Katherine Blackford, character analyst, spent two days at Swarthmore recently, analyzing undergraduates. Three Swarthmore women and fifteen men arranged special interviews with the noted psychologist.

Miss Mary Corwin Lane, instructor in Greek and Latin, 1901-6, is now "somewhere in France" where she has been do-



ing relief work for nearly two years. A part of the time she has spent working in a soup kitchen.

**Vassar College.**—The observatory is fortunate in having Dr. J. Van der Bilt temporarily engaged as a research associate working on the measurement of photographic plates with the stereo-comparator. Dr. Van der Bilt is connected with the Astronomical Observatory of the University of Utrecht, Holland, and has been in America for several months at the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory in Pasadena, California. He sailed for Europe on the Ryndam which, although 3,000 miles from New York, was forced to return to this country when the new war zone was declared. The Observatory has a small research fund, and was fortunately able to take advantage of Dr. Van der Bilt's temporary stay in New York to have him carry on this special work.

The honor list of the senior class has been announced by the faculty. It includes twenty-nine seniors and six more are given honorable mention. The list is notable for the fact that many of the students on it have been particularly prominent also in extra-curriculum activities, as it includes three of the officers of the senior class, some of the best actors in the college, the editors of the literary monthly and the Weekly News, several girls who have taken part in intercollegiate debates, and members of the college orchestra. The twenty-nine who received honors have all been elected members of Phi Beta Kappa, six having received that honor in their junior year.

The following fellowships were awarded by the Faculty at its meeting on March 5, 1917:

Graduate Fellowships: Miss Grace Maynard Hadley, Miss Margaret Kincaid, Miss Helen Margaret Dumond, Miss Althea Jane Granger.

Vassar Students' Aid Society Fellowship: Miss Florence Beard Bracq, '13.

Sutro Fellowships: Miss Margaret Merriam Sherwood, '12, Miss Olive Madeleine Lammert, '15, Miss Georgia Williams Leffingwell, '13.

Babbott Fellowship: Miss Mildred Allen, '16.

The Vassar Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society voted - to award each year a Phi Beta Kappa prize to the senior who, among those receiving graduate fellowships from Vassar, had

the highest record for her four years' course. A prize of fifty dollars was awarded this year to Helen Dumond.

**University of Washington.**—An exchange of professors has been established with the Instituto Comercial de Valparaiso, Chile. Professor Benjamin Oyarzum of the South American university, arrived on the campus recently to assume a chair in the Spanish department, while Professor Charles M. Strong, until the beginning of this semester, a member of the faculty of Washington's English department, has gone to Chile.

The agitation of the senior council, the student advisory body, for the abolition of senior examinations covering all major subjects, has resulted in favorable action by fourteen departments with possibly more to follow. The faculty decided to leave settlement of the question to the deans of the various departments, and action is being taken by the heads in accordance with the requirements of the different curricula.

The third annual Housekeepers' Conference will be held on the University of Washington campus from April 16 until April 20. The first conference was inaugurated by Mary F. Rausch of the home economics department, who is still active in the work of carrying on the convention. The conference will have a wider scope this year than it has had the two previous sessions. The program will include cooking demonstrations, lectures on culinary art, clothing, interior decorating, the most difficult problems in housekeeping, and on physical education for women.

Washington will present for the first time this spring a Greek tragedy staged in an amphitheatre. Sophocles' *Antigone* is to be produced by the Classical club, the Dramatic Association, the college of fine arts and the physical education department.

**University of Wisconsin.**—A two days' convention of more than sixty-five official or unofficial outside delegates, representing the Women's Athletic Associations of ten different states and twenty universities and colleges was held at Wisconsin, March 9 and 10. As this was the first convention of the kind in this part of the country wide interest was created, as was shown by the fact that girls came from as far as Sweet Briar, Virginia, and the Universities of Colorado and Washington (State).

In the two days were included three open meetings for reports and discussions, closed sessions for the transaction of

business, basket-ball and baseball games, a swimming meet, a banquet and a sight-seeing trip. A constitution was adopted and plans were made for the conference becoming a permanent organization to include colleges throughout the country. The next one a year from now, is to be at the University of Chicago. Other resolutions formed were to discourage intercollegiate athletics but to encourage the keeping of tournaments and records, and exchange by mail; to favor close inter-relation between the departments of Physical Education and the Athletic Associations; to adopt Spaulding's rules as the official rules for all games, and to require good sportsmanship and satisfactory scholastic standing for eligibility to teams.

At the time of the Athletic Conference the third annual conference of Deans of Women of the Normal Schools and Colleges of Wisconsin was also held in Madison. Thirteen representatives from schools outside Madison, besides the five members of the Dean's staff in the university, were present for the discussions on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, March 9 and 10. Miss Cooper, Dean of Women at Beloit, presided. Besides the discussion of questions of policy and administration, reports were given from the meeting of Deans of Normal Schools recently held in Kansas City and a most instructive talk on fire protection was given by a member of the State Industrial Commission. After the adjournment of the Saturday morning meeting and a visit of inspection of the cooperative houses, the Deans with some of the women of the University faculty had luncheon together and discussed informally some of the still unsettled problems.

We also have had a vocational conference of exceptional interest recently, which was followed by a visit from Dr. John R. Mott and his corps of workers. A large convocation was arranged for the afternoon of Washington's Birthday at which Dr. Mott spoke on the situation in Europe and the need for help from America—especially from American college students. The next three days were given over to religious meetings and personal interviews under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. with the cooperation of the local churches, Dr. Mott holding conferences with the men and Miss Bertha Conde with the women. The enthusiastic response given to all these efforts was most significant of the interest in religious problems that pervades even the twentieth century university.

# NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

## BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. III

APRIL, 1917

No. 4

### BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 S. 13th Street, Philadelphia

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

The demand for the college graduate-stenographer continues so great that the managers are still encouraging many girls who are anxious to hold executive positions, to study stenography. Sometimes there are arguments against this as when Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook of Hemphill, White & Chamberlain, announced at the Conference on Business that stenography was not an opening wedge but rather side-tracked a girl, as the better stenographer she was, the more she was kept at her stenography. Miss Amy Ferris, on the other hand, who spoke at the Conference on Arts and Handicrafts, told one of the managers that she required her subordinates to be college graduates, with art training and a knowledge of stenography.

The following is the latest contribution to the discussion from a college woman who is connected with the advertising department of a large publishing house:

"That stenography and typewriting are not the only avenues of approach for a college girl entering the business world is testified to by some of the Research Bureaus maintained by business concerns. "Research" is a much overworked word it is true, but, analyzed,

it is illuminating as to the qualities of mind necessary to the girl who would enter this field. If the girl has successfully handled work requiring close study of masses of original material—which is the first step in research; if she has learned to judge from a given mass of data what striking conclusions to draw—which is quite as necessary a step in research, she will be valuable to any business concern maintaining such a department, whether her training has been in sociology, history, economics, or the sciences.

Typical of business research is the work being done by the research departments of advertising agencies and advertising departments of publishing houses. Their aim is to study the vast retailing and jobbing fields of the various industries in order to get a complete understanding of the merchandising conditions and so be better able to build constructively. For advertising, as one of the potent selling forces, can be understood and used successfully only when the whole sales scheme is comprehended.

At present many of these departments consist of investigators—men who gather the original matter in interviews with retail dealers, jobbers, manufacturers, and others; an office force made up of those who help digest and edit the original matter of the interviews and supplement it with material from printed sources; and finally a stenographic force to handle the turning out of the reports.

While there are, of course, many women investigators, it is the *second function*—editing original matter and supplementing with statistics, charts, etc., which seems at present best fitted to women in the business research field. It is an important function and offers an interesting opening to women of general college training. Moreover, as these business research departments are constantly investigating new fields—now the automobile industry, now foods, and now electricity and electrical appliances—there is wonderful opportunity for education and growth.”

The Conference on Arts and Handicrafts was held at the Plastic Club on March 8. An interesting feature was the collection of exhibits brought by the speakers on Bookbinding, Hand Painted Furniture and Illuminating. The next Conference will be given at the Little Theatre, April 12, when the Legitimate Drama, Pageantry and Kindred subjects, will be considered, and the last, to be held in May, will be on Farming and Gardening.

Among the interesting calls received this month is one requiring the ability to translate and index reports in Spanish, French and German; another, to organize classes for Italian women in Italian embroidery and lace work and to develop a demand for this work, so that it may become a paying industry. Two other rather unusual calls requiring a knowledge of languages were a teacher of Rumanian and a native French stenographer. The Bureau was able to send an applicant for the Rumanian position at once.

Several calls for laboratory technicians were filled last month and positions for girls who care more for scientific research than teaching of science seem to be developing.

With the great demand for trained women the Bureau has found that the registrants will not undertake governess work if they can get anything else to do.

Many calls for governesses could not be accepted by the office this year as our women demand work with more future.

#### CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Stevens Building, 16 N. Wabash Ave.,

Chicago, Ill.

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

The problem of summer work is again upon us. With the beginning of the new year applicants write and stream in, qualified as they think to fill many positions; pathetically eager to prove their talents and to earn money for further education and training, and seemingly ignorant of the fact that summer as a season offers few opportunities aside from those in summer camps and as teaching governesses which can be filled by untrained undergraduates and earnest teachers. Probably more applicants dream of acting as traveling companion during the summer months than of all other occupations put together.

Another problem ever before us is the teacher who believes that she is not fitted for her profession and therefore seeks advice about more congenial occupations. Often the difficulty is that she is merely dissatisfied with the position she is holding but is not dissatisfied with the profession as a whole. Then, too, she does not always realize the necessity of taking additional training leading to a definite type of work or of being willing to start more or less as an apprentice in a field where her academic training and experience are not at first of great practical value. There is a tendency in the vocational movement which we as collegiate bureaus must guard against, that of increasing the restlessness and discontent of women to no definite or valuable purpose.

The short month of February brought COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

many demands upon the resources of the Bureau and its staff. The Manager has visited Lawrence and Grinnell Colleges and the State University of Iowa for vocational conferences; has addressed high school students and members of a woman's club in Chicago, and completed the vocational tour of Colorado, noted in the last News Notes, which has resulted in the formation of a collegiate bureau in Denver. She also spoke before the deans of women in Kansas City in connection with the meetings of the Department of Superintendence of the N. E. A. on The Place of Vocational Training in a Liberal Education.

We are still finding the advertising field an excellent opportunity for the college girl. One of the advertising firms in Chicago has promoted one of our apprentices to be the private secretary of the head of the firm; has taken another of our candidates as a new apprentice, and in turn as their business increases will come to us for promising material. Two of our candidates have been patiently waiting for desired positions, one in applied chemistry and another work in the far west, and this month has rewarded their patience. After five months' correspondence the young woman trained in chemistry has secured a position as analytical chemist, and the other candidate has set forth on her travels with a secretarial position awaiting her journey's end. We are glad to observe the possibilities in department stores for candidates to utilize their knowledge of domestic arts as saleswomen and work towards the executive positions as heads and buyers of departments. And we are interested in keeping in touch with the times as increased activity of the Red Cross leads to calls for executives as organizers, publicity agents and office managers. Our candidates are responding nobly to the demand.

209 Congress Building, Detroit, Mich.

MARY J. MALCOMSEN, MANAGER

The Detroit Board of Commerce has cooperated in full with the Collegiate Bureau of Occupations since its organization, giving the highest recommendations to business men and others whenever possible. It has offered to publish a weekly news-story from the Bureau in the *Detroit*, the official publication of the chamber, and will give this story to other newspapers. The Bureau considers this a valuable means of keeping the work before those it especially wishes to interest.

After a six months' search a young woman who divided her college work between Vassar and the University of Michigan has been found for a position requiring a college education, knowledge of technical French and German, typing and ability to do research work. Another who attended Elmira College has filled a position as governess and French tutor where fluent French was a positive requirement; another position filled very successfully was that of tutor and travelling companion through the South for a child of twelve years. Contrary to New York experience, it has been found that there is a field for the college woman as governess here—often to fill positions where young women of lesser education have not given satisfaction. Families seem very ready to welcome a young woman of intelligence and training to direct the play and studies of their children. Usually no hesitancy is shown regarding salary.

A dietitian has been placed as assistant manager of a tea-room and two positions have been filled during the month in social work. Business positions of responsibility are being filled continuously.

The local office of the Americanization Society just organized here, has turned to the Bureau for an Executive Secretary.

But more interesting to us than the positions filled are the reports coming from firms where young women placed by the Bureau are working. One law firm which has employed three women recommended by the Bureau, speaks especially of the splendid work of one who is acting as office manager. She has pointed the way toward the saving of thousands of dollars by an efficient office system which she is putting into effect there.

A talk has been given before the Contemporary Club composed of the women of the faculty of the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, on "Vocations Open to Women" and vocational appointments were met at Ann Arbor with special emphasis on summer opportunities for girls.

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**COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL  
BUREAU**

510 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The work of the Bureau during March has been greatly hampered by the lack of candidates. A large part of our effort, therefore, has been directed this month to means of getting in touch with all the young women of the community, who are self-supporting. Cooperation with the placement bureaus of schools and colleges has aided us in this campaign.

Cooperating with the Philadelphia Bureau, we have brought a dietitian from North Carolina and a laboratory technician from the eastern part of the state. We are also bringing another laboratory technician from Ohio to fill a position in a hospital. A short time ago we would not have had to go that distance to find candidates for such open-

ings. The demand for stenographers is the greatest in the history of the Bureau, with few qualified candidates on our lists. Calls from churches and educational institutions for secretaries have had to go unfilled, although they were good opportunities.

The month has brought a rather large number of requests for talks before schools, clubs, and other groups of young women interested in vocations.

The College Club is planning three conferences for this spring, our first effort on this side of the educational work, which the Bureau plans to do. The results of these meetings will aid the committee in planning larger things for the fall.

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**THE KANSAS CITY COLLEGIATE  
ALUMNAE VOCATIONAL  
BUREAU**

Co-operating with Federal and State Departments of Labor

804 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. WILLIAM E. CRAMER, MANAGER

There has been a tremendous forward movement along vocational lines throughout Missouri and Kansas. This movement was greatly helped by the many splendid papers which were read at the National Educational Association which met here the week beginning Feb. 26. The State Legislature, most appropriately, passed the necessary quota required by the Hughes Bill, and the Missouri Schools will receive Federal and State assistance along vocational lines.

The manager was called to the University of Kansas to give a talk on Business Opportunities for College Women, and last week went to Oklahoma University to give a similar talk. College women are becoming more and more interested in the business world, and seem anxious to keep in touch with

any bureau that may give them definite information regarding business opportunities. There is naturally a tendency on the part of the college girl to overrate the value of a college education in the business world, but good advice from the many fine business women throughout the country will help straighten out this difficulty.

We are filling many interesting positions these days, among them being a welfare worker for the City Railways Co., a wardrobe woman for a famous "movie" actress star who happened to be passing through Kansas City, a campaign manager for the Children's Code Committee, a fine French and German governess, and several tutors.

Miss Alice Houston and Mrs. Ralph Major are chairmen of a committee made up of members from varied colleges, the purpose of which is to place girls where they can give the most satisfactory social service. The plan of work is two fold: Some of the committee are in correspondence with the colleges finding girls who wish to give part or whole time to social work, as well as those who, having graduated, can look forward to it for the coming year. Miss Houston and Mrs. Major are making a survey of all charities in town to find what volunteer work each wishes to do. When this survey is made the committee will have contributed a valuable piece of sociological research work to the city.

#### NEW YORK INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

130 East 22d Street, New York City

FRANCES CUMMINGS, MANAGER

The plans for our two days' conference of vocational advisors in the colleges and representatives of the bureaus of occupations are well under way. The Central Committee of the bureaus of occupations will meet at the same time so that the gathering should bring to-

gether an unusual group of those whose vocational problems are closely inter-related.

The first session of the conference will take the form of a dinner to be given at the Women's University Club on Friday evening, March 30. The speakers will be Mr. George Burdett Ford whose subject is "France at Work," Miss Elizabeth Kemper Adams, subject: "The Student—A Neglected Asset" and Professor James T. Shotwell on "Where Women Find Their Best Work." Saturday morning will be given up to successive conference on such topics as "Training for Social Work," "The Present Status of Vocational Guidance in the Colleges" and the "Relation of Intercollegiate Bureaus and Appointment Bureaus in the Colleges." The afternoon meeting on Saturday will be held in a large assembly hall in the Sage Foundation Building and will be a general rally of the members of the Intercollegiate Bureau, its officers and guests. Six employers will tell of their contact with college girls and their equipment for work in varied fields, and Miss Hirth will outline her plans for compiling vocational information.

We very much hope that all the bureaus will find it possible to send representatives, although we realize that the distance from New York will make it difficult for some.

#### WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

#### APPOINTMENT BUREAU

MISS FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

On March 15 and 16, a Conference was held in Boston of the principals of high schools of the State of Massachusetts.

The program of Friday evening was devoted to Vocational Guidance in high schools, the chief speaker being Mr.



Jesse B. Davis of Grand Rapids, who made an address also at the Union Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the Appointment Bureau, cooperating with several other organizations at the evening session. Miss Jackson outlined the Vocational Guidance course offered by the Union.

The attendance at the recent conferences on Professional Opportunities (four) aggregated 742 against 553 last year.

Among other interesting positions referred to the bureau are the following: Social workers to serve as policewomen, doing preventive work chiefly, supervising moving picture houses, dance halls, etc. A general secretary for a small A. C. society. Two superintendents of Orphanages (one an Episcopalian). An

executive secretary of an organization managing several day nurseries and free kindergartens. An inspector of factories and other industrial establishments for a well-known organization. Managers of two bureaus of placement and vocational guidance. Director of a girls' club (with club house, etc.). A person trained in housing problems, to work with the legislature, local politicians and property owners. Investigators for the Consumers' League. Principal of a private school for girls (New England). Assistant principal of a private school for girls (Canada). Secretary (stenog.) to an employment manager (efficiency system) with chance of becoming assistant employment manager. Office secretary of a teachers' agency, to become an assistant manager.

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### QUE LA VIE EST BELLE

Here's a sou for butter,  
Here's a sou for bread;  
Thanks to God I utter  
Jeannot can be fed.  
I shall sew fine stitches,  
Labor it will sell.  
Tirra, lirra, lirra,  
Que la vie est belle!

I have no sou for butter,  
I have no sou for bread;  
My home is in the gutter,  
But Jeannot must be fed.  
The soldiers sacked the village  
They did their duty well.  
Tirra, lirra, lirra,  
Que la vie est belle;

—Dorothy Huggins in *The Bookman*.

## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

*It is intended to notice in this department books and other publications of educational and social interest, preference being given to those by members of the A. C. A. Copies should be sent immediately upon issue to the offices of THE JOURNAL, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.*

### LETTERS OF RICHARD WATSON GILDER

Edited by his Daughter, Rosamond Gilder. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Co. Price, \$3.50 net.

It is in the intimate, personal life revealed in the letters of the late editor of the Century and touched upon with such charm by his gifted daughter, that the reader of this book will find greatest delight. The famous Love Letters of the Brownings present a not more beautiful picture of the passion of wedded love surviving through the years than do these pages. Gilder married Helena de Kay, who was a grand-daughter of the poet, Joseph Rodman Drake, and a painted of recognized talent in 1872. Helen Hunt Jackson brought the young people together and sang of their devotion in her verses.

This union of art and poesy proved most happy in every way. The Gilders drew about them like-minded people and before the old "Studio" was sold had created a salon, the only one of

its kind in New York that ever has deserved the name. Painters, sculptors, musicians, actors, men of letters, philosophers and statesmen thronged their doors. One might find there on the same evening St. Gaudens, La Farge, Thayer, Charles Dudley Warner, Mary Hallock Foote, Edmund C. Stedman, Madame Modjeska and Joseph Jefferson, Leopold Damrosch, Dr. Holland, and even Walt Whitman who could seldom be induced to attend any "gathering."

In the old "Studio" and later in the house in Clinton Place songs were first sung, pictures first shown, portions of plays first acted. Both Modjeska and Jefferson used to recite and act for the guests. Bispham sang "Danny Deever" at the Gilders' for the first time, with Damrosch and Kipling both in the company.

Miss Gilder would do well, as has been suggested, to write the history of her mother's salon. It would afford a fascinating picture of the social intermingling of some of the most

## *Association of Collegiate Alumnae*

interesting elements in New York City during a period of three decades.

The Society of Fine Arts had its inception in the Gilder home.

"It was founded upon the wrath of St. Gaudens," Mr. Gilder explains. The younger artists of the day, resenting the narrow and restricted attitude of the old Academy broke away from it altogether in 1877, the "clinching incident" being the act of the Academy in "throwing out" a particularly fine piece of work just executed and presented for approval by the young sculptor. The Authors' Club was founded in the Gilder library and plans for the Students' Art League were first discussed there.

Mr. Gilder was editor of *The Century* for twenty-eight years and previous to that he had been editor of the old *Scribner's Monthly*, which in changed form became *The Century*. During this time he was more or less in the public eye, not only as publicist but as man of affairs. Many people are familiar with his brilliant conduct of the magazine; his work in securing international copyright; in behalf of Civil Service Reform and New York Tenement House Reform. A much narrower world is acquainted with his books. And yet it was as a writer that he desired above all to be known.

"*Five Books of Song*" was issued in 1895 and through its pages the real Gilder is revealed—a soul as finely attuned as that of Keats and suffering as deeply at the keen-shafted criticism of the day. The exquisite love-songs addressed to Helena de Kay that compose one of the Books, met with probably the widest recognition, but in general the critics both in this country and Europe did not accept his poetical work at its worth.

Mr. Gilder was not a graduate of any college. He received however, honorary degrees from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dickinson and Wesleyan, and the Ribbon of the Legion of Honor from France, in recognition of his services to literature.

### THREE WELSH PLAYS

By Jeannette Marks. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.00 net.

### *The Merry, Merry Cuckoo*

This little play is as difficult to analyze as the smell of the mountain heather or the song of the cuckoo itself. With less than half a dozen characters and a rude setting Miss Marks has created an atmosphere, as softly, subtly illusive as was that mock bird-note on the ear of the dying David. There are daffodils in the picture and Welsh violets and the music of church-bells,

and across this background play the elemental forces of life—passions as old as the hills and as lasting. Only it is not Youth but Old Age that is here so divinely portrayed. Annie's love glorifies her, and to one acquainted with the hidebound church of Wales, her heroism will seem of that stuff the world's faithful always have shown when the clear call to duty came.

Miss Marks has achieved something far beyond the common in this play. To so align the sentiments, not mere *pity* but the sentiments usually called up when youth and love are in question, on the side of a woman, old, poor, so that one sees in her not age at all, but an ever-living youth, the glow and the fire of things eternal, is the true master-touch.

#### *The Deacon's Hat*

In the second play a piffling churchman with a love of good living gives Miss Marks an opportunity to show what she can do in the line of pure comedy. With rare dexterity she pilots the "hero" through the seas of suspicion all about him and when despite her vigilance he eludes her and almost falls into the hands of the enemy, she comes to his rescue with swift, resourceful ingenuity. The dignity of his clerical office is

turned to good account. The billows and waves of his oratory roll over and almost crush those who are ready to rise up against him, while he himself emerges from the scene of action high and dry and goes on his way safely if not rejoicing. It is a clever bit of writing, cleverly worked out, and for sheer art's sake the reader wickedly hopes from the outset that the Deacon may triumph.

#### *A Welsh Honeymoon*

An absurd superstition of the country folk of North Wales mixed with a domestic episode, melodramatic to the reader, but near-tragic to the characters concerned, forms the theme of this last play. The lines are quaintly descriptive of Welsh Hallowe'en customs, and the reader who loves (and who does not?) the charming old song "All Through the Night" will be glad that Miss Marks has included it, giving both the English and Welsh words. The really thrilling climax is brought about most skillfully by the playwright, and the denouement furnishes the *raison d'être* of the somewhat speculative title.

These three plays, two of which have been awarded prizes by the Welsh National Theatre, have been produced on both the amateur and professional stage with marked success.

**SOCIAL RULE**

By Elsie Clews Parsons, Member  
New York Branch A. C. A. New  
York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price,  
\$1.00 net.

Having propounded the thesis that the "preeminent function of social classification seems to be social rule," Mrs. Parsons proceeds to demonstrate that the social categories "afford an unparalleled means of gratifying the will to power." Women, juniors, slaves, servants, wage-earners, backward peoples, delinquents and defectives, the lower animals, even the dead and the gods are deliberately hedged about with the restrictions of class, because through the limitations thus fastened upon them, society, either as a group of individuals or an entity, can indulge the desire for control. This control may be conscious or exerted without definite volition, and it may be direct or vicarious. Elders enforce their wishes or beliefs upon juniors; masters upon slaves; men upon women; employers upon employees.

Society gratifies its will to power more discreetly still. It imposes civilization upon the savage; religion upon the heathen, naturalization upon the alien, and in connection with this last statement she says, "No other nation cherishes the illusion of nationalization that we do."

Upon the dead the living exert their power by the theory of reward or punishment after this life, a theory which Mrs. Parsons declares has been one of the "most effectual instruments of social control that society has ever produced. In fact the whole list of social categories is directed toward this will to power.

The wide generalization Mrs. Parsons allows herself in attempting to elucidate her thesis takes her book out of the category of the convincing. Such an interpretation for instance as that the motive for adopting a child is not love for children and the desire to have them, but the desire to have some one weaker than one's self to order about, can hardly be taken seriously. Many of her statements are open to challenge and others are rather weakly conjectural. Her own acknowledgment that her view of society is somewhat one-sided detracts from the authority of her book.

The gist of her conclusions after this excursive ramble through the fields of ethnography and sociology is that the age-long desire of society to control men themselves will give way eventually to the desire to control the non-personal conditions under which men live, or in other words to control the forces of nature.

**FOOD STUDY**

By Mabel Thacher Wellman, General Member of the A. C. A. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.00 net.

This text-book is based on thoroughly scientific principles and is an orderly working out of methods necessary in presenting the subject in secondary schools. It departs somewhat from the beaten track followed by other books of the kind in that it fits the lessons to the time in the school year when they can be carried on most conveniently. For instance Miss Wellman begins the first-term lessons with jelly-making, pickling and preserving, as the necessary fruits for the work can better be obtained at that time, and she reserves the consideration of some meats and other foods that require long cooking until cold weather, that a number of laboratory ovens in operation at the same time may not interfere with the student's comfort.

The planning of meals is begun early and full-course lessons are given in preparation. The lessons cover the whole range of foods and include many valuable, tested recipes. In connection with this course are full instructions in the care of all kinds of stoves, the care and arrangement of the kitchen, the laying of the table and serving

of meals; and a page or two on table manners is included not unwisely.

From the mass of valuable material presented two or three things stand out, showing the swing of the domestic economy pendulum. Water at meal times has been proven to be beneficial provided it is not taken to swallow unmasticated portions of food. Dried fruit is more nutritious than fresh fruit. Bacteria improve the flavor of butter for a time.

**ABOVE CAYUGA'S WATERS**

A collection of articles and poems which have appeared in the Cornell Era from its first publication in 1868. The Cornell Era, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. Price, \$1.00.

The editors of the class of 1917 of the Era have rendered a fine service not only to Cornelians but to that portion of the general public interested in University life, in extracting from the treasure-house of the Era's files so choice a collection of articles and poems and sending them forth to the world in more permanent form. The book contains an introduction by T. F. Crane, professor emeritus of Romance Languages in Cornell University, who was a member of the first faculty of that institution. The opening article is by Andrew Dickson White, the first president, on his favorite books; the frontispiece is a

reproduction of the famous etching of Dr. White by Jacques Reich.

Dr. White mentions in a course of reading covering nearly eighty years and including it would seem, besides the Greek and Latin authors, the principal works in literature, history and biography of England, America, France and Germany, "those books only that have exercised the greatest and happiest influence upon him." This list alone would be sufficient for the reading leisure of the average person during a lifetime. He speaks of Milton's sonnet "The Persecutions in Piedmont" as having wrought in him a hatred for religious intolerance and makes mention of several others that have profoundly moved him. "Paradise Lost" he never has been able to read entirely and he doubts if any one else he knows has ever really read it.

Among women writers he mentions Mrs. Humphrey Ward as a favorite; also the Countess von Arnim who wrote "Elizabeth and her eGrman Garden"; and in his miscellaneous reading he has found supreme delight in the "Letters of Abigail Adams" which were written to her husband, John Adams, the second president of the United States; her son, John Quincy

Adams, the sixth president, Thomas Jefferson and other correspondents of her time. "I have come to regard Mrs. Adams," says Dr. White, "as one of the greatest women that ever lived, and for that reason I am having her full-length portrait placed in Risley Hall, Cornell University between the figures of Elizabeth Fry and Mary Somerville."

Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, has two articles in the book, "Student Activities and Studious Activities" and the College Man in Business"; David Starr Jordan is represented by two poems and an article entitled "Evolution and Religion"; Goldwin Smith has a very interesting paper "Then and Now"; Ralph C. H. Catterall has a clever article contrasting the friendly relations of students and faculty at the present time with the "hostile and unnatural" attitude that obtained some thirty years ago; Arthur Brisbane writes on "The College Man in Newspaper Work" and Charles Kendall Adams on "Successes and Failures of College-bred Men." There are several other articles by men more or less famous and poems by Dana Burnet, Francis Miles Finch and Goldwin Smith.

# Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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## ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

CAROLINE L. HUMPHREY

That we may see how the Association of Collegiate Alumnae can be of real service to the practical education of our country today, we must pause a few moments and get a clear idea of our form of organization, of the relation of the branches to the Association, and of the relation of the Association to the branches, before we can appreciate what an unusual opportunity we have to render, in large measure, practical educational service to every section of the country.

As a nation we are face to face with grave responsibility towards the needs and rights of all nations, needs that are commercial, governmental, religious, educational; but it is the educational need that I wish to consider later, in what I shall term the external policy of the Association for the future. If we are to realize our opportunities to render service without, we must first examine ourselves within, and see what our past contribution has been toward educational problems and whether our Association is so organized that it still has work to do.

We have at present eighty-three branches in the United States; one in the Philippines, one in Porto Rico, one in Hawaii, and several hundred general members, aggregating a total membership of 7,500—a large body of highly trained women who have had the best college training, and have tested its practical value in every day life as well as in professional life. Certainly such a body of women should have much to contribute toward solving our educational problems.

Let us first consider then the relation of the branches to the Association. It is of course inconceivable that every branch



should have the same community interests, and that every branch should have the kind of problems in its midst corresponding to the work of all of our National Committees. But it is true that every community must have some educational problems, and therefore every branch should be concerned in work corresponding to the work of at least one of these committees. Individually branches are doing splendid pieces of work—work that is of inestimable value to their communities, yet something more than this is essential if we want our Association to be truly national. We must all have, we must all feel that *something* that is far greater, far more inspiring than the work of our own individual branch;—the thrill, the power of something outside, the pulse of a large organization that is wholly alive, of which our eighty-three branches are integral parts, vital parts. Think of the power of an organization that can, through the office of its executive secretary, get in touch in a few hours with every part of the country, and set in motion machinery that will bring answers to urgent questions that will voice the opinion of the whole body.

The branches should themselves keep the executive secretary informed of the progress of all work, that information may be kept on record for the benefit of other branches that may want to know what branches have done in the past, and are doing, in similar work. The Association itself needs this material in order to answer the hundreds of questions that are sent to the executive secretary from other societies, as well as from its own members. In other words, much valuable material would not be lost if all the branches remembered to file reports regularly. The office of the executive secretary should be a clearing house for the whole Association. Without this information, it cannot take part effectively in national problems.

I take it that this closer relation between branch and branch, and so between branch and Association may be brought about partly in this way, but it can be brought about only through absolute understanding and sympathy, and a far more intimate knowledge of each other.

I cannot emphasize strongly enough the value of the conferences, held in different sections of the country, of groups of branches, the conference to be supervised by the vice-president of the section. At a round table, the problems of the different branches may be discussed informally; at a more formal meeting, the educational need of that particular section may be presented; at still another meeting, some word from one of the national officers re-

lating to the work of the Association. It is this getting together of different groups of branches on common ground that increases the interest, and gives to the section, and to the Association, an organized service that is invaluable. It is a well established fact among all convention workers and organizations that the best answers to their own questions are found when they meet to discuss problems with others working along similar lines. This last year, those sections of the country that have held conferences have testified that they have been stimulating and helpful. Team work, coöperation, this is what our whole Association must have; and without this, we cannot expect to accomplish anything worth while. We must first feel conscious of our own power, and then have interest enough to act.

There is plenty of work to do; there are plenty of problems yet to be solved in women's education, if we can only have faith in our aims and have the vision to see our opportunities.

I have tried to show what the branches could do for the Association, and for each other; now let me state what the Association can do for the branches. We often have heard the query: Would it not be better for branches to exist independent of the Association, as many college clubs exist as individual groups of college women? Branches sometimes ask what the Association gives them for their dollar, not realizing that it is through their giving that the larger work of the Association becomes possible, and that *that* in itself is carrying on an important piece of work.

One specific contribution, however, that the Association has at present to make to the branches is the Journal, which is now issued once a month, and which I earnestly hope may be continued. It was only an experiment to be tried until this Biennial. Already it has played an important part in the life of the Association, in spreading branch news and college news, and in printing interesting articles of educational value. Its success to date, has been due in large measure to the indefatigable energy and able direction of the executive secretary. If the Journal is to be continued, however, its ultimate success must depend on the support of the branches, as well as on individual members. An organ of communication to all, it must set forth the work of all the national committees, news from colleges and branches, articles on educational problems and conditions, and especially it must be ready to print in its columns all matters of especial interest pertaining to women's education. It will, however, be impossible to issue this Journal monthly, except for two months in the summer, unless financial

support is forthcoming, and this could easily be assured through increased membership and advertising. Again I must call on the branches to give, in order that the Association may itself have something to give.

The work of the Association today may not be dramatic as it was in the eighties when it was first organized for the purpose of colleges opening colleges to women, yet I maintain that there is a large field of work in educational problems now waiting for women to enter. This work should be fundamental, rather than spectacular, and the very fact that it is growing steadily and conservatively seems to indicate some faith, at least, in its accomplishment. Are there not the problems of vocational training versus liberal arts training? Are we satisfied with the conditions, social and physical, in all colleges where women are studying? Have we free access to professional opportunity for education? Are we satisfied with the product of the public and the private schools? These are some of the questions for us to consider.

In addition, through the national committees on educational legislation, vocational opportunities, volunteer service, foreign students, housing, and fellowships, far more could be given to the branches. The chairmen of national committees, who keep informed in regard to their special kind of work throughout the states, are ready and glad to give the branches any information they may have that deals with their particular problem.

The Association always stands ready to give assistance, as far as possible to every branch in its local work, as well as in its national work. Take for example the work of the educational legislation committee. If every branch chairman sent in a monthly report to the national chairman, who should in turn file this in the office of the executive secretary, it would then be possible for the Association to give out information to the branches about legislative conditions, and bills that they might require in their own work. This active form of cooperation between the Association and branches would prove of great value to state as well as to national legislation.

We do not begin to use the power we have. Do we lack vision, do we lack conviction, or don't we care? It is because we have not realized the power that it is possible for us all to exert through a strongly knit organization, that the individual branch has felt the lack of a larger controlling force. It is only through strongly organized groups of college women that the Association, as an Association, can exist and be an educational power. It needs your

help, it needs your interest now. Preparedness, efficiency, these are significant words to us all. Educational preparedness is our real responsibility. Should we not then renew our efforts as never before through our branches, our national committees, our conferences, to do our part in advancing the cause of education in our own country, to interpret our aims and ideals to women in other countries, and, in turn, to try to understand theirs?

Granted, then, that we have accomplished what we set out to do thirty-five years ago, in opening colleges to women, the fact remains that as an association, we still have a great obligation toward education for this very reason, and will always have certain responsibilities particularly towards those questions relating to the education of women.

While we are busy with educational matters at home, we should not be unmindful of opportunities abroad. A short time ago, the chairman of the membership committee of our Philippines Branch interested in finding out how many college women in the Orient, graduates from our American college, were eligible to membership in our Association, undertook to make a canvass. She discovered that there were enough to form several different branches. To those women, who have gone out from our American colleges and universities, would it not be a valuable connecting link to form branches wherever there are enough women, in China, in Japan, for instance? For us to hear through the pages of the *Journal* about their educational problems and development, for them to know what college women are doing here, would seem to me particularly stimulating to both sides. Through the office of the executive secretary and a vice-president of the Orient, it would be possible to keep in close touch with each other. The very fact that there were branches of college women in the Orient concerning themselves with the advancement of education, thereby assuring better citizenship, better understanding of foreign peoples, through knowledge of their customs and habits and national aims, would do much toward a better understanding in the whole world. Is it not often because countries do not take the trouble to understand the aims and ideals of other countries, do not trust them, that trouble arises? In so far then as new branches in the Orient can interpret the Orient to us, and our aims and ideals to the Orient, just so much nearer we shall be toward permanent peace and good-fellowship. There is, however, a phase of our foreign policy that may prove of even greater importance. During the last two years, we have all

been hearing a great deal about Pan-Americanism. The European conflict, as nothing else could have done, has wakened in us a consciousness of the great advantage of a sympathetic and intellectual union of the Americas. It is for our Association to help interpret, and thereby strengthen, the Pan-American ideal.

In an address delivered at the General Assembly of the Faculties of Columbia University, in honor of the delegates to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, Dr. Ernesto Quesada, Professor in the University of La Plata, said, "I have always believed that true Pan-Americanism ought to be cemented by intellectual rather than by political or commercial interests." It is in this intellectual union of the Americas that the A. C. A. should come forward and do its part. What other group of organized women is so well qualified? It is because the A. C. A. is a body of college women, graduates of colleges of the highest standards that it should realize what the development of such a policy could mean.

The development of this practical educational work in all the Americas, through the exchange of students, both men and women, through the exchange of professors who shall, through courses of literature and economics, interpret one country to the other, may mean the steadily increasing growth of a strong alliance, based on fundamental relations. When this good seed of Pan-Americanism takes root, it may grow and spread rapidly with careful nurturing, even through the schools, and it is in these younger minds that its greatest hope finally lies.

We may not be able to do much in a large way, but there are two ways in which we can help—one through our committee on foreign students, the other through our committee on fellowships. Through the Committee on Foreign Students, we can obtain lists of South American women studying in our colleges and universities, and make every effort to see that, through the constructive plans and hospitality of that committee, those students have access to the best that our country has to offer, socially and intellectually, that they may learn to understand our aims and ideals.

The second way in which we can help to strengthen the cause of Pan-Americanism is by offering fellowships to Latin-American students. We should hope in turn, that their republics might offer opportunities for our own young women to study in South American countries.

Since the Pan-American Congress held in Washington in 1916, we have been realizing what a union of peace and friendship be-

tween the Americas may mean, and certainly one of the immediate ways to help bring this about, is through a thorough understanding and knowledge, each of the other, of political institutions, and intellectual life. These friendly relations can be cemented in no surer way than by the interchange of students and teachers. This foreign policy of the Association I should like to see developed and continued through years to come until the Pan-American ideal shall become a reality.

I cannot close without expressing to you my deepest faith in the future of the Association, and the hope that it will ever continue to serve the cause of those larger educational principles on which it was founded thirty-five years ago.

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## THE CURRICULUM OF THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

A group of addresses delivered at the thirty-fourth general meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

### OLD FASHIONED DISCIPLINES

M. CAREY THOMAS

President of Bryn Mawr College

I think that President Pendleton must have selected me to open this discussion because of all the presidents of colleges for women I have been longest "on my job" and have therefore been best able to observe how the college curriculum works on women students. Then too, I am the only college president who was herself a pioneer. College education which came to all of you as a matter of course came to me as an incredible wonder which was expected by all my family and friends to work me some insidious and deadly harm. And so from the age of fourteen until the present time I have watched with an intensity of emotion which happily you younger women cannot feel, the effect of school and college studies first of all on myself and then on over 2000 Bryn Mawr students over half of whom I have personally advised throughout their college course. In those old days people believed that girls' health could not stand the strain of study. It was argued that going to college would prevent a woman who afterwards married (wildly improbable as it seemed that she could per-

suade any man to risk himself as her husband) from having children. But you cannot understand such an utterly absurd world. It is useless for me to picture it to you. I only recall it now because it seems to me that a person who has lived through it is perhaps well fitted to speak for the old fashioned curriculum which the women of my generation won for the girls of your generation with tears and blood in the face of desperate and terrible opposition and ridicule.

Our present so-called old fashioned college curriculum is based on a judgment of the relative educational value of subjects of study formed by the experience of countless generations of teachers and students and confirmed by our own experience. Without such judgment we should have no college curriculum. If any study is the same as any other study educationally there is no such thing as a wise choice between studies. Our college curriculum ceases to be. We women college presidents and deans are here tonight, I take it, to give our profession of faith. I will illustrate my confession of faith by my own experience with studies in school and college. Like most rather clever children I studied everything easily and swiftly without special effort. Latin was the only study that required genuine intellectual effort on my part and gave me the joy of mastering difficulties and rewarded me with keen pleasure in its splendid content. Vergil was a tremendous emotion. In college Horace and Catullus were only less moving. Lucretius and Tacitus profoundly influenced my thinking and made me over intellectually. It was the same with mathematics—as soon as I grasped (what my teacher himself did not seem to realize) that problems could be thought out and not memorized. In college I found that these three subjects, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, were the only ones that gave me this kind of intellectual satisfaction. It was not that they were well taught. They were just as badly taught as all my other college subjects. The satisfaction they gave me seemed to me to be due to some intrinsic difference in the subjects themselves.

Another disciplinary study of true intellectual content is philosophy. It was a revelation to me when I studied it five hours a week for two years in the University of Leipzig. Another highly educating subject is English composition. It clarifies one's thought to express it clearly. It was not taught when I was a student. I taught myself to write, painfully yet with great intellectual satisfaction, after I was Dean of Bryn Mawr College. Certain newer studies have proved seriously disappointing. It is not sufficient

that subjects should be merely difficult. They can be very difficult but altogether abominable. I well remember my first lesson in geography. I was ordered to learn by heart every capital of every state in the United States with the river it was situated on or near, and to bound every state in the United States—all for one lesson. For the first and last time I wept over a lesson. I told my mother I could not do it. It revolted me. To this day I never pass the sofa on which I sat and wept in her arms without burning indignation. A few months ago I watched my little nephew of twelve go through a similar revolt. He was to pass from one school class to another and had to take an examination in ancient history. He was required to learn by heart the names of thirty cities in Asia Minor, locate them on an outline map, and memorize something about each one. He wept bitterly and said that it was so cruel *that he could not make himself do it*. But his mother and I made him do it, although the unreason of it horrified us, because he could not stay forever in the lower class. Both of us had had a classical education and had travelled in the East and had read for our own pleasure through many years about classical things. Yet we knew by name only fifteen of the thirty cities which this boy of twelve had to memorize and had no associations of any kind with eighteen of the thirty. Although two generations separated my nephew's and my abhorred lessons in geography, school teachers seem to be still at their old tricks of arousing hatred for classical things and meanwhile classical culture is perishing from the earth.

We teachers have been terribly to blame. We have simply *not* taught. Colleges and schools have systematically put the interests of the teacher before the interests of the pupils. We are now facing the disastrous results of our wicked disregard of youth. Thousands of neglected college graduates and hundreds of thousands of untaught children who have now grown to manhood and womanhood are crying to Heaven against us. It is in such discontent as this that the so-called modern education is flourishing like an evil weed.

A very intelligent Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi man under thirty who has been educated at one of the best private colleges for four years and at one of the best professional schools for three years told me that he and the little group of friends who had gone through college and the professional school together agree when they talk things over that they have received no help at all from their myriads of teachers and that only now and then some young red-hot Ph. D. has really made an earnest effort to grapple with



the difficulties of the subject presented in the classroom. He described to me how at the beginning of each new course of lectures they were inspired with fresh hope but that their professors after a few somewhat better lectures had always dropped back into the same old routine adroitly avoiding telling them anything that they wished to know. Women do not seem to me to talk quite as much against their school and college training as men do. This is perhaps because as a sex we are less critical and more grateful for any education at all. Moreover women study more faithfully in spite of the poor teaching that they receive and consequently get a great deal of profit from the mere study itself.

On other subjects I have reversed my earlier opinions as the result of later experience and have become truly radical. On social questions, for example, I find from discussions with our Bryn Mawr seniors at my "at homes" that I am even ahead of the most progressive among them. They cannot possibly shock me by their views and I sometimes succeed in shocking them. But my opinions of the supreme educational value of the great disciplinary studies have not changed, and will never change.

As a result of my long experience in watching their effect on our students I am absolutely and irrevocably sure that certain subjects give in a much higher degree than certain other subjects training in thinking straight and in reasoning clearly. It is such thinking subjects that must in my opinion forever be included and emphasized in the curriculum of the women's colleges. Certain other subjects are valuable from the culture and information that they give. Still others have only an information value. Yet others have considerable practical value but give very little information or culture. Everything we do trains our faculties a little at first—knitting, sewing, card playing, cooking, dusting, setting the table—but such actions repeated often become deadly in their routine and sameness. But it is the *relative* value of studies that concerns us. I am absolutely sure that Latin and Greek, higher mathematics, philosophy, the critical study of the literatures of different nations (and the better the literature, the better the training it gives, Greek, Latin, English, and French literatures leading all others in this respect, and in the order named), economics and politics, especially on their theoretical side, and English composition are thinking subjects of very high educational value.

French and German, Italian and Spanish as taught in our colleges and schools today rank very low in intellectual training. The practical results of our modern language teaching are altogether

lamentable. It is almost beyond the power of a college student not educated abroad (in which case little credit is due her) or not trained also in Latin and Greek to read French or German with even a moderate degree of accuracy. The study of science also from the point of view of mental training is unexpectedly disappointing. So much time is given to laboratory manipulation, so little to knowledge of the subject itself. The inarticulateness and inaccuracy of thought of scientific professors when not speaking on their own subjects is a constant surprise. Often in talking with our scientific seniors I find that they are crassly ignorant of their own science in its relations to educated thought. Of course science must continue to be studied as it is the basis of our modern world but we have not yet learned how to teach it as a disciplinary study—and so far our scientific professors show little disposition to attack the problem.

History as it is taught in our schools and colleges is usually a memory subject but is nevertheless very necessary as a background and for culture. Drawing, painting, instrumental music, domestic science, library work, typewriting, stenography, shop work, manual training have no place whatever in a college course such as I am describing because they do not give the kind of mental work that should be given by college studies. The history of art, the theory of music, bio-chemistry, on the other hand may well develop into truly disciplinary subjects. If we confine ourselves in a college curriculum to studies that really train the intellect we shall gain time in the end. A trained intelligence can easily get technical and professional training and at thirty or thirty-five be far ahead, both financially and professionally, of the man or woman who has wasted the previous time of college in vocational work. Leaders are few and there is crying need for them. We women have always followed. Let us now set out to make our students leaders of men. The woman's college must regard the education of girls as a sacred trust. It cannot afford to try rash experiments. As a sex we women have in the past suffered too much from the so-called practical geisha education of our young ladies' seminaries and girls' finishing schools. We are suffering from it still. The "general courses" of girls' schools are much the same as of old. It is only the college preparatory girls' schools that even now are giving a strenuous education.

After all, just what is a woman's college? It is not a kindergarten. It is not a high school. It is not a professional school of law or medicine, or engineering, or agriculture, or domestic science, or

health and sanitation, or gymnastics, or a school of painting, or a third rate school of music, or a fifth rate school of acting, or a tenth rate school of ballet dancing—nor is it (although I confess it takes some courage for a mere college president to say so) a kind of glorified home for worn-out old gentlemen and old ladies, nor is it a while-life-lasts asylum for the physically young and vigorous, but mentally incompetent, even though financially needy, failures in the teaching profession. A college should be none of these excellent and appealing things although to our eternal shame be it said, it is in practice, often many of them and sometimes all of them.

A woman's college is a place where we take those wonderful, tender and innocent freshmen with their inherited prejudices and ancestral emotions and mould them by four years of strenuous intellectual discipline into glorious thinking, reasoning women fit to govern themselves and others.

But the curriculum of our women's colleges is threatened by a terrible foe at the gates—a wolf in sheep's clothing that can only be kept at bay by the most gallant kind of warfare. For many years we have fought the slogan that any high school work well done is sufficient for preparation for college without being tested by examinations, but, after all, the high school gave mental work of a well known and approved kind—we at least knew where we were. Now we are about to see the high school work itself changed. So-called new fashioned, or modern, subjects are to be substituted for the old tried disciplines. Japanese geisha schools are springing up on all sides. Practical vocational courses are to be given. Latin and Greek are to go. French and German are to be taught by conversational methods, their literatures and our own English literature (above all Shakespeare) are effete and done for. Algebra and geometry are also to be dropped—only so much commercial arithmetic as we use in daily life (which is practically none) is to be taught. History (except the very most modern kind) and all literature (except twentieth century literature) are to be scrapped.

Now is the time for us to fight for our lives, for our educational convictions and save if we can at least the girls of the east by firmly refusing to give up our present college curriculum. It is our highest duty as educated women to save the college curriculum from destruction and pass on unimpaired to the girls of the next generation this precious intellectual heritage which has been so hardly won. I believe that the time has come for us as women to take control of women's college education, at least in our sep-

arate colleges for women, and see to it that in this great educational crisis which we are passing through no absolutely fatal changes are made. Men can never care as women care for the strenuous intellectual training of women. It is not their fault. If women were in control of men's education at Harvard and Yale and the other separate men's colleges as to a great degree men are in control of women's education in most of our women's colleges, perhaps it would not seem to us either so vitally important if a few generations of boys should miss a little intellectual inspiration by the facile lowering of men's college standards. But to us as women dealing with women's education *any* lowering of intellectual standards seems desperately important. The wolf is at our very doors. We have often before heard the cry of "Wolf," "Wolf," in the last few years but now at last the whole pack is howling about our women's colleges. Let us put up the most gallant fight we can, and as always the right will win in the end.

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## THE COLLEGE CURRICULUM AS A PREPARATION FOR LIFE

MARY E. WOOLLEY

President of Mount Holyoke College

It must be admitted that going to college does not always result in an education; and also that some responsibility rests upon the student, as well as upon the instructor and the course of study. Occasionally results remind one of the experience of the classmate of President Briggs who taught a boy Greek for three months, at the end of the time finding his knowledge summed up in valuable information concerning "iota scrub script."

My text is from an illuminating article written by another college woman. "College is not intended to fit an individual merely for the first years after graduation, but for his whole life; to give him an enduring and self-perpetuating fund of sources and resources which will not become barren or monotonous or out of date. Education should aim at enabling each man to say: 'My mind to me a kingdom is,' in order that when he has learned to

give that mind to the service of mankind, he may have something worth giving."

Fitting for life is too often interpreted as training which bears directly upon some given occupation. A liberal education—something which shall not "be designed for direct application to immediate needs" is not the least among its gifts. We are living in a day when we are impressed as never before with the importance of efficient work, the ability to do and to do well, with the least waste of time, effort, and energy as well as of material. But, in the learning to do some one thing as well as knowledge and training will enable one to do it, it is a mistake to limit oneself to that.

It is hardly necessary, in this audience, to do more than touch upon the fact that the curricula of our college for women include subjects which are not designed for direct application to immediate needs. That inclusion is often made the occasion for the criticism that the liberal arts course wastes valuable time in looking backward, that ancient history and ancient literatures should give place entirely to the history and literatures which bring the student directly into touch with the life of his own day. "Let the dead past bury its dead." With the deepest interest in modern movements such as the civic, and with the efforts of the school to awaken the pupil by such devices as the study of "community history," and present day literature, I feel that it is a circumscribed life which has no vision into the past, which is familiar only with present conditions and forms of government and manners and customs and beliefs. Such a life has no background, no material for comparisons, no opportunity to learn by the mistakes of others, as well as by their achievements. Not only the individual but also the community is poorer.

"Let us suppose for a moment," says Frederic Harrison, "that any set of men could succeed in sweeping away from them all the influence of past ages, and everything that they had not themselves discovered or produced; suppose a race of men whose minds, by a paralytic stroke of fate, had suddenly been deadened to every recollection, to whom the whole world was new—can we imagine a condition of such utter helplessness, confusion and misery?"

As President Hopkins, of Dartmouth, said in his inaugural, the world cannot without loss close its mind to the influences of the past. "The intuitions for the beautiful and the understanding of the logical" from ancient civilization "are foundations for that appreciation of philosophy, art and literature without which the world would lose its breadth and depth."

If we knew more of Greek art, "with its human perfection, its beauty, its tenderness, its thousand fold charm"—of Italian art, "with its variety, its power, its excellence"—to borrow the words of another—we should be better, not less well prepared for our individual life and work. "The Greek Homer is for the world—no one ever told a story as he tells it;" says Dr. Gordon, "the Roman Virgil is for the world, who puts a tender, melancholy humanity into his work that one finds no where else; the Italian Dante is for the world, the English Shakespeare is for the world." And that world is here and now, *our* world, with its incredible demands, its myriad perplexities, its deep tragedy. Was there ever a time when beauty, tenderness, humanity was so cruelly needed? As an inspiration to strength and courage and hope, we need the visions that flash upon "the inward eye"—need them in every relationship of life.

A very real danger, more real I believe than lack of efficiency is the danger of thinness in our intellectual life, a lack of substance, of something beneath the surface. It would be both arrogant and untrue to say that our colleges of liberal arts entirely meet this need. But it is neither arrogant nor untrue to say that it is their function to work against this weakness, to make good this lack.

We hear much in these days of the duty of the college toward the home and the home maker. What is the case of the home maker? Has *she* any need of this "self perpetuating fund of sources and resources which will not become barren or monotonous or out of date?" The home maker par excellence may feel that the professional woman, especially the college president, cannot speak *ex cathedra* on this subject. But as a housekeeper, and, I hope, a home maker, I say with conviction that there is no sphere in life where the visions that flash upon the inward eye are more essential! Housekeeping *must* concern itself very largely with details, *must* accustom itself to repetition after repetition, *must* devote hour after hour, day after day, week after week to duties which are peculiarly prolific in deadening tendencies. The richer the housekeeper, the home maker, in those sources and resources which do not become barren or monotonous or out of date, the greater her chances of success in housekeeping and home making. "I do love my own home," said the writer of an article in the "Atlantic" a year or two ago, "but I protest that the primary reason is not because my mother is a good cook, although she is, notably. Even as I write these words, I thrill with the thought of my near

return to her strawberry shortcakes. But I know other homes where there is also strawberry shortcake of a high order, in which I yet think that even filial devotion would have a hard task to make me feel much contentment." The homemaker has a task far beyond that of dealing with things. She must be a companion for husband and children as well as their caterer, interior decorator and outfitter; and to be truly a companion to the rising generation takes time—there are so many competing interests outside of the home, so many lines along which to be intelligent, if nothing more, that the mother whose interests are bounded by the domestic horizon runs the risk of finding herself an outsider in the lives of those dearest to her.

And what about the woman in industry or profession? The circumscribed life, shut in upon itself without resources, is one of the tragedies of living. A college man, going into a mill the year after graduation, to learn the business, said "I never before dreamed how many people live shut in by the four walls of a factory, having nothing to think of but their work, no other interests, no resources, no outlook" And it is not alone the "uneducated," so-called, that live a circumscribed life. "An unenlightened specialist is a narrow being," says President Briggs. "Even after the choice of a specialty, a student, like a professional man, may wisely reserve one corner of his mind for something totally different from his specialty, and may find in that little corner a relief which makes him a better specialist." And again "the *ἐργον* or job is the better for the *πάρεργον* or side-job." In the swing of the pendulum toward training for some specific object, there is often an entire ignoring of what really constitutes an educated man, an educated woman. Men and women may know their job and know only that.

The function of the college of liberal arts is not primarily to train the housekeeper or homemaker, the woman in an industry or a profession. It does not *unfit* the woman for any one of these vocations, rather it makes her *more* fit for them all. But its main concern is with the woman herself, with what she is to be rather than with what she is to do. Its function is to make her more of a woman, in personality and mentality and character. Hence it is concerned with the kind of curriculum which will best accomplish this end, which will reveal possibilities, develop powers, enlarge resources, make the life richer, deeper, broader, higher, so that when that life is given "to the service of mankind," it may be something worth the giving.

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ADDRESS ON THE COLLEGE CURRICULUM AS A MATTER OF TEACHING

ADA L. COMSTOCK

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It is natural considering their origin that the colleges for women should be somewhat conservative in type. Daring as they seemed when the pioneers among them opened their doors, they followed in a way a blazed trail. In so many words or by implication the founders of almost all of them—and the current catalogues will support my statement—avowed it as their object to give young women opportunities for higher education equal to those afforded for young men; and “equal to” was taken to mean “similar to” if not “the same as.” Any modification of the curriculum might easily have been construed as a confession of the inability of young women to assimilate higher education in an unadulterated form. To make their moral plain the colleges for women were in a way forced to require for their degree as much of the classics and mathematics and philosophy as was required by the colleges for men. Conservative they were, and conservative we find them today, jealously guarding their entrance requirements and requirements for the degree lest in some way they fall short of the definite—if somewhat limiting—mark set for them by their founders. Not in them, for the most part, shall we find the classics flouted and mathematics set at naught. President Eliot says, for instance, that in 4/9 of the leading colleges and universities of the United States Latin is no longer required for admission; yet eight out of nine of the leading colleges for women require Latin for matriculation for the B. A. degree. Again, he says that in a decided majority of colleges and universities Latin, taken in college, is no longer an essential for the degree of B. A.; but five out of nine of the colleges for women require Latin or Greek of those who are candidates for this degree. Nor in the elective courses are concessions made to the interests supposed to belong peculiarly to women. The household arts, domestic sanitation, the care of children—these subjects, if touched upon at all, are given but fleeting reference in courses designed for other purposes. The tradition that so-called accomplishments—some acquaintance with the fine arts—are an excellent thing in woman has affected the colleges only in a limited degree. There have always been, I suppose, a few



who have asked for some differentiation in the curriculum for women as compared with the curriculum designed for men; but these few have always been opposed not only by an overwhelming majority, but by the trend of the times, by the entrance of women into so many new fields of work. If all college women were immediately upon graduation to marry or to become teachers it would be a comparatively simple matter to differentiate their course of study from that offered in Yale or Harvard; but in these days when our seniors go into banks and department stores, sell bonds manage farms, study law, join the staffs of newspapers and magazines, no practical scheme of differentiation presents itself.

And, indeed, the attack has shifted its ground. The colleges for men, no less than the colleges for women, are on the defensive against the double accusation that they do not prepare their students to play a useful part in life, and that the culture and discipline which they assume to give are noticeably lacking. The blame is usually laid upon the shoulders of the required subjects—the classics, mathematics, philosophy; on the ground that they neither inform nor discipline the minds of students, but that, on the contrary they often exert a deadening effect which is positively harmful.

It is not impossible to make a spirited defense against these accusations. For instance, one may call attention to the fact that professional schools tend more and more to require a bachelor's degree for matriculation, thus testifying to some belief in the disciplinary value of the college course. But for the purposes of this paper I should like to concede pretty nearly everything. For the moment I should like to concede that the results in culture and discipline received from the study of Latin are often inconsiderable when compared with the time and energy expended. I should like to concede that the discipline derived from the study of mathematics is not very widely applicable. I am obliged to concede—we must all concede, I believe,—that our graduates fail in many instances to display anything worthy the name either of culture or of discipline. We do not pretend to prepare them for life in the sense of preparing them to follow any given pursuits; but we do hope to prepare them for life in the sense of focussing their minds, of sending them out with some idea of the way in which life should be lived, and with at least an initial idea of the part they must try to play in it. This hope, we must concede, is often not realized. Many of our graduates are not only incapable of clear thought and clear expression, but are even unaware of their

deficiency; and some, though I think a decreasing number, stumble vaguely into the world with no definite idea or ambition for a guiding star. All these indictments I am willing to grant; but the question I ask is this: Is the curriculum to blame? I can only say that I wish it were. If by shutting Greek and Latin and mathematics out of the academic world—yes, and any other subject—we could give strength where there is now weakness, how joyfully would some of us, at least, hail that exclusion. But could we with any hopefulness look for such results?

Consider for a moment what sort of mental ration is actually put before the college student in the most conservative of the women's colleges. Out of 120 semester hours she may be required to devote six to Latin or Greek and six to mathematics. Six must perhaps be devoted to logic and philosophy. The other possible requirements—English, a modern language, a science, history—all have that relation to life upon which Mr. Flexner insists. Taken altogether, these requirements make up not more than one-third of the college course; and only eighteen hours—only 15%—are devoted to the subjects most criticized. For at least two-thirds of her course the student in the most conservative of colleges is free to select what she chooses from an array of electives which is bewildering in variety and interest. Can the eighteen hours of classics and mathematics be to blame for a lack when the student comes to graduate of an alert, disciplined, focussed mind? It would seem more obvious to blame the 66 2-3% of electives in the course. But Mr. Flexner puts the blame on Latin in this ingenious way. The ideal with which Latin is taught—that of training the mind—has so infected the teaching of other subjects that modern languages, history science become "Latin under another name." Their content is forgotten, and they are used simply for intellectual discipline.

It has happened in my own life that some of the most interesting and valuable teaching I have ever had has come to me by way of the classics. It happens at this present moment that some of the most stimulating teaching of which I know, is done in classes in Latin. It also happens that some of the dullest teaching from which I have ever suffered or of which I have known has been practised upon subjects supposedly of immediate interest. It would have profited my own education very much if some of the methods of my teachers of Latin could have infected the methods of my teachers of economics, sociology, and education. But without attempting to associate methods of teaching and subject matter, I

would rather ask this: whether, granting that a subject is capable of systematic treatment, and is of enduring value to mankind, does not its value in education depend upon the skill with which it is presented? Can any subject carry itself? There are, we know, some students who from sheer intellectual curiosity would teach themselves certain subjects from books if these subjects were not offered; but such students would be the last to deny the value for them of an enlightened teacher.

An enlightened teacher! Four things the teacher must know in order to deserve that term enlightened. He must know his subject and know it well. He must be a specialist. But if he is only a specialist, though he may be a scholar of a sort, he can never be a teacher. A teacher must know the place of his specialty in the great body of knowledge. Almost any subject of study has its dull and arid areas, considered by itself. The thrill of it lies in the light it throws upon the world and upon the universe. The laws of mathematics with their strange finality; the laws of language with their equally strange variability; the history of nations, tormentingly hinting at principles of growth and decay, and yet forever responsive to the influence of great personalities—it is through attempts to relate these specific truths to the whole great epic of truth that the teacher is justified of his calling. And again the teacher must know his subject in its relation to present-day life. Those immediate and tangible interests of the student—to me they seem not the bases upon which to erect new subjects of study, but the constantly replenished storehouse from which to draw the illustrations and examples which will vivify the study of principles and laws. In the fourth place the teacher must know his students. Teaching, as distinguished from lecturing, is always the teaching of individuals, the making of an adjustment between the personality of the student and the subject which is being studied. To me the "take it or leave it" kind of teaching, which some teachers avow and many practice, is no teaching at all; and so long as it exists it seems to me a more genuine cause of defective education than any peculiarities of the curriculum.

And yet I am not trying to say that one curriculum is as good as another, or that revision of our curricula is futile. There is much to be done, I think, in replacing subjects of less interest by those of greater interest. In particular, I think that the higher elective courses in each department should be so devised as to throw their light both backward and forward—backward, so that

students in the elementary courses may know toward what they are working; forward, to light the senior toward graduate work or toward the practice of the art or profession or science most closely related to the department. But when all is said and done, it is the teacher who enlivens the subject or leaves it dead; who relates it to life or leaves it unrelated to anything. Whether in a college for men or in a college for women, the curriculum is but one term in the equation of which the education of the student is—or should be—the result.

# The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph. D.

Executive Secretary of the Association

Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

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The thirty-fourth general meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has passed into history. The editor was too much in the center of things to be able to see the convention in true perspective and to judge it without prejudice.

**The Washington Bi-ennial** Many veteran attendants, however, pronounced it unequivocally the most vitally interesting, the "best worth while" convention that the Association has ever held.

In spite of war and rumors of war and in spite of the fact that the date seems to have coincided with rather fewer than usual of the college recesses the attendance was entirely normal. The arrangements made by the local branch for the comfort and entertainment of the members had been worked out with infinite care and were executed with a masterly smoothness and perfection. Mrs. Morgan, president of the Washington branch and chairman of the local committee, showed a capacity for organization that the Association should never again permit to lie fallow.

With the declaration of a state of war with Germany only a few days old and with the debate on the seven billion dollar war loan just beginning in Congress, it was inevitable that the matter of most vital moment in the convention should be the question of offering and preparing ourselves for national service. The resolution passed by the Association offering the services of the organization to the President appears elsewhere in the *Journal*. A special

committee has been appointed to take the steps necessary to make this offer effective if the call should come. Before these words reach our readers the enrollment of our members under the plan worked out by the National Council of Women, with which we have long been affiliated, will be well under way. Just what the next steps will be after the enrollment cannot at this time be foreseen; but the quiet consciousness of power for service in that body of highly trained women was one of the most impressive things about the convention.

Almost equally significant was the evidence of the changed attitude of the Association on the question of suffrage. Only a few biennials ago suffrage was a subject entirely *tabu* in an A. C. A. convention. A little later to mention it was to precipitate a hot debate on its admissibility, its pertinence to the work of the Association being vigorously questioned even by many of the avowed suffragists. Yet the other day in Washington a resolution endorsing the federal suffrage amendment, requesting Congress to pass it, and asking the President to use his great influence in its behalf, was passed almost if not quite unanimously. Some of us thought we heard a faint murmur of dissent when the "noes" were called for. If so it was so wavering and uncertain as to leave us in doubt whether it had been uttered at all. Whatever may have been the private opinion of individual members here and there it was clear that the Association as a whole was very firmly of the opinion that the question of suffrage is now wholly germane to our purposes.

The new spirit that is moving within the Association expressed itself, however, not only in a readiness for national service and a demand for a fuller citizenship, but in a reaching out also to the women of other lands. Many during the meetings had caught the vision of a world-wide association of trained women. The offer therefore of a fellowship to a South American woman, made in the closing hours of the convention at a brilliant meeting held in the beautiful Pan-American Building, had its real significance not in itself but in the hope that it symbolized, the faith that it sought to make tangible in a world drenched with blood and made hideous with the ceaseless roar of cannon—the faith that the peace of the world can rest securely at last not on armed force, not on trade, not on treaties, but only on the community of soul that comes through the possession by means of education of a common intellectual and spiritual heritage.

We print elsewhere in these pages a letter from Miss Kingsbury, head of the Department of Social Economy at Bryn Mawr College, making a plea for the co-operation of college women in safeguarding the standards of legal protection for our workers under the strain to which they will almost inevitably be subjected by the demands of war. Eternal vigilance is the price not of liberty only but of social progress of any sort. Under pressure of the war demand for greatly increased production France and Great Britain made the great mistake of removing or relaxing the restrictions which had one by one been imposed upon industry for the protection of the workers, only to find that such removal of restrictions defeated its own purpose. In spite of the long hours and the "speeding-up" the increased output expected was not forthcoming, and this too, though the workers under the double spur of high wages and patriotic emotion were never more willing. Unquestionably we shall make many mistakes in this unfamiliar business of modern warfare. Let us not add to their number unnecessarily by repeating those which our allies have already made.

On March 23, 1917, the Executive Committee of the Association for Labor Legislation issued a public announcement of its attitude toward standards of legal protection for workers in time of war. This statement is embodied in a set of resolutions which we print here with the recommendation that our committees on educational legislation in all of our branches make it their special work for the year to direct all their efforts to upholding the standards here set forth. We would urge our legislation committees also to be on the alert constantly to combat every tendency to reduce appropriations for educational purposes. Education in a democracy is a necessity not a luxury—a necessity which war, modern war, makes only more absolutely imperative.

**WHEREAS**, The entrance of the United States into the World War appears imminent; and

**WHEREAS**, Other countries upon engaging in the conflict permitted a serious breakdown of protective labor regulations with the result, as shown by recent official investigations, of early and unmistakable loss of health, output and national effectiveness; and

**WHEREAS**, Our own experience has already demonstrated that accidents increase with speeding up and the employment of new workers unaccustomed to their tasks, that over-fatigue defeats the object aimed at in lengthening working hours, and that new occupational poisoning has accompanied the recent development of munition manufacture; and

**WHEREAS**, The full strength of our nation is needed as never before and we cannot afford to suffer loss of labor power through accidents, disease, industrial poisoning and over-fatigue; now, therefore, be it

**Resolved,** That the American Association for Labor Legislation, at this critical time, in order to promote the success of our country in war as well as in peace, would sound a warning against the shortsightedness and laxness at first exemplified abroad in these matters, and would urge all public spirited citizens to co-operate in maintaining, for the protection of those who serve in this time of stress the industries of the nation, (who as experience abroad has shown are quite as important to military success as the fighting forces), the following essential minimum requirements:

#### **I. SAFETY**

1. Maintenance of all existing standards of safe-guarding machinery and industrial processes for the prevention of accidents.

#### **II. SANITATION**

1. Maintenance of all existing measures for the prevention of occupational diseases.
2. Immediate agreement upon practicable methods for the prevention of special occupational poisonings incident to making and handling explosives.

#### **III. HOURS**

1. Three-shift system in continuous industries.
2. In non-continuous industries, maintenance of existing standard working day as basic.
3. One day's rest in seven for all workers.

#### **IV. WAGES**

1. Equal pay for equal work, without discrimination as to sex.
2. Maintenance of existing wage rates for basic working day.
3. Time and one-half for all hours beyond basic working day.
4. Wage rates to be periodically revised to correspond with variations in the cost of living.

#### **V. CHILD LABOR**

1. Maintenance of all existing special regulations regarding child labor, including minimum wages, maximum hours, prohibition of night work, prohibited employments, and employment certificates.
2. Determination of specially hazardous employments to be forbidden to children under sixteen.

#### **VI. WOMAN'S WORK**

1. Maintenance of existing special regulations regarding woman's work, including maximum hours, prohibition of night work, prohibited hazardous employments, and prohibited employment immediately before and after childbirth.

#### **VII. SOCIAL INSURANCE**

1. Maintenance of existing standards of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and diseases.
2. Extension of workmen's compensation laws to embrace occupational diseases, especially those particularly incident to the manufacture and handling of explosives.
3. Immediate investigation of the sickness problem among the workers to ascertain the advisability of establishing universal workmen's health insurance.

#### **VIII. LABOR MARKET**

1. Extension of existing systems of public employment bureaus to aid in the intelligent distribution of labor throughout the country.

#### **IX. ADMINISTRATION OF LABOR LAWS**

1. Increased appropriations for enlarged staffs of inspectors to enforce labor legislation.



2. Representation of employees, employers, and the public on joint councils for co-operating with the labor departments in drafting and enforcing necessary regulations to put the foregoing principles into full effect.

*Will branch secretaries and treasurers please take notice.*  
The new fiscal year begins June 1. Henceforth all supplies for the work of branch officers will be furnished from the office of

the executive secretary. New report blanks have been prepared for the treasurers with full directions for their use plainly printed on the  
**A Word to the Wise** blanks. Careful following of these directions will greatly facilitate the work of the national treasurer and the executive secretary. Treasurers are especially requested to make all reports on the blanks provided and not on odd sheets of paper!

Treasurers are urged to collect the dues as early in the fiscal year as possible and *to send in all new names at least once a month* in order that new members may begin receiving the *Journal* as soon as possible. It should be remembered that the national office knows nothing about a new member until her dues are received by the national treasurer. Many new members have written the editor complaining that, although their dues had been paid for some months, they had so far failed to receive a single number of the *Journal*. In each case investigation revealed the fact that the branch treasurer had failed to send in the name and dues of the new member pending the collection of all dues for the year. This is not fair to your new members.

This year the Association has been very generous in the matter of continuing the *Journal* to delinquent members. That was because we wished to give them an opportunity to realize the value of the *Journal*. Next year no such leniency will be shown. *All members whose dues are not paid by January 1 will be dropped at once from the membership and the mailing list.*

Each year there has been a considerable loss of membership because of the failure of branch officers to report fully to the national office concerning changes in the branch membership. This work of reporting is performed in some branches by the secretary, in some by the treasurer, in some by the chairman of the membership committee, in some apparently by no one at all. *Nearly all our information concerning changes of address reaches us through the postmaster and not through our own officers or members.* Where the postmaster cannot supply the information, it is often

not forthcoming at all; and the member is temporarily lost, often to be found only when she writes a letter of complaint because of failure to receive the *Journal*! Meantime we have probably tried every device to find her. As soon as a postmaster reports failure to deliver the *Journal*, we send a letter in the hope that a forwarding address has been left and that, as first class mail, it may be forwarded. If that fails we try the branch secretary or membership chairman, who usually knows nothing beyond that fact that the member has moved. We then try her college, in the hope that *alma mater* may have succeeded in keeping in touch with her; and in the case of the women's colleges, we get results from this source in a surprisingly large number of cases. When the college fails us there is nothing to do but wait until accident or a belated prick of conscience brings the revelation.

Another source of loss is the habit of branch officers of reporting simply as *resigned* anyone who severs her connection with the branch, even though she may have no intention of giving up her membership in the Association. At first we accepted the term resigned at its face value but when reports began to come in from branch officers that certain individuals had resigned whose devotion to the Association we had never known to waver that word "resigned" began to arouse suspicion. A letter was therefore prepared that now goes out to everyone who is reported as resigned. The letter has paid for itself many times over and helps to finance the work of finding other lost members. Incidentally it has proved a pitiless revelation of the shortcomings of branch officers. The reaction of the recipients to the letter is various—and always interesting. They are puzzled, indignant, grateful—sometimes apologetic, for it is not always the branch officer who is at fault. If the branch officer having this matter in charge would take pains to report as resigned only those who are definitely severing their connection with the Association and not with the branch merely, it would be very helpful. In cases of actual resignation, it is very desirable that the executive secretary should know also whether the resigned member is dissatisfied with the work of the Association and in what respect.

The letter has revealed further the fact that many branch members know nothing about general membership, and have not realized that it is possible, on removal from the vicinity of a branch to remain general members of the Association, receive the *Journal*, and keep in close touch with our activities. It is one of our weaknesses that we have no definitely worked out methods of transfer

by which a member can pass easily and quickly from one branch to another, or from branch to general membership, or vice versa. We are endeavoring now to evolve machinery for this that will work easily and smoothly. Any suggestions looking in this direction will be eagerly welcomed.

It would seem as if much time and effort might be saved in the central office and much unnecessary loss of membership prevented if some attention were given to these matters in a branch meeting each year. Might we venture to suggest that the chairman of the membership committee, or some other officer who has or can procure the necessary data, present at the last meeting of the year a report of just what has happened to the membership of the branch during the year and why it has happened. Such a taking stock of ourselves at the end of the year might prove both interesting and illuminating. If any such reports should be prepared the executive secretary would humbly beg the favor of a copy.

The Committee on Fellowships has awarded the new Gamma Phi Beta Social Service Fellowship to Miss Inez Neterer, Mills College, B. S., 1916, and this year a graduate student at Bryn Mawr College in the Carolina Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research. She proposes to continue her studies there next year as the fellow the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority.

**The New  
Fellow**



## THE COLLEGE WOMAN AND HER COUNTRY'S NEED

RUTH O'BRIEN

Instructor in Iowa State College

Today we women of America are facing the same trying and difficult problem which the women across the water faced so undauntedly three years ago and are solving so well—the problem of serving our country in the sanest and best possible manner. It has not been an easy problem for them and it will not be easy for us. Yet as I think and work here in this midwest university in the midst of seven hundred or more women and girls, it seems that the hardest part of all will be the mere getting into things—the beginning, the first handhold. That is the hardest and perhaps the most important, since it carries with it the decision that is to determine our entire course for the next few years. For we must face the fact that it may be for years, and must make our decisions of today so sanely and thoughtfully that they will stand the everyday strain of the many tomorrows that are to come. The time is past when we could argue the right or wrong of the situation; we have only to find our place and prove our worth.

But where is our place? How can we help? These questions have been asked a great many times in the last few weeks and will be asked many times again by both men and women. And it is well that we should stop and ask such questions. We have seen by the costly demonstration of our allies that a wholesale rush to the trenches on the part of the men is not best in this new warfare, where three men are needed in the industries to one in the trenches. France and England learned their lesson and had to withdraw their mechanics and scientists and effect a re-organization—a very difficult matter. Neither, to my mind, is a wholesale rush of unthinking women into new avenues of service a wise thing. It is too apt to necessitate a later re-adjustment and that means a great waste of human energy. We must consider carefully and make our choice wisely, profiting by the mistakes and examples of the European women.

I am thinking particularly of our college women who have gone out during the last few years and the hundreds who will graduate this spring. Their future will be most vitally affected by the national situation. They are the women whose help and leadership the country is needing. Some of course, by natural circum-

stances, will fall into places for which they have the training and are fitted. The physician, the nurse, the agriculturist, and the housewife will have no temptation to change their life plans. On the other hand, we have always had large numbers of women graduates who came to college because it seemed the only thing to do and who even after finishing four years of creditable work, are still uncertain of their desires and capabilities. Now this uncertainty is further increased by their desire to be of some real service to the nation. A new importance has been given to their choice; a new note of seriousness sounds in their voices as they come to discuss their future with us. They feel that they are needed. Their country has called and yet, just *where* are they needed? The whole atmosphere of our college life has become saturated with this spirit of seeking, seeking each individual's place in the work of the nation.

I am writing now in the midst of many new and exciting occupations on the part of the women and girls of our college community. The librarian in our little Carnegie library studies a German grammar while attending to her various duties. She desires to be useful to the navy. A crowd of untrained girls wend their way to the college gymnasium to a Red Cross class; the members of a sorority house, gathered around a learned sister, are awkwardly manipulating coarse knitting needles in a desperate attempt to learn to knit socks; and in a neighboring university a corps of young ladies are learning to shoot. Most of such activities are of course merely serving their purpose of working off emotional steam, but they show the spirit that lies in the heart of the average American woman, and that spirit must help her find the place where she is most needed.

Outside advice is of very little assistance. In fact, it is often quite contradictory. For instance, a trained nurse with the weight of her knowledge and training assisting her, organized a bandage circle among my acquaintances a short time ago. She deplored the time and energy expended on the knitting of army socks—a very popular service at that time—emphasizing the fact that so few can be made and such good ones purchased. She insisted with enthusiasm that the making of bandages was the best service that the women could offer. Then yesterday an English woman, trained in home economics and fresh from war preparations, told the college women assembled to hear her that so few bandages are usable when made in the unskilled fashion of these volunteer organizations that it is useless to undertake such work. One of the best

services in her estimation is the knitting of socks. This is only an example; and yet, as I looked around that room crowded with women so eager to help, so full of potential service, I felt that their very presence expressed a real need—the need of a leader to start each one of them on the right path to that service.

It isn't merely the matter of making bandages or knitting socks—it is the matter of the great force of trained women workers trying to do their share. But how shall they choose their share? what is to decide the task they shall undertake? To my mind, it is this: every true American woman should decide for herself just what her own highest type of service can be and *that* should determine her course. We do not disparage any service, no matter how humble; but it seems to me that women so often do the easiest thing of which they are capable, forgetting that it is the position that challenges effort that brings the greatest development and the greatest rewards. No doubt many of our home economics girls can help a great deal by making garments for army use, but there should be a higher type of service for which their training has fitted them. Important as are the lower kinds of usefulness, yet it is essential at this crisis that the women as well as the men shall take their places as high on the scale as possible, thus leaving another individual free for a still higher type of service and so building a human structure which shall reach as high as needed. The romance of making bandages or of being a nurse is of course very attractive; and yet if a machine can make better bandages in a shorter time, if a volunteer nurse must spend at least eighteen months in preliminary training before she reaches the desired place at the front, our college women should be willing to forego some of the romance and take up work for which they are trained right now, and which perhaps few other women could undertake. In a great many cases this will mean the application of their training in ways which they have never dreamed of. Our economist, our linguist, our scientist, and even our artist will see new possibilities in their specialties if viewed as their highest offering to their nation's need.

The advantage of such a course to American women, individually and collectively, is very apparent. They need something to challenge them to use all their trained faculties, to call forth the very best that is in them, the best that they have to offer of practical, everyday usefulness. We have boasted so long of the superior educational advantages which this country has showered upon her women. Now we shall come to know whether or not

they were worth the effort of those who won the privileges for them.

Then too, the selecting of their very highest type of service for the use of their country will help them guard against an over modest estimate of their abilities. It is a common fault of women, especially those academically trained, to be over cautious about attacking a new undertaking unless they are absolutely sure of every step. They are afraid of risks and do not realize that big risks spur them to big successes. A casual remark of a former professor of mine comes back to me so often when I am dealing with a timid and anxious senior considering her first position. On a similar occasion, she remarked, "Women always act as if they knew less than they really do, while men always act as if they knew more than they really do." While I shall not attempt to defend the use of the word "always" in this statement, I often lament the fact that women seem to have been endowed with so little of that characteristic commonly called "bluff," which while not admirable if possessed in excess, often gives its possessor the courage to attempt and succeed in new and difficult positions.

Perhaps these suggestions are all unnecessary. Perhaps the resources of our nation will not be drawn upon so strongly. Perhaps our women will not be needed to any great extent. But, after all, it is a good thing now and then to take an invoice of one's capacities. It is especially a good thing for the college woman who has spent four years of her time and money in training herself, sometimes for no particular goal. It is good for her to stop and consider what her highest type of service really is—whether that service is to pay her debt to her family, her country or humanity.

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#### AN OPEN LETTER

TO THE EDITOR:

I am writing to you to urge that the Association of Collegiate Alumnae should take up the question of maintenance of our labor laws during this period of stress and especially that we, as college women, should take a firm stand in favor of "equal pay for equal work." The extent to which women will probably supplant men during the next few months and the danger of establishing a principle of lower pay for equal work raises this most vital question.

Perhaps you have seen the Special Bulletin No. 1 published by the American Association for Labor Legislation, "Labor Laws in War Time," which gives a series of resolutions endorsed by the Labor Legislation Association among which is emphasized this principle of equal pay for equal work to both sexes. The other resolutions are similarly vital. The Bulletin also includes extracts from English documents and comments upon the English situation to show the necessity of our maintaining in the United States our labor standards.

Having labored for so many years toward the upbuilding of our standards, and with the recent Supreme Court decisions in favor of the Ten-Hour Law for Men in Oregon and the Minimum Wage Law in Oregon, we should not abandon our position of protection. If our country is to pay the price of war and preparation for war by exploitation of our industrial laborers we are assuredly acknowledging ourselves a bankrupt nation. But we must realize that all the evidence before us, as is so splendidly set forth by Miss Goldmark in her case for the Shorter Work Day, published in October, 1915, together with the excellent supplement of October, 1916, in the case of *Bunting vs. the State of Oregon*, shows that the long work day means no more work accomplished and at the same time a depletion of the human power of the nation. This argument, together with the re-argument of the Oregon Minimum Wage Cases, October, 1916, *Settler vs. O'Hara et al.* constituting the Industrial Welfare Commission, should be not only a moral but a legal basis upon which we, college women, standing for clear thinking, should act.

Very cordially yours,

SUSAN M. KINGSBURY,

Bryn Mawr College,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.



## REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

### *The North Atlantic Section*

The most notable event in the North Atlantic Section of the A. C. A. since the last biennial was the Conference of Branches of this section in Boston, Mass., October 20 and 21, 1916. The Boston Branch, through its President, Mrs. Lee McCollester and its other officers, arranged a program of great interest, sent invitations to all the branches inviting three delegates, and provided through a hospitality committee for the entertainment of visiting delegates during the conference. The meeting was noteworthy as being the first ever held in the North Atlantic Section. It was well attended, full of interest, and gave all who attended a new sense of the scope of work of the Association and its branches. The topics considered were as follows:

"The Pros and Cons of the Gary System," Mrs. John Huddleston, president N. Y. City Branch; "The Beginnings of the Connecticut College for Women, and Its Place Among N. E. Colleges," Miss Margaret F. Corwin, president Connecticut Branch; "A New Democracy at Bryn Mawr," Mrs. Milton J. Rosenau, Boston; "The Relation Between A. C. A. Branches and College Clubs," Miss Helen P. Margesson, former president of the Boston College Club, and Dr. Croff, president Buffalo Branch; "The Policies and Aims of the A. C. A.," Miss Caroline L. Humphrey; Symposium: "How Can an Alumnae Association Best Serve Its College?" Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley, LeBaron R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe and Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke; "Some Responsibilities of the A. C. A.": (1) "Toward the Food Problem in Colleges," Dr. Joel E. Goldthwaite and Miss Helen F. Greene; (2) "Towards the Readjustment of the Curriculum to meet Vocational Demands," Sarah L. Arnold, dean of Simmons and Gertrude S. Martin, executive secretary, A. C. A.; (3) "Towards the Alleged Extravagance of College Girls," Ada L. Comstock, dean of Smith College; (4) "Towards Helping the Young Graduate to Find Her Place in the Community Life," Miss Florence Jackson, Mrs. Martin Lowenberg; "The Function of the College and the Private School in Teaching Good Manners," Miss Bertha Bailey, principal of Abbott Academy.

The distinctively educational character of the work of the branches is shown in the provisions made for disseminating knowl-

edge about the importance of going to college and opportunities for self-help in colleges in which the Pennsylvania branches are particularly active. They have published a model pamphlet, "Estimated Expense in Certain Eastern Colleges," have sent speakers to secondary schools, and have been active in getting an increased appropriation for the State College, and for securing the appointment of a woman as member of the Board of Trustees. Many branches support scholarships or loans to students desirous of going to college; Buffalo has aided four young women, Binghamton also has lent money, Albany has six loans out, Rochester has paid the tuition fee for one, and Mohawk Valley is planning to raise a scholarship for next year.

For the vocational guidance work, many branches have been active in well doing, among them New Haven, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Buffalo. While we have nothing so substantial to report as the work done in the West Central Section, there has been no flagging of interest in the support of this national committee. A closely allied committee, that on the placement of volunteer, unpaid workers, has gone steadily forward in the Philadelphia, Boston and New York branches.

In indirect ways, meeting local needs, the work of many branches serves educational interests. The Mohawk Valley Club has been active in improving moving pictures in Utica; the New Haven Branch has co-operated closely with the associated charities work, acting as a kind of clearing-house. Some seven of the branches are aiding the Children's Bureau to secure effective birth registration; Albany and New York branches are assisting in the campaign to secure higher wages for normal school teachers; Greenwich reports marked activity and success in the making of surgical dressings and in committees to report on conditions in the public schools and in the library; and Fall River has had splendid results in work for better child hygiene.

There is often the cheering news of increase of membership and of interest. The Vice-President calls attention to the need of a printed form to send out among the branches to get statistics as to membership, gains or losses for the biennial report; to get facts about the number and scope of committees, especially the co-operation with the national committees, and to get other specific facts about the activities of the branches which the secretaries often fail to send.

The Vice-President on laying down her work for the year 1917-18 because of absence from America, congratulates the

branches on the appointment of Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, of Williamstown, Mass., as vice-president for the year. Mrs. Clarke has been long connected with the A. C. A. and devoted to its interests and growth.

Respectfully submitted,

SOPHIE C. HART.

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### *The South Atlantic Section*

The work of the vice-president in this section for more than the past year has concerned itself so largely with work for this Biennial that her efforts have been spent in executive committee meetings, program committee meetings, invitation and automobile committee conferences, in writing letters to desired speakers, and paying calls on important persons, as well as many other details in connection with the end of this week's work and play. But looking forward to the great events of the week and the pleasure of entertaining you has been an entirely sustaining force. The profit in the extra efforts will be realized if our plans are working out to your comfort and if you will return home with not only the recollection of inspiring addresses but also the refreshment of our entertaining, and a fuller appreciation of our great Capital.

The general membership in this section is now sixty with an increase of twenty-three the past year, six of whom have joined this week. Two members have moved from the territory, one has joined a branch, six have been dropped and two have resigned.

The membership of the Washington Branch shows a still greater increase—from 62 to 155. "This interesting growth," the Secretary reports, "shows not only the stimulating effect of the biennial meeting in causing activity in the branch visited, but also demonstrates what the branch has recognized—the great ability and skillful management of our President, Mrs. Raymond Morgan, and the patient work and constant interest of our President of last year, Mrs. F. L. Ransome, whose efforts prepared the way for this year's great success."

The admission of Trinity College to membership in the Association is an important event to our branch though not very many of their 316 alumnae reside near enough to Washington

to belong to it. Four, however, have joined. The graduating class of forty-seven in June will bring us more additions to this number.

The secretary of the Huntington Branch, Mrs. Harriet B. Moore, reports: "The Huntington Branch has pursued its regular monthly business and social meetings for the past year. On February the tenth the annual college tea was given for the high school and Marshall College juniors. The branch is especially proud this year of a Huntington girl who will graduate from Vassar in June, an honor student and a member of  $\Phi$  B K. Our chairman of the Industrial and Vocational Advisory Committee has written many letters during the past year to the various colleges in this section of the country, and although we are few in numbers and not very old, we feel very much alive. As our membership is comprised almost entirely of teachers whose homes are not here and who are very busy all of the time, it is hard to accomplish what we wish."

In going out of this office, in the exercise of which I have had pleasure and profit, though often taxing work, I want to leave for your consideration the purpose always before me of strengthening the relations between this Association and the Southern Association of College Women. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae in assigning vice-presidents to all the sections of the United States possibly overlooked the well-established similar association covering the South Atlantic as well as the South East Central sections. True in this South Atlantic section the general membership mentioned is scattered from Delaware to Florida. In this territory however there were at that time seven Southern Association Branches to which seven more have been added in the years 1914 to 1916. One more has been added in the past winter at Tampa, Florida, that I took particular pride in helping to form as a Southern Association Branch, when the general member of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Miss Hoyt, who came to me about it, thought only of an A. C. A. Branch as possible. She even was advised that the Northern colony in Florida in winter made it in a sense a northern state and an A. C. A. Branch there allowable. But the agreement in this section to consider all these states Southern Association territory, an agreement which has done much to foster the good feeling now existing between the two associations, led to the decision for the Southern Association branch. Among its interests are some prospective legislation, "a bill for compulsory education in Florida and a bill for free text-books,"

the distribution of educational bulletins, the establishing of a scholarship at the State College at Tallahassee, and (its chief object), the raising of the standards of that institution. Columbia University, where there has been question about the admission of Tallahassee graduates, has promised to re-rate it.

You will realize the importance of such work as this; for in some regions of the South, where standards are not established, often not even understood to be low by the heads of no standard colleges, it is of the greatest importance to have an organization such as the Southern Association, fearless in statements and in efforts to bring all institutions under the same conditions. Miss Hoyt writes also, "We have had as yet no very definite committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae but I hope we can develop one. I think I wrote you before that most of our Southern Association of College Women members are also eligible to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae but many of them do not feel able to pay dues in both."

Last year and again the past winter I was able to have conferences with Miss Colton, President of the Southern Association. It has been valuable to receive the monthly notices of the Maryland and the Virginia Branches of the Southern Association. I have been several times to Baltimore in the last year to conferences and to two meetings, and once to Richmond where as the guest of Miss Taylor I had the great pleasure of speaking to the members of the Southern Association Branch. The visit to Miss Keller, Dean of Westhampton College, was also most interesting and delightful.

I have written 218 letters since August 1 and held sixteen or more special vice-president committee meetings. In these two last accomplishments I have had the able help of my committee, Mrs. Cole, who has served on it throughout my term of office, and the splendid help of Miss Leech for the last year, particularly in writing letters.

While the effort to have state secretaries representing the vice-president throughout this region has not been as yet of use to either Association, I still believe in it as a real means of furthering their work unless, as seems now possible, a closer union is to be formed.

A vice-president in such a territory as this has need of the power and influence of all her general members. May I urge upon you some of the points of the Executive Secretary's report just given. I would not like to minimize the duties of the branches

in the states, whose help she asked, but I *would* like to emphasize the duties of the general members in each state, for they have no duties yet assigned to them. I would like the general members to help to get state secretaries and help to get them to work. I would like them to assist in making known the fellowships of the Association and ask their friends to contribute to this object. The Latin-American fellowship awarded at this Biennial may be of particular interest to southern people. General members can and should help with spreading the right sort of publicity about the Association. This Biennial has stirred all who have attended it with the possibilities for the usefulness of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Let us all do our little bit to extend its influence.

You will recall our interest in this section in the bill before the Virginia legislature to establish a College for Women at the University of Virginia. This is still an object to work for though not the year for the legislature to meet. Miss McKenny, one of our general members, and vice-president of the Southern Association of College Women, who has worked indefatigably for the bill before the Virginia legislature, will speak in behalf of the resolution presented urging the passage of this bill.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES HALDEMAN SIDWELL.

Miss McKenny said, supplementing the Vice-president's report, that she hoped the efforts of college women everywhere and Virginia residents of influence who could be reached, would be used to urge the Virginia legislature to favor the bill for the Co-ordinate college. It has so nearly reached passing in the last two legislatures that a little extra effort now will greatly add to its chance of passing next winter.

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### *The Northeast Central Section*

This biennial marks the close of the first four-year term of service of sectional vice-presidents, as provided by the re-organization plan adopted at Ann Arbor in the autumn of 1912. It is perhaps fitting at this time therefore to sum up the general characteristics of the sections—if they can be said to have any—as they have been revealed in the work and point of view of the branches, and to point out their relation to the interests of the national association. The branches of this northeast central section have,

within the past two or three months, been writing their histories, and taking a survey of their activities through the years. It is thus made possible to see the trend of A. C. A. work in the section from the beginning, and to judge of its quality and its difficulties.

The first outstanding fact of our history is that this is not a youthful section with respect to A. C. A. work, for it is only a year younger than the mother organization in Boston. The Western Association of Collegiate Alumnae (as it was first called) was founded in 1883, nine years before the establishment of the University of Chicago, by a small group of women, chiefly graduates of Northwestern, Syracuse and western state universities. Their vision of the work college women should do was broad and high and their energy matched their vision. Under the leadership of Miss Jane Bancroft, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Louisa Reed Howell and Miss Lucy Salmon, they set out immediately to investigate the occupations of women in outdoor employments, in the domestic professions, on the press, in higher education, and in the fine arts, and to collect information concerning the industrial education of women, and concerning opportunities for post graduate work in colleges and universities open to women. They presented papers on opportunities open to women for study abroad, and established a foreign correspondence bureau for interchange of educational opinion with women abroad who had had the higher education, thus seeking to give to their work an international character and interest which we are just now hoping to develop by exchange scholarships. Most significant of all, they resolved in 1886 to endeavor to secure a fund for a fellowship of five hundred dollars a year. In 1888 they awarded a temporary fellowship of \$350.00, and thus became the pioneer woman's organization in supporting a fellowship for women. In some ways this summary sounds modern rather than ancient; for in recent years, the most prominent activities of our Association have been along the lines of investigating occupations for women and collecting information concerning industrial education.

At the end of six years, *i. e.*, in 1889, the Western Association consented to merging with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, then confined to the East, whose main interests, with the exception of the Scholarship Plan, did not then lie along these lines. Individual branches were formed at Chicago, Indianapolis and Detroit, which loyally sought to co-operate with the National aims. The vocational work which the Western group had pursued together with so much enthusiasm was soon left in abeyance, and it was not

until 1909 that our first National Committee on Enlarging Vocational Opportunities for Women was appointed. It is noteworthy that the Western Association proposed in 1884 to the Eastern that they unite in "a National Association which in its National capacity should divide the entire territory of the United States into convenient districts, in each of which a branch organization may be formed, these several branches to be co-ordinate among themselves, but all subject to the National Association, which shall be composed of representatives from each branch." The word "branch" is here used in the sense of "section;" and the plan is the one adopted at the time of our reorganization in 1912, twenty-eight years after the first suggestion.

There is more appropriateness than would at first appear in the arrangement that the district which corresponds to the old Northwest territory should, for educational purposes, be made a separate section. Of the fifty-three colleges on the approved list of our Association, eighteen, or about a third, are in this section; and they have a character quite distinct from the colleges of the eastern sections. First, they are without exception co-educational; and co-education in these colleges is not only officially enjoined, but is approved, taken as a matter of course—a matter no longer to be brought into question. In the second place, these colleges stand for what has come to be called the "unit system" of instruction, *i. e.*, the system by which so-called cultural studies and vocational studies may be pursued together—side by side—a system which strengthens democracy by giving the student of purely academic studies an appreciation of the practical efficiency developed in vocations, and giving the vocational student an appreciation of the culture which comes from the purely academic studies. In the third place, these colleges—and this is especially true of the five great State Universities—keep in close touch with the life of the people, respond with readiness to its needs, and form a tremendous power for the educational service of all classes of citizens. More than this, the State Universities have developed—through the liberality of their legislatures, whose appropriations reach up into the millions—marvelous opportunities for investigation and research, which are placed at the disposal of those fitted to take them at a merely nominal sum.

Now, by far the largest groups in our branches—and usually a majority of the members—are graduates of these colleges, and have, therefore, a different point of view educationally from that of branches made up of graduates from institutions of a different



type. In view of the fact that other western sections hold these same opinions, and in view of the fact, also, that educational programs at our annual meetings have in recent years given no voice to these views, it is perhaps not out of place to suggest that in the presentation of the attitude of the Association as a whole toward any educational policy or system, this group of educational interests should have a part.

While reasonable limits of space preclude any historical resume of the achievements of individual branches, we cannot pass to the work of the present year without reference to the very honorable record of the Chicago Branch through the twenty-eight years of its history. Under the leadership of Miss Marion Talbot and a small group of earlier members, and with the counsel—especially in the earlier years—of such women as Jane Addams, Julia Lathrop, and Florence Kelly, the work of the branch has held closely to the vital needs of Chicago and of Illinois in matters affecting the public schools, the juvenile court, child labor laws, the consumer's league, and many other causes; and, despite the rise of a large and popular college club, it has gradually increased its membership and its interest until it has now the largest enrollment in its history—325 members. Fairness to the pioneer workers of the section also demands mention of the splendid service done in the early nineties by the Indianapolis Branch under the leadership of Mrs. Sewall, Miss Harriet Noble, and Miss Amelia Platter, in the then new work of university extension.

We now turn to the accomplishment of our branches for the six months of the current year. It will be remembered that a full report of the work of this section up to date was published in the *Journal* of last September, and that few important changes of policy will have taken place in the few months since.

To the twenty-four branches of the last report have been added four new branches at this meeting, *i. e.*, those at Battle Creek and at Niles, in Michigan; at Greencastle, Indiana; and at Delaware, Ohio. The total number of paid-up regular members in the section, up to March 24, is 1872, or about a quarter of the membership of the Association. There are also 150 associate members, and 110 general members. Of these members, about 800, in round numbers, are home makers, 650 are teachers, 176 are reported as women of leisure; and the rest are from a great variety of vocations, including librarians, social workers, secretaries, et cetera.

In the matter of situation, the twenty-four branches of the section fall into three equal divisions of widely differing character—

First, a group of eight branches, *i. e.*, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Columbus and Indianapolis—are situated in great cities, varying in size from 230,000 to two millions of inhabitants, where the number of agencies for betterment is bewilderingly large, where the forces at work are of tremendous proportions and where the college group is in comparison exceedingly small. All of these branches are convinced, through an experience varying from fourteen to twenty-eight years, that the most effective way to serve their cities in any civic or educational way is either to offer co-operation to other agencies already working for social betterment, or to seek the co-operation of other organizations in initiating any new undertaking. The opportunities for the small A. C. A. group in such a situation to make any considerable or permanent contributions to civic or social welfare by its own unaided efforts are exceedingly rare. We do have proof that it is possible in the Milwaukee "Home for Working Girls," which, under the guidance of a committee of the Milwaukee Branch, has successfully completed its fourth year; and proof that it is *almost* possible in the case of the Chicago and the Detroit Collegiate Bureaus of Occupations, which have been started and almost entirely supported by the college women of the two cities, under the leadership respectively of the Chicago and the Detroit branches. Indeed, in our large cities the widening of vocational opportunities has seemed the main field for service in which the college group could do the pioneer work alone—and carry it along until such time as it can be taken over by municipal or federal agencies. In Ohio this work is already taking on new aspects and showing new tendencies through two new influences. One is the establishment, by the State, of State-City Labor Exchanges in Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati; and the other is the plan of the Association of College Women of Ohio, made up of representatives from college clubs, A. C. A. branches and Ohio colleges, to establish a State Vocational Bureau, in charge of a director who shall be a woman of wide vocational experience, of expert knowledge of her field, and of executive ability to direct the development of such a work in different parts of the state. The State-City Labor Exchange in Cleveland and Cincinnati are glad to furnish office accommodations for an added secretary who shall have charge of placing trained women; and the state vocational director, when she shall have been appointed, will co-operate with these local exchanges as well as with local bureaus in other parts of the state in the work of placing applicants. The Columbus Branch which has for

several years done excellent service in collecting vocational information and giving vocational advice, has this year made its chief practical aim the raising of funds for this state work. In order to meet its pledge of \$200.00 it arranged for the lecture on "Nationalism," by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, and the members worked so splendidly for the common cause that they cleared nearly five hundred dollars. The Cincinnati Branch, whose chief work has been the making of a survey of opportunities in its city for professional and vocational education, plans to co-operate with the Cincinnati State-City Labor Exchange, and also has pledged financial aid toward the salary of the State Vocational Director. Allied to this work, though not yet so well developed, is that for bringing together volunteer social service workers and the agencies which could use them. The Chicago Branch started a year ago a bureau of Volunteer Service and reports that during the year sixty volunteers have, through its guidance, found congenial work in settlements or with other agencies for social betterment. The Milwaukee, Columbus and Toledo branches have made a small beginning towards a similar service through social service committees.

Two of these city branches, Toledo and Milwaukee, still continue with enthusiasm the work carried on through many years of giving scholarships to local high school girls for study in college, and just now the Indianapolis Branch is seeking means for raising money for a scholarship to be offered to a South American woman who shall enter a North American college as a freshman. The Detroit Branch is this year doing,—and has done for many years in the past—peculiarly efficient service in undertakings for the welfare of the public schools and of the school children in its city. It has assisted the superintendent materially in his efforts for larger play-grounds, and is this year co-operating with him in an attempt to enable Detroit to give instruction to high school graduates, the ultimate purpose being the establishment of a municipal university. The superintendent has in turn given his warm co-operation to the plans of the branch, which have been gradually developing through the past four years, to enlist the school children in dramatic undertakings which will lessen the attraction of the ordinary moving picture show, arouse in them an appreciation of better entertainment, and prepare the way for a municipally-owned Children's Theater. He has come to look upon the branch as a helper upon whom he can rely in all efforts for the betterment of school conditions. Such mutual understanding and co-operation between the school authorities and the college group of the

city would seem to be one of the most natural and most effective means of doing practical educational work, and may well serve as an ideal to other branches.

The Chicago Branch, too, has during the past six years, done unique service for its public schools. The branch was one of three women's clubs to start, in 1911, an organization for the vocational guidance of public school children in Chicago, with the aim of keeping boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age in school, or providing them with suitable employment, if they must go to work.

The value of the work was so strongly demonstrated that last spring the Board of Education made it a part of the public school system, took over the A. C. A. director, and one of her assistants, and has since employed two more workers. As there remains much more to be done, however, the volunteer organization has continued in co-operation with the Board, is at present financing an investigation of vocational opportunities for handicapped children, and is supporting a scholarship for needy children.

The second division is made up of branches in college towns, varying in size from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants. Their workers are likely to be women on the faculty of the near-by college, or wives of faculty members—a group that is not so permanent as other groups of citizens, and on that account, not likely to have the strong interest nor the influence in civic affairs that is wielded by the permanent and usually unprogressive residents. Indeed, in some cases, the traditional lack of sympathy between "town and gown" proves a serious obstacle to civic work of any importance on the part of the branches. In spite of this handicap, most of them co-operate in some way with the social service work of their cities. Some help the Civic League or the Associated Charities; one—the Central Illinois Branch—carries on social center work in one of the public school buildings. Another—the Bloomington (Indiana) Branch—has pledged a hundred dollars toward building a new hospital to be owned and controlled by the local federation of women's clubs with which the branch is affiliated.

The most obvious field, however, for such branches is work for the welfare of the college students in their community. It takes the form of giving scholarships to needy students, as at Ann Arbor, Madison, and Bloomington (Ind), the establishment of an infirmary for the college girls, an undertaking just under way at Ann Arbor; arranging for vocational guidance to college girls and to high school girls, as at Beloit and Appleton; arranging for suffrage talks to women students, as at Kalamazoo and Beloit; investigating

the moving picture shows which students frequent; and lastly, the furnishing of co-operative houses where college girls in straightened circumstances may keep house together, and thus reduce living expenses and have a pleasant home. This last form of service, involving an expenditure of \$750.00 for each house, the Madison Branch carried through successfully last year; and the Central Illinois Branch and the Kalamazoo Branch are pledged to perform the same service for their respective colleges in the near future. Two of these college town branches (Beloit and Bloomington, Ind.) are making a special investigation of the public schools of their cities.

The third group is situated in cities of medium size. These are the Illinois-Iowa Branch at Rock Island, Davenport and Moline, and the branches at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Springfield, Ill.; Lansing, Mich.; Bloomington, Ill.; and Superior, Wis. Most of these are less than seven years old, and have found the field of civic and social work largely pre-empted by a strong woman's club in addition to such organizations as the W. C. T. U., Y. W. C. A., and others of similar aim. With one exception, all these branches have from the beginning taken a special interest in the high school girls of their cities, seeking to be of service in many ways but especially in pointing out the desirability of a college education, and in helping them choose a vocation. The Springfield (Ill.) Branch has been especially thorough and successful in its work in vocational guidance; and the Superior Branch has not only brought an accomplished speaker to Superior each year to present to high school and normal school girls the advantages of college training, but has an educational committee that is urging the installation in the high schools of deans or advisers whose duties would be to supervise the social activities of the school, and to promote co-operation between parents, teachers and students. The chief practical undertaking of the Bloomington, (Ill.), Branch is raising money for a scholarship to send a local high school girl to college; and the chief interest of the Illinois-Iowa Branch is the management of a loan fund for college seniors who find it difficult to meet their expenses during the senior year. The Springfield (Ill.) Branch has a committee assisting in work for Illinois miners, which we shall expect to see brought into co-operation with our national committee on Americanization. The Oshkosh Branch has been peculiarly fortunate in finding a practical field for its endeavor in the campaign for better playgrounds and recreation facilities, which has been fully described in the January Journal. The Lans-

ing Branch has invited the branches of Michigan to a state conference to take place next month.

It has been clear from year to year that the great majority of our branches are earnestly desirous of doing something worth while to justify their existence as part of an organization for practical work. But it has also been clear that the limitations placed upon our branch work by the requirements of our Association itself have greatly lessened its possibilities for community service. Let us look frankly for a moment at these limitations.

We have had two chief aims as an Association; one the maintenance of high standards of education, and the other, the doing of practical educational work. The first aim has been carried out chiefly through a national committee whose business it is to place upon our list of colleges only those institutions that have reached a certain high standard of excellence. The second aim has been carried out largely, and in great varieties of ways, by the branches; but the conviction has grown, and it received emphatic expression at the San Francisco Biennial that the field for the practical work of a branch is unlimited; that any undertakings for the amelioration or uplift of its city, its state or its country are proper ones for an A. C. A. branch. Now the higher the standards of education of the Association as expressed in their approved list of colleges, the smaller is the number of workers available for community service. Indeed, there have been times when the two aims of the Association seemed to be on the opposite sides of a balance, one side going up as the other went down—a situation that has caused uneasy questioning as to whether two such aims should be bound together and compelled to do team work. It obviously does not follow that because a woman has received her degree from a college that has a dean of women, she will do any stronger civic or philanthropic work than the woman from a college that has no dean of women. Nor does it follow that college graduates excluded from membership during the years when their college is reaching the required educational standard will do any better social work when they are finally admitted to our Association than they could have done during the years of exclusion. There is a logical discrepancy between the principle of admission and the practical purpose for which admission is given. Moreover, the difficult standard of admission has raised another obstacle in the way of our branches since it has led to the formation of college clubs and has thus either divided the college forces of the com-

munity between the club and the A. C. A. branch, or effectually barred the way to the formation of a branch.

Whatever way there may be out of these difficulties, it certainly does not lie in the direction of lowering our standards for collegiate education. It is the special function of our Association to point out what standards should be reached in the American colleges where women study, to maintain a standard list of colleges and universities, and to urge desirable changes in educational policy through addresses at Biennial meetings and through articles in the *Journal*. The only question can be as to methods of making these standards effective. From the point of view of the community service of our branches, one is constrained to consider whether there be not other ways—perhaps even better ways—of emphasizing high standards for collegiate education than by the method of boycott in practical undertakings,—whether we could not, pointing to our ideals as expressed in our standard list of colleges, draw lower college standards towards ours as effectively by hearty encouragement and co-operation from within our membership as by the method of exclusion. However this may be, it is pleasant to dwell in thought upon a possible future when all college women can be enrolled under A. C. A. leadership, without invidious distinctions for individual membership. Under present limitations, we must expect only a very moderate accomplishment from our branches. Most of them deserve warm commendation that, under the circumstances, they have done so well. Further, from the point of view of the branches, there is no doubt that the recognition of professional women in our membership would greatly increase the efficiency of branch work, especially in the matter of shaping a policy for practical undertakings.

In closing, I should like to express my warm appreciation of the pleasant comradeship with college women which the work of my office has given me, and of the responsiveness and cordiality of my branches, in spite of the shortcomings of an officer unaccustomed and in many ways unadapted to the public work of this office.

Respectfully submitted,

VIOLET JANE SCHMIDT.

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*The Southeast Central Section*

The Southeast Central Section includes the six states of Ken-

tucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama and contains one branch and thirty general members.

This section had the misfortune to lose its vice-president a year ago and to have a new one attempt to take up the work for the remainder of the term. The following report is for this last year:

The work of this section presents, as many of you know, a problem different from that of any other section, in that *all* of these states are in the territory of the Southern Association of College Women, and all but one has branches of that Association doing effective work for the cause of education. It is the policy of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae to form no branches in the territory of the Southern Association, but it has seemed wise this year to make a strong effort to interest the southern college women (particularly those who were already doing efficient work in the Southern Association) to become *general members* of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae—thereby strengthening the bond between the two associations. A chairman has been appointed in each state who has presented this matter of general membership to the branches of the S. A. C. W. and to the other college women in a more personal and effective way than would have been possible for the vice-president at a distance. These chairmen, in so far as they have been able in a short time, have enlisted the interest of the eligible college women in the various fields of activity of the A. C. A. and, in a few months, have doubled the general membership of this section.

The Louisville College Club has been visited by the vice-president several times during the year at the request of some members who were interested in the A. C. A. and the probable formation of a branch. Upon invitation of the Lexington branch of the S. A. C. W. one visit was made there in the interest of the A. C. A. A large correspondence has been necessary because the college women of the section are so scattered. A fairly complete card catalogue of the eligible college women of the section has been made.

A branch of the A. C. A. with twelve members was organized in the winter at Chattanooga entirely on the initiative of some of the college women of that city. The branch reports some difficulties in the drawing up of their constitution—because of difference of opinion as to associate membership—also delay in a plan of work. This delay is brought about, no doubt, by the fact that neither the Executive Secretary nor the Vice-President deemed it wise (in view of the vote taken by the Council in 1914 with regard to the formation of branches of the A. C. A. in the territory of the



S. A. C. W.) to advise or assist the branch in any way until after this Biennial. The branch members for the remainder of the year are trying to get their organization into better working order with the hope that another year they may offer a scholarship at one of the foremost colleges to some student of their city or state and that they may take up other educational and philanthropic work.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIET JAMESON POYNTER.

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### *The Northwest Central Section*

Since the biennial meeting of the A. C. A. in August, 1915, the Northwest Central Section has made some progress in organization, branch conscientiousness and sectional development.

It may be remembered that the last report of this section showed some conclusions, as a result of a questionnaire which circulated early in 1915. The answers revealed common interest in the general lines of education, vocational guidance, social service, scholarship and loan funds in colleges, normal and high schools, and last, and at that time, rather surprising, social conditions in colleges, including interest in better housing and better dressing for women students. A belief in a sectional conference was quite generally expressed also.

In 1915-16 the sectional president felt that the time had come when a movement toward sectional coherence was necessary. Accordingly, every branch in the section with one exception was visited. A sectional conference was held in November, 1916. Four new branches have developed, which, to some extent, will make good our loss of the three branches which were lost to us in the redistricting of the Southwest Central Section in 1915.

A visit in the fall of 1915 to the Duluth branch, and the trip in the spring of 1916, when St. Paul, Minneapolis, Northfield, Des Moines, Omaha and Lincoln were visited, showed very plainly that our branches were all intensely interested in the very things for which the Association stands, but that they were working from almost exclusively local interests with little or no thought of the Association. Where local interest loomed large, work was being done. Where the branches were young or activities were covered by earlier developed clubs, the work side of the organization was not as important as the social side. Feeling became rather strong that

our section would be benefited by two unprecedented events in our history which might make the association seem more of a reality to all: first, a national scholarship award, and second, a biennial meeting in the Mississippi Valley.

Since our last general meeting two colleges in our section have received corporate recognition—Carleton College and the University of North Dakota. As a result, three new branches developed very quickly—Northfield branch at Northfield, Minn., North Dakota Branch at Grand Forks and Valley City branch at Valley City, N. D. There are at present bright prospects of others to follow in the section.

The first sectional conference on November 1st, 1916, was held just preceding the Minnesota Educational Association. As this was reported in our Journal, no account will be included in this report further than to add that we hear frequently from our two discussions on the subjects of educational legislation, led by Margaret Evans Huntington, and problems of deans of women, led by Dean Anna M. Klingenhagen. The first discussion, somewhat to our surprise, took the form of a discussion on moral and religious education for young people. A resolution was passed which resulted in the formation of a committee to develop a course of study for our colleges with a view ultimately to influencing the religious training of young people. This committee is busily at work and will report at our next sectional conference in 1918.

As we look at the list of branches in the Northwest Central Section it comes to us quite forcefully that each one is largely dominated by the influence of some certain college or normal school by which it has been directly fostered, as:

Duluth Branch, Duluth Normal; Minnesota (Minneapolis) and St. Paul Branches, University of Minnesota; Northfield Branch, Carleton College and St. Olaf College; Des Moines Branch, Drake University; Sioux City Branch, Morningside College; Omaha and Lincoln Branches, University of Nebraska; North Dakota Branch, University of North Dakota; Valley City Branch, Valley City Normal.

All but two of these branches are doing something on scholarships and loan funds.

Five of these branches, Duluth, St. Paul, Minnesota, Des Moines and Omaha, have vocational guidance bureaus, and Minneapolis is about to open a bureau of collegiate occupations, as the result of work led by Mrs. Frank Warren of the Minnesota branch.

Seven of these branches are distinctly interested in housing conditions of college women. Omaha and Lincoln are discussing ambitious plans for dormitories at the University of Nebraska; North Dakota branch devotes its next meeting to the discussion of sustaining a cottage for women students at the University of North Dakota next year.

All of these branches are or very soon will be interested in the sectional conference resolution on religious and moral education.

Duluth branch, with a membership of two hundred, has, within the year, incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, in order that it may advantageously invest its rapidly growing loan fund. The branch not only has been successful in developing a splendid lecture course, but has raised nearly two thousand dollars from the proceeds of the course. Of this \$600 has been loaned to students of the Duluth Normal School. Besides, an interest has been developed in encouraging individuals to materially assist worthy girls to secure educational advantages. Duluth branch has taken a strong interest in municipal work, better moving pictures, and vocational guidance, and is giving one meeting and ten minutes of each general meeting to religious and moral education.

St. Paul branch has followed its usual custom of introducing speakers upon subjects of interest to its workers at general meetings.

It has done constructive work also. Two scholarships were given this year to University of Minnesota students, and the branch is very proud of having given this year a scholarship to a public library assistant who goes east for special study in library training. This is believed to be the pioneer library scholarship in the United States.

The branch is compiling a pamphlet upon the various Minnesota colleges, to be distributed to high school girls throughout the state to encourage and assist them in planning for advanced study.

Inspired by the conference resolution on religious and moral education, Mrs. T. L. Dugas, Chairman of the Educational Committee, has made a thorough study of Bible and religious education in the public schools. She gave an address upon this subject at the Women's Welfare League that proved so effective that since then she has talked to seven different clubs and organizations in St. Paul. She advocates the North Dakota plan which has been recommended by the State Board of Regents for Minnesota adoption.

Minnesota branch of Minneapolis, with 218 active and ninety

associate members, shows a vigorous spirit throughout its sections. Mrs. H. M. Hickok is the president and she reports on the successful work of the music, social service, manuscript, dramatic, vocational, travel, and home culture sections, the news of which has appeared from month to month in the Journal. At its general meeting, has presented speakers upon subjects of interest developed in the sections, including many University of Minnesota men. It also has provided a series of six lectures upon modern novels, the proceeds of which increased the scholarship fund.

The Northfield branch, with fifty-two members, has already given one scholarship of fifty dollars to a Carleton student and are about to award a second one of the same amount. This money has been raised by dues and entertainments. Further, the branch has made some study along the line of educational legislation, and efforts have been made to assist in the securing of a good moving picture playhouse.

Des Moines branch does not report.

The Sioux City branch is a new organization, largely composed of teachers, instructors and business women, drawn together by the common tie of a college degree. They are becoming interested in Morningside College Library extension and problems of the local high school. Until the visit of Mrs. Martin the branch hesitated to begin any aggressive work but now reports itself in agreement with a dinner guest who declared that "since talking with Mrs. Martin she felt as though she had been resurrected."

Reports from the Omaha branch would indicate that the interest in its sections exceeded that of general meetings. The sections reporting are respectively, music, drama, story-tellers, vocational bureau and social settlement. The Vocational Bureau is doing a valuable and practical work in Omaha, covering to a large extent the truancy problem in connection with the public schools. It is a real struggle for Omaha branch to meet the financial needs of this bureau which is doing creditable work, and many devices, such as so-called vocational teas, are resorted to, to raise the money absolutely required by self-sacrificing officers.

The music and drama sections provide delightful opportunities for study, while the story-teller's section, after study in the section of modern short stories in French, German and English, were able to provide a delightful program for a general meeting.

The Lincoln branch has submitted no report, but there seems

to be interest there in cooperating on the dormitory problem of the University of Nebraska.

The two North Dakota branches are very young to submit reports, but they have done so.

Valley City branch has been studying educational legislation in North Dakota.

North Dakota branch at Grand Forks has had two interesting meetings on the question of moral and religious education. One was addressed by Dr. V. P. Squires, the author of the North Dakota plan of Bible instruction in the public schools, which has received flattering recognition and seems, as the author says, to have the least number of impediments in the way of its adoption.

The branch hopes to establish a scholarship and a cottage for University of North Dakota women students, during its work the ensuing year.

The Northwest Section wants last but not least to pay its respects to the A. C. A. Journal, which is doing so much for all of us to unite our work and give us the benefit of each others' experience. The Vice-president would like further to thank it for information concerning her branches that she would have been unable otherwise to gain. Most particularly we all want to thank the Editor for starting the flow of life-blood through our veins. We feel now that the body corporate is alive.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. F. L. McVEY.

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### *The South Rocky Mountain Section*

We have at present three branches with a membership of about 203, the Colorado branch at Denver; South Colorado branch at Colorado Springs; and the Canon City branch at Canon City. A fourth branch is ready for presentation at this meeting, the Pueblo branch, and a branch is forming at Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Colorado branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has had a most active and interesting year. There has been an increase in membership, the regular meetings have been better attended, and more general interest shown in the work of the organization than ever before in its history.

At present it numbers one hundred and thirty-three members; ninety-four active and thirty-three associate. The regular meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month, from October to May, either at the home of one of the members, or at some public

place especially suitable for the day's program. Invited speakers have addressed the branch on the following subjects: "The Making of Americans," "The Prevention of Cancer," "Proposed Legislation in Colorado," "Public Recreations, with especial reference to Chicago." The March program consisted of a college play presented by a local Alumnae Club, and the April meeting is to be in the interests of Art. The year closes with a business meeting and election of officers in May.

The committees are classed under the following heads: Program, hospitality, membership, scholarship, educational, legislative, vocational guidance, publicity and volunteer service. Last year a beginning was made in vocational guidance work and the members became so interested in the subject that they decided this year to put most of their time and energies into the task of establishing a vocational placement bureau. How they accomplished this has been told in the Journal. The bureau has been in active operation since the middle of March.

The branch yearly contributes to the support of the West Side Neighborhood House, an organization for settlement work, besides maintaining a scholarship fund which is in circulation among college girls requiring temporary assistance.

The branch measures the year's work by distinct gains in membership, in enthusiasm, in new plans carried out, and in actual work accomplished, and is looking forward to a new year of still greater achievement.

In May, 1916, at a meeting of the Southern Colorado Branch, the subject of Vocational Guidance was presented in short papers by eight or ten members of the branch. In the autumn, the work was organized with a Study Class led by Miss Adelaide Denis, a college committee of three members, a high school committee of seven, and an eighth grade committee of ten. The Study class has met monthly with an attendance of from eight to twelve. Vocational Psychology and the problems and opportunities of the Vocational Adviser have been discussed. Most of the women in this study circle are teachers in the grade schools or the high school.

The college committee has arranged for addresses and conferences for the Senior and Junior girls of Colorado College. These meetings have been well attended. Occupations other than teaching were presented by women who have been successful in different fields. Besides securing these speakers, the college committee has made a canvass of the senior and junior women. Each student who indicated that she wished to enter a non-teaching occupation was as-

signed to an adviser in the line of her preference. Forty-nine girls were reached in this way. The advisers have had actual experience in the occupations they present or have studied the subject from books.

The high school committee consisting largely of teachers in the high school has undertaken to interview each senior and junior girl and send her to the adviser in the field of her choice. Of the 150 or 200 girls that have been questioned, 75 asked definitely for information on occupations other than teaching. All the senior and junior girls in the high school were invited to a tea at Bemis Hall in October when short talks on journalism, government positions, nursing and library work were given.

The eighth grade committee consisting largely of grade teachers and principals reached about 100 girls in the preliminary canvass. The results were classified and an outline made of the talks needed. This committee plans to present department store work and stenography at a meeting of eighth grade girls. The superintendent of the city schools is in favor of the work of the committee and has promised to grant school time for a meeting and to buy books on vocational guidance for the use of the teachers. This committee has many good plans which it hopes to carry out in the near future.

At a business meeting of the Southern Colorado Branch on February 24th, the members voted to admit associate members in accordance with the minimum requirement specified in Appendix B of the By-laws of the association of Collegiate Alumnae and fixed the dues of associates at one dollar.

The Canon City Branch is less than a year old; it has taken a good deal of time to get organized and really ready for work. As there is no Associated Charities organization in town the members have decided to take up that work as a field of action. They had, first of all, to raise some funds with which to work, and to do that they made several canvasses of the town and gathered all the old newspapers, magazines and scrap paper that they could. Having now collected and stored almost enough of this paper to make a car-load, they expect to ship it very soon. They were given charge of the Thanksgiving offering which was taken up in the various churches and are seeing that it is spent for charitable purposes wherever needed. A rummage sale is being planned for the spring.

They have, at present 18 active and 2 associate members.

Respectfully submitted,

EDNA F. HENDRE.

*The North Pacific Section*

Of the six branches of the North Pacific Section four are located in Washington, at Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma and North Yakima; and two in Oregon, at Portland and Eugene, and it is a pleasure to report that all are busy, enthusiastic, and growing. In size they range almost exactly as in age from those at Seattle and Portland, with about 150 members to the youngest at Eugene, and all except the Seattle and Yakima Valley Branches have availed themselves of the privilege of adding associate members.

In the autumn of 1916 the sectional vice-president decided after much consideration that it would be better this year for her to visit the branches rather than arrange for a conference. The long distances and consequent large railroad fares made her fear that attendance at a conference would be very small, especially if the matter had not been explained and discussed. She also felt that she did not know her territory and its resources at all well. The plan was therefore carried out, the vice-president giving at each branch an informal talk about the history, work and aims of the national organization, and the latest news of the work of all the other branches of the section.

She was able to visit four branches on regular meeting dates, and the other two branches kindly made special arrangements. The discussions aroused, the questions asked and answered, the acquaintance acquired by the vice-president with the undoubted individuality of the branches, will be of the greatest value in all future work. The branches also expressed themselves as being benefited by the visit.

Though the branches are all so different, there is nevertheless one kind of work that appeals to all of them; that of the scholarship and loan fund. All six do efficient service in this line. The branch at Portland raises a \$200.00 scholarship annually, which is awarded to a girl graduate of some High School of the state to be used at the State University. This it will be noticed is state-wide work. The Seattle Branch emphasizes the loan feature, usually loaning sums of fifty dollars or less to senior or junior girls at the State University who are finding it difficult to finish their courses. Of late years several exceptions have been made and two girls have been assisted to attend Mrs. Prince's training school in Boston, though the sums required were, in one case, \$200.00, and in the other \$100.00. The Yakima Valley Branch assists a girl in Whitman College; the Eugene Branch helps girls



in the University of Oregon; the Tacoma Branch fund of \$450.00 is being used to its fullest extent; and the Spokane Branch supports a \$100.00 scholarship at the State College at Pullman. In addition to these activities, the four branches in the State of Washington last year contributed over \$200.00 to the Memorial Scholarship Fund for Dean Isabella Austin. This fund, of which the A. C. A. raised more than one-tenth, provides for a freshman scholarship of \$100.00 open to the girls of the State of Washington.

Another fund that has been contributed to by all the branches, is the fund for Belgian relief.

This was the year for the biennial meeting of the Legislatures in both Oregon and Washington, and there was even more legislation than usual affecting universities, colleges, and other schools. This caused great activity in our educational legislation committees which reported upon the bills to the branches and supported those approved by them. The Seattle Branch also co-operated with the local Federation of Women's Clubs in paying the expenses of an efficient woman who stayed at the State Capitol and helped women with advice and information when they wished to interview legislators. She also disseminated authentic information as to the progress of bills, etc. It was very noticeable this year that women are fast learning how to accomplish results.

All of the branches in this section maintain committees to cooperate with most of the lines of work of the national organization; all have up-to-date and interesting programs at their monthly meetings and show a good deal of ingenuity in their social affairs, of which there are many—especially many that are annual events. Seattle and Tacoma, being near together, exchange hospitalities, the contact being mutually helpful. Spokane, North Yakima and Tacoma pay especial attention to interesting high school girls in higher education.

In addition to these general facts, there are a few items of interest with respect to the separate branches. The activities of the Eugene Branch center naturally and rightfully around the University of Oregon, located in their city. This year, they have been putting forth their efforts toward two things: the admission of their University to the A. C. A., and raising a sum, which amounts to ten dollars per member, as their contribution toward the proposed Woman's Building at the University. So large a subscription certainly shows their interest in the matter. They

also brought Mary Antin and Rabindranath Tagore to Eugene, the proceeds of their lectures being devoted to the loan fund.

The Oregon Branch at Portland is also very courageous financially, for besides its \$200.00 scholarship it has subscribed \$500.00 to the proposed Woman's Building. The women of Oregon, individually and in clubs, headed by the woman Regent of the University, are raising the money for this building, not being content to wait until the State Legislature will vote the funds for this type of building.

The Oregon Branch is also planning to entertain the members of the A. C. A. who are in Portland for the National Educational Association in July, 1917.

The Spokane Branch has been especially successful in its vocational and volunteer service work. A booklet upon vocational opportunities in the Northwest is in preparation and a school in the Detention Home connected with the Juvenile Court, has been supplied with teachers five days in the week for more than a year. Efficient volunteer workers have also been supplied to the Spokane Social Service Bureau.

The Yakima Valley Branch, instead of calling upon outside speakers for its meetings, annually chooses and pursues a course of study. This year was devoted to northwest history, and was much enjoyed by the branch.

The Tacoma Branch is the only one in this part of the country that is divided into sections. Its civic and social service section, and its drama section each meets twice a month at times other than the regular meeting of the branch. Besides this, the executive board meets regularly once a month, transacting a good deal of the routine business, and preparing other business so that it may be expedited in the branch meetings. Meeting so many times facilitates acquaintance, and acquaintance facilitates business, so that action is never slow in Tacoma. The branch also enters actively into civic enterprises, its presiding officer being a member of the Presidents' Council, consisting of the presidents of most of the womens' clubs of Tacoma. The giving of plays is becoming an annual event in Tacoma, as in Spokane. This year an Irish Evening is planned, and the proceeds will be added to the loan fund.

The Seattle Branch also has adopted the regular executive committee meeting two weeks before branch meetings, and is experimenting with the California plan of lunching informally together before the meetings. The branch belongs to the Council of Social Agencies and finds its membership very valuable in ob-

taining information as to what is being done in the city and where to offer volunteer service. The volunteer service committee has been able to supply a sewing instructor for the Washington Children's Home and has undertaken to assist two children who are promising art students.

No new branches have been formed in this section this year, but there are prospects in Corvallis, Oregon, and in the Grays Harbor Country, in Washington. The addition of Washington State College, and the University of Oregon to the accredited list at the Biennial will also strengthen chances in all parts of the section.

The greatest step forward in the conditions surrounding women's education in this section is one in which the branches of Washington have interested themselves for several years:—the appointment of a woman upon the Board of Regency of the University of Washington. The Governor has just appointed Mrs. J. S. McKee, B.A. and M.A. of the University of Washington, and a former State President of the Federation of Clubs, a woman well and favorably known throughout the state, to this important office.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA WHIPPLE CARR.

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### *The South Pacific Section*

The South Pacific Section consists of the eight branches in California, three branches having been added since the last Biennial, Santa Barbara in 1915, and Fresno and Ventura County in 1916.

The California branch reports 420 members, the Los Angeles branch 105, the San José branch 70, the Southern California branch 60, the Imperial Valley branch 16, the Santa Barbara branch 38, the Ventura County branch 35 and the Fresno branch 49, making a total of 793 regular paid-up members enrolled in the branches of this section. In addition, there are in the San José, Fresno, Imperial Valley and Santa Barbara branches, a total of 70 associate members.

The most important event in the life of the Los Angeles branch this year was its affiliation with the College Woman's Club and the Federation of College Clubs of Los Angeles which will be consummated the first Saturday in May. A constitution has been approved providing for an entirely new organization which is to be

the Los Angeles branch of the A. C. A. under the local name of Women's University Club. This means that all the college women will work together as never before, in maintaining downtown headquarters, in supporting the Occupational Bureau and in carrying on other educational and civic activities.

Also during this year, letters have passed back and forth between Honolulu and the officers of the A. C. A., the College Club of Honolulu having made over its constitution to suit our requirements. That constitution will go into effect in June so not until then can we really claim as a branch this group of more than a hundred earnest women who have ably and energetically worked for ten years or more for the educational, social and civic advancement of their mid-Pacific principality.

All the branches in this section report regular monthly meetings which means eight, nine or ten meetings for each a year, with the exception of the Southern California and Fresno branches which meet six times a year. The California branch is justly proud of the achievements of the Certified Milk and Baby Hygiene committee during the past year. This Committee in its seventh annual report calls attention to the low mortality record that has been attained through the years of financial assistance and oversight that the Committee has given to the babies boarded out by the Associated Charities of San Francisco. These figures show: 77 babies in foundling asylums, mortality 1907-8, 59%; 72 babies in foster homes feeding and care not regulated, mortality 1908-09, 12%; 278 babies in foster homes, food, certified milk, with good nursing and medical care, all furnished by the Committee, mortality 1914-15, 2.6%.

As new work this year the Committee sends a visiting nurse to children boarded in independent foster homes by their own working mothers. Co-operating with the Federation of Women's Clubs, this Committee contributed largely to the success of Baby Welfare Week in San Francisco in 1916. One member assumed the responsibility of assembling the exhibits, another member undertook to gather the educational charts and photographs and another member to organize the daily clinic. The greater part of the responsibility for Baby Week of 1917 has again fallen to this Committee. The last supreme effort of this same Committee however has been the production of the educational moving picture film, "Motherhood." This has been months in preparation and has entailed an almost unbelievable amount of study and planning, of collecting of properties and of rehearsals, of seemingly endless trials,

disappointments and delays. The film covers every point of the hygiene of the baby from birth until two years of age, and of the child from two to six years of age, the neglected period. The film is being shown now in California and will be sent all over the United States later.

The Education Committee of the California branch has made a special study of the junior college and has endorsed several educational bills now before the State Legislature of California. The Vocational Opportunities Committee has made a survey of the opportunities open to women in California other than teaching and the report of this Committee will be published as a bulletin by the University of California. The School Survey Committee of the California branch raised \$8,000.00 and secured the services of a special commission from the United States Department of Education to make a study and report on the schools of San Francisco. California branch, San José, Fresno and Southern California have contributed to the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The San José branch has an active Social Service Committee that has co-operated with various civic and philanthropic organizations especially with the Rotary Club in regard to the naturalization of foreigners. This committee also has made a survey of the newsboy problem of its city. San José branch also has conducted a course of lectures on modern Russian literature by Dr. Gray of Stanford University.

Both the Los Angeles and the Southern California branches have emphasized Americanization. The Los Angeles branch has also kept up its interest in the Occupational Bureau upon which Miss Mary Putnam made a report at the last Biennial.

The Southern California and Ventura County branches have interested themselves in the subject of better films. The Ventura County branch has also co-operated with the Santa Barbara branch in carrying on an educational campaign to secure a tri-county tuberculosis sanatorium.

Other activities of the Santa Barbara branch for Public Health and Child Welfare are as follows:

- January 1916, secured change of Health Officer;
- Secured advice of State Board of Health on Beach Sanitation, etc.;
- Suggested and helped arrange for city laboratory opened October, 1916;
- Directed publicity in favor of new milk law, in effect Oct., '16.
- March 1916, directed Children's Week and secured cooperation of many agencies. About 7,000 in attendance during four days exhibit and lectures, 220 babies examined and scored. Arranged follow-up work;
- Advised with freeholders and prepared preliminary drafts of charities section, new county charter—Dec., 1916;

Helped secure the appointment of new Superintendent County Hospital in order to provide better service and a more economical regime Jan., 1917;

Planned successful publicity in favor of Tri-County Tuberculosis sanatorium Nov., 1916;

Now assisting new County Farm project and planning literacy and housing survey for one district of city. Results will probably be published through a "Know your own City Week," late in May. (The last three will be problems for some months.)

This remarkable record of a high order of achievement was made possible through the hearty co-operation of nearly every sort of organization in the town of Santa Barbara led by the branch of the A. C. A. No other woman's organization had ever before attempted to influence political policy or appointments, except for violation of the liquor ordinance.

Every branch in the State has a committee on educational legislation, and Imperial Valley, California, San José and Fresno branches have scholarship or student loan committees. It is in regard to these loans that the vice-president of the South Pacific Section would make her one recommendation in closing this report. It is the custom here and perhaps in other sections to make these loans indiscriminately to students entering small local colleges as well as to those entering the institutions recognized by the A. C. A. It would seem as if such loans raised by A. C. A. effort, fail in their object if they furnish anything short of an A. C. A. education to the beneficiary. In this day of the standardization of colleges by the General Education Board, the Carnegie Foundation, the Association of American Universities and our own Committee on Recognition of Colleges (the pioneer in the standardization of higher education) is it not our duty, in fairness to the applicant who will need a degree that will be a distinct asset, not only to make it possible but also obligatory that she pursue her studies at a recognized college or university?

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL MOORE.

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Miss Ethel Moore, Vice-President of the South Pacific Section of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, is one of the three women on the committee for State Defense in California. There are thirty men on the committee.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Biennial Convention, Washington, D. C., April 9-14, 1917.

The Committee on Credentials reports the following Officers and Representatives in attendance at the Biennial Convention, held in Washington, D. C., April 9-14, 1917.

General Officers: Miss Humphrey, Miss Peckham, Miss Puncheon, Miss Hart, Mrs. Sidwell, Mrs. Schmidt, Miss Poynter, Mrs. McVey.

Representing affiliated Alumnae Associations: Barnard College—Miss Van Horn, Miss Chandor, Mrs. Shile, Miss Franklin, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Cheatham; Bryn Mawr College—Miss Reilly, Mrs. Yoakum, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Barber, Miss Bready, Miss Kilpatrick, Miss Martha G. Thomas, Mrs. Ransome, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Mosenthal, Mrs. Keeton; University of Michigan—Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Bolton, Miss Dunster, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. Huchmitt, Mrs. Maclay, Miss Puncheon, Miss Smith; Radcliffe College—Miss Hart, Miss Boody, Miss Caton, Miss Colcord; Smith College—Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Francis, Miss Gross, Miss Snow, Miss Wead, Miss Bryan, Miss Atwater, Miss Tucker, Miss Young; Wellesley College—Miss McDonald, Miss Pierce, Miss Beal, Mrs. Cushing, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Knaebel, Mrs. Remick, Mrs. Swarmstedt, Miss Riley, Miss Campbell.

Representing colleges and universities: Brown University, Miss Allen; University of Chicago, Miss Blunt; Grinnell College, Miss Millard; Earlham College, Miss Doan; Cornell University, Dr. Matzke; Lake Forest College, Miss Coats; Indiana University, Miss Mason; University of Kansas, Dr. Hyde; University of Michigan, Mrs. Jordan; Mount Holyoke College, Miss Purington; University of North Dakota, Mrs. McVey; Trinity College, Mrs. Grogan; Wellesley College, Miss Waite; Western Reserve University, Miss Smith; University of Wisconsin, Mrs. Mathews; Vassar College, Miss Palmer; Ohio Wesleyan University, Mrs. McLean; Smith College, Miss Cheever; University of Missouri, Miss Johnston; Pomona College, Miss Berry; Northwestern University, Miss Potter; The State University of Iowa, Miss Klingenhagen; Ohio State University, Miss Breyfogle; Bryn Mawr College, Miss M. Carey Thomas; Elmira College, Mrs. Sayles; Oberlin College, Dr. Fitch; University of Cincinnati, Miss Pattee; Knox College, Miss Stait; Boston University, Miss Hardecker; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Miss Babcock.

Representing branches: Ann Harbor—Mrs. Scott, Miss Haller, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Kinne; Boston—Miss Boody, Miss Davies, Miss Pendleton, Miss Adkinson, Miss Babcock, Miss Florence Bigelow, Miss Gertrude Bigelow, Miss Cannon, Miss Channing, Mrs. Fisk, Miss Hart, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Ordway, Miss Waite, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Eaton, Miss Harper; Bloomington, Ind.—Miss Mason, Miss Fore; California—Miss Peckham, Miss Grunsky, Mrs. Mott, Miss Pierce; California Southern—Miss Curtis; Chicago—Mrs. Hilton, Miss Blunt, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Potter, Mrs. Moore; Columbus—Miss Maltby, Miss Breyfogle, Miss Jones, Mrs. Oglesby; Connecticut—Miss Mason, Miss Barnum; Detroit—Mrs. Hendrick, Mrs. Hudnut; Delaware—Miss Nelson; Duluth—Miss Kline; El Paso—Miss Slater; Eugene—Miss Perkins; Fall River—Miss Durfee; Fox River Valley—Miss Hart; Greencastle—Miss Alvord; Greenwich—

Miss Ewing. Illinois-Iowa—Miss Gettemy, Miss Leila Kemmerer, Miss Sara Kemmerer; Indianapolis—Miss Smith; Kansas—Dr. Hyde; Kalama-zoo—Miss Braley, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss McDurfee; Los Angeles—Miss Mills-paugh, Mrs. Ward, Miss Berry; Madison—Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Stevens; Milwaukee—Miss Noyes, Miss Sabin, Mrs. Wahl, Miss Helen Sherman, Miss Gertrude Sherman, Miss Wight; Minnesota—Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Potter; Missouri Central—Miss Nardin, Miss Johnston; Mohawk Valley—Miss Knox; Nebraska—Mrs. Woods; New York—Mrs. deForest, Mrs. Huddleston, Miss Dow, Miss Ketchem, Miss Stevens, Miss Wilson, Miss Ruutz-Rees, Miss Chandor; New York Central—Mrs. Milmo; New York Eastern—Mrs. Mulleneaux; New York Southern—Miss Shore; New York Western—Miss James; North Dakota—Mrs. McVey; Ohio Valley—Mrs. Bankard; Oberlin—Dr. Fitch; Omaha—Miss Johnson; Oshkosh—Miss Pettigrew; Pennsylvania Central—Miss Simmons; Philadelphia—Mrs. Smith, Miss Beale, Miss Martha G. Thomas, Miss Snyder, Mrs. Yarnall, Miss Francis; Pittsburgh—Miss Coolidge, Mrs. Drew, Miss Kerr; Rochester—Miss Faber, Miss Gleason; Rhode Island—Mrs. Irons; San José—Miss Roll; Tacoma—Miss Stallcup; Toledo—Miss Anderson; Washington—Mrs. Cole, Miss Deal, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Taylor, Miss Tonks, Miss Vinton, Mrs. Waring; Wyoming—Miss Pelton.

Representing General Members: South Atlantic Section—Mrs. Thomas; North Atlantic Section—Mrs. Clarke.

Representing Southern Association of College Women: Miss Poynter.

Committee Chairmen: Americanization—Miss Kellor; Credentials—Miss Puncheon; Membership—Mrs. Martin; Publication—Mrs. Martin; Recognition of Colleges—Miss Reilly; Volunteer Service—Mrs. Elser.

Ex-Presidents: Mrs. Pearmain.

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## MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING

### *Meeting of the Board of Directors*

The meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order by the President, Miss Humphrey, on Monday, April 9, 1917, at 2:30 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Sidwell, Washington, D. C. Those present were Miss Humphrey, Mrs. Martin, Miss Puncheon, Mrs. Sidwell, Mrs. McVey, Miss Poynter, Miss Hart, Mrs. Schmidt and Miss Peckham.

The Secretary's report of the last directors' meeting was read and approved. The Secretary reported the votes taken in writing during the interim of meetings.

The first of these votes related to the publication of the Journal. The President, the Treasurer, and the Executive Secretary, after a conference, had presented to the Board of Directors a proposal that there should be ten issues of the Journal, beginning with the month of September, and running through the month of June. To finance this it was proposed to accept suitable advertising. It was further proposed that the Journal, instead of being simply reports of meetings, committees etc., should consist rather of information concerning the work of the branches, information concerning new educational movements and undertakings, news notes from the colleges, news



notes from the bureaus of occupations, etc. It was proposed that this plan be tried until the Washington Biennial, when it should be submitted to the whole Association for approval or rejection. It was proposed that the surplus in the treasury, or such portion as might be necessary, should be held as a guaranty fund for backing the undertaking until such time as the Journal might be made to pay its own expenses by advertising. The vote stood 9 out of 15 in the affirmative, the rest not voting. It was passed July 23, 1916.

On September 27, 1916, the Council voted, by an overwhelming majority, on the following:

First. For the admission to the Association of De Pauw University, Earlham College, Elmira College, University of North Dakota, University of Rochester, and Wells College.

Second. For Miss Florence Jackson for chairman of the Committee on Vocational Opportunities for Women.

Third. For the creation of an Americanization Committee.

Fourth. For Miss Frances Kellor as Chairman of that committee.

Fifth. For the creation of a National Committee on Student Aid.

On February 17, 1917, the directors voted for:

First. An additional appropriation of \$500 for office expenditures to carry on the expenses of the Executive Secretary's office to the close of the fiscal year.

Second. For the creation of a special committee to investigate the conditions governing the employment of women teachers in higher educational institutions, and for the following members for this committee: Mrs. Violet Jayne Schmidt, Chairman; Miss Caroline L. Humphrey and Mrs. Helen R. Olin.

Third. The remittance of membership dues for eligible foreign women, while sojourning temporarily in this country.

Fourth. The creation of a new section in the Orient, with Miss Polk, now membership chairman of the Philippines branch, as Vice-President of this section.

Fifth. The creation of one or more fellowships of \$500 each, to be given to South American women students under conditions to be approved by our Fellowship Committee, for advanced study in the United States.

Thirteen out of fifteen votes were in the affirmative; two favorable votes were received too late to be counted.

Miss Humphrey presented the question of proceeding with the program for this week as outlined in the bulletin. The question was raised whether, during the present national emergency, we should spend so much money on social functions. It was thought that these social functions, particularly the Friday evening banquet, might be made an opportunity for stimulating the impulse to national service. Miss Puncheon therefore moved that we proceed with the banquet. Seconded and carried.

The question of the payment of an official stenographer was then raised. It was moved by Miss Hart that we dispense with the stenographer. Seconded and carried.

Owing to Miss Hart's temporary absence, during her year of sabbatical leave from Wellesley College, it was moved by Mrs. Martin that Mrs. S. F. Clarke be appointed to fill the vacancy for the year in the vice-presidency

of the North Atlantic Section and that Miss Anna Cutler be appointed to fill the vacancy on the Fellowship Committee.

The resignation of Mrs. Ward, as Vice-President of the Southwest Central Section, was presented. Miss Puncheon moved that the matter of filling the vacancy be left to a committee of three directors, to be appointed by the President, to investigate and find a suitable candidate. Seconded and carried. The Committee, as appointed, was Mrs. McVey, Chairman, Miss Hart and Mrs. Schmidt.

Miss Hart moved that the Board of Directors delegate to the President its power to fill vacancies on committees during the interim of meetings. Seconded and carried.

Miss Hart moved that the Board of Directors recommend to the Council that the Biennial Meeting of the Association and Council be held around Easter, and that at as frequent intervals as possible the Biennial Meeting and Council Meeting be held in the summer in a city where a summer meeting is feasible, and that at each meeting a committee be appointed to arrange for the next Biennial and Council Meeting. Seconded and carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Martin that the Board of Directors recommend to the Council that when an officer fails, without adequate excuse, to respond to three successive communications requiring action, she be automatically dropped from office. Seconded and carried.

Miss Puncheon moved that it is the sense of this meeting that the great value of the membership of the affiliated associations of the A. C. A. has been clearly demonstrated. The Board of Directors therefore recommend to the Council that this form of membership be continued, and at the next Biennial an amendment be offered incorporating this clause of membership in our by-laws. Seconded and carried.

Miss Puncheon moved that the Executive Secretary be authorized to undertake the work of bringing college clubs into closer co-operation with the A. C. A., and whenever possible, the work of transforming college clubs into branches be undertaken. Seconded and carried.

Miss Puncheon moved that the membership committee in its campaign during the next year emphasize the life membership clause and show the uses to which a fund accumulating from these life membership dues could be put. Seconded and carried.

Miss Hart moved that the Executive Secretary be authorized to encourage affiliated membership in the branches wherever it seems desirable. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Schmidt moved that it is the sense of the Board of Directors that sectional vice-presidents try the experiment for the next biennial of appointing, where desirable, state councillors who shall assist the Vice-President in the work of the State, especially in the matter of starting new branches, and of working out with the Vice-President a more effective plan of representation of general members to be recommended to the Association. Seconded and carried.

The question of the Journal was next presented. It was clear to all that if the present plan of publishing the Journal, authorized for this year as an experiment, is to be continued, special arrangements must be made for financing it. After carefully considering the whole matter, Miss Hart moved that the Board of Directors recommend the creation of a guaranty

fund for this purpose, this fund to be divided among the branches proportionately, and not to exceed an amount equal to thirty cents per member for any branch. The Board expressed the hope that the publication can be carried on without calling on this fund, but felt that we are not justified in proceeding with the plan without some such arrangement, since contracts must be made and bills must be incurred in advance of our known income. Seconded and carried.

The meeting then adjourned temporarily.

#### *Board of Directors (Continued)*

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors was summoned at the Hotel Raleigh, at 10 p. m., April 9, 1917. Those present were Miss Humphrey, Mrs. Martin, Miss Puncheon, Miss Poynter, Mrs. Sidwell, Mrs. McVey and Miss Peckham.

Miss Puncheon moved that the Committee on Publication be re-organized and that the Executive Secretary select a suitable committee for the *Journal* and present these names to the President for approval. Seconded and carried.

Miss Puncheon moved that the subscription to the *Journal* for associate members should be one dollar. Seconded and carried.

There was a general discussion of a proposition made by Mr. McClellan, of the Inter-Collegiate Intelligence Bureau that the A. C. A. get the enrollment of the college women for National service, both in peace and in war. The matter was left for future settlement.

Mrs. Sidwell presented the relation of the Southern Association of College Women to our Association.

Miss Puncheon moved that if the Committee on Co-operation of the Southern Association should desire it a corresponding committee shall be appointed by the President of the A. C. A. for the discussion of matters of mutual concern. Seconded and carried.

There was a discussion of our contribution to the School Patrons' Fund of the National Educational Association. Since we decided last year not to appropriate any money for this purpose, it was decided that we need not take any action in regard to it this year.

A resolution was presented from the Chicago Branch relating to the business status of women after the war. It was moved by Miss Puncheon that this resolution be laid on the table. Seconded and carried.

The question of the acceptance of professional and technical degrees was raised, and it was decided that the recommendation from the Committee on Recognition of Colleges must come before the Board before it can be considered.

Following discussion, Miss Puncheon moved that it be recommended to the Council that the appeal from the faculty of Connecticut College, as voiced by a member of the A. C. A. be referred to a committee to be appointed by the directors for investigation, with power to send its findings to the Faculty and Board of Trustees of Connecticut College and to the A. C. A. Seconded and carried.

Following a discussion on the difficulties met by the Cincinnati Branch in the publication of a chart on Opportunities for Vocational Training for Women in Cincinnati, it was moved by Mrs. Martin that a letter be sent

saying that the Board of Directors approves of the action of the Branch, and wishes to keep in touch with the matter, and to be informed if the branch needs assistance. Seconded and carried.

Following a discussion of ways in which the National Association may be of assistance to the branches, it was moved that authority be given to the Executive Secretary to extend to Nebraska the assistance which she had already been authorized to extend to the branches in Ohio. Seconded and carried. This gives the Executive Secretary at her discretion power to return to the branch for a limited time forty per cent (40%) of the dues of new members to assist branches in financing any special educational undertaking.

It was moved, seconded and carried that our contribution to the work of the National Council of Women be paid.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the expenses of the Biennial, when approved by the President and the Executive Secretary, should be paid.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the bill incurred in connection with the Pan-American Fellowship Fund be charged to the Fellowship Fund.

It was moved, seconded and carried that excess expenses of the Treasurer's office not to exceed \$75 be paid.

It was moved, seconded and carried that \$16 be paid for the traveling expenses of the Treasurer on necessary conference trips to the Executive Secretary.

It was moved, seconded and carried that money accruing from the sale of publications be credited to the Committee on Publications.

Meeting adjourned.

#### *Council Meeting*

Meeting was called to order at 10:20, Tuesday, April 10, 1917, at Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

The Executive Secretary presented the following fourteen new branches for admission: Atlantic City, N. J.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Delaware, Ohio; Elmira, N. Y.; Greencastle, Ind.; Huron, South Dakota; Niles, Mich.; North Dakota (Grand Forks); Pueblo, Col.; Reno, Nevada; Topeka, Kansas; Valley City, North Dakota; and Ventura County, California.

It was moved that we accept these fourteen branches. Seconded and carried. Two of the new branches had sent councillors, Mrs. Sayles representing the Elmira Branch, and Mrs. McVey the North Dakota Branch. It was moved that we receive these two councillors. Seconded and carried. Of the six colleges admitted last April two had sent councillors for the first time—Miss Gleason, from the University of Rochester, and Miss Doan, from Earlham College. It was moved that we receive these councillors. Seconded and carried.

It was moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be omitted, since they had been printed in the *Journal*, and sent to all members. Seconded and carried.

The Secretary read the written vote taken in the interim of meetings. It was moved, seconded, and carried that this report be accepted.

At this point announcement was made that Miss Kellor, Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Association, would find it possible to be in Washington for the day only and permission was asked for the

presentation of her report at this time. This permission was given and Miss Kellor's report was presented. In connection with the report Miss Kellor recommended the passing of the following resolution:

*"Whereas*, the government of the United States has need of the loyalty, service and devotion of all the organizations and individuals that make up these organizations in meeting the present crisis, a crisis which the women of America can serve unselfishly and efficiently; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, that the A. C. A. offer its services to the President of the United States, and that a committee be appointed to carry on such work as may be required from time to time in the present crisis, and, if necessary, to raise an emergency fund for the purpose of national defense."

Miss Kellor also suggested that we appoint a committee to study the question of preparing college women for leadership.

It was moved that we accept Miss Kellor's report. Seconded and carried.

President Thomas moved that the resolution in regard to national service should be put into the hands of the Committee on Resolutions. Seconded and carried.

Miss Reilly moved that further consideration of the recommendations be deferred until Miss Kellor should formulate a resolution in regard to her suggestion. Seconded and carried.

While waiting for this resolution, it was reported that both Mrs. Schmidt and Mrs. Olin had found it impossible to serve on the special committee to which they had been elected to investigate conditions governing the appointment of women teachers in higher educational institutions, and that the following persons had been proposed for the committee: Mrs. Barus, Chairman; Miss Reilly, Miss Humphrey, Mrs. Franklin.

It was moved by Miss Breyfogle that the question that this Committee was to deal with be referred to the conference of college professors, conference of trustees, and conference of deans for discussion for the information of the Committee. Seconded and carried.

Miss Hart moved that we endorse the appointment of this Committee. Seconded and carried.

The minutes of the Board of Directors were read. The representatives from the Chicago Branch wished the report of the Chicago resolution to be re-worded. This was left, pending the arrival of the written text of the resolution.

It was moved that the report as a whole be accepted. Seconded and carried.

It was moved by President Thomas that this be amended to read "received" not "accepted." Seconded and carried.

The amended motion was then seconded and carried.

The Secretary read the recommendation of the Board of Directors to the Council that the Biennial Meeting of the Association and Council be held around Easter, and that at as frequent intervals as possible the Biennial Meeting and Council meeting be held in the summer, in a city where a summer meeting is feasible, and that at each meeting a committee be appointed to arrange for the next Biennial and Council meeting.

Following a discussion of this recommendation of the Board of Directors, Mrs. Pearmain moved that the Biennial Meeting of the A. C. A. be

held around Easter time, unless under exceptional circumstances it be changed by special vote of the Council. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Wheeler asked that at this time Miss Kellor be given opportunity to present again her resolution.

Miss Kellor presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to study the opportunities, qualifications and training of college women for positions of trust and of leadership, and to report upon such positions now held by such women, and their relation to American opportunities and responsibilities.

Mrs. Wheeler moved that Miss Kellor's first recommendation be accepted, namely: that the A. C. A. offer its services to the President of the United States, and that a committee be appointed to carry on such work as may be required from time to time in the present crisis, and if necessary, to raise an emergency fund for the purpose of national defense. Seconded and carried.

It was moved by Miss Reilly that the second recommendation be accepted: namely, that a special committee be appointed to study the opportunities, qualifications, and training of college women for positions of trust and leadership, and to report upon such positions now held by such women, and their relation to American opportunities and responsibilities. Seconded and carried.

The Secretary read the recommendation from the Board of Directors to the Council that when an officer fails, without adequate excuse, to respond to three successive communications requiring action, she be automatically dropped from office. President Thomas moved the adoption of this recommendation. Seconded and carried.

The Secretary read the recommendation from the Board of Directors to the Council that the affiliated form of membership should be continued, and that at the next biennial an amendment be offered incorporating this clause of membership in our by-laws. President Thomas moved the adoption of this recommendation. Seconded and carried.

The Secretary presented the recommendation of the Board of Directors in regard to the Journal. Miss Puncheon moved that the discussion of this recommendation be postponed until after the presentation of the budget. Seconded and carried.

The Secretary presented the recommendation from the Board of Directors that the appeal from the faculty of Connecticut College, as voiced by a member of the A. C. A., be referred to a committee appointed by the Directors for investigation, with power to send their findings to the faculty and the Board of Trustees of Connecticut College, and to the A. C. A.

Following a discussion, Mrs. Cole moved that we lay this recommendation of the Board of Directors on the table. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Scott moved that the report of the Board of Directors be accepted. Seconded and carried.

Miss Puncheon presented the report of the Credentials Committee. It was moved by Mrs. Scott that the report be accepted. Seconded and carried.

The President announced that there were two questions to be considered before adjournment:

First. To give the Executive Secretary power to represent us.

Second. How can the A. C. A. assist in national preparedness?

President Thomas moved that we give fifteen minutes for the discussion of each question, allowing three-minute speeches, and considering the questions in the order presented by the President. Seconded and carried.

Following discussion, Miss Fitch moved that the Council recommend to the Association that we empower the Executive Secretary to act for us on all occasions and in connection with any other organizations calling for our co-operation, and that she be authorized to use her full initiative in plans and in action. Seconded and carried.

President Thomas presented the question of possible assistance which the A. C. A. might give for national preparedness.

It was moved by Miss Puncheon that the Council heartily endorse the suggestions made by President Thomas, and that a committee be appointed to place the services of this Association at the disposal of the government along the lines indicated in the discussion, and to draft necessary resolutions and present them to the Association in the afternoon meeting. Seconded and carried.

It was agreed that the chair should appoint the committee.

The meeting was adjourned.

#### *General Meeting of the Association*

The thirty-fourth general meeting of the Association was called to order by the President, Miss Humphrey, at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, April 10, 1917, at Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. McVey moved that the chair appoint tellers for the afternoon. Seconded and carried.

The tellers appointed were Mrs. Wahl, Mrs. Fisk and Miss Blitz.

It was moved that the chair appoint a Committee on Resolutions. Seconded and carried. The Committee, as appointed, consisted of Miss Reilly, Chairman, Miss Pierce and Miss Hart.

The minutes of the Council were read and approved. The report of the Credentials Committee was accepted.

The Secretary read the recommendation from the Council to the Association that we empower the Executive Secretary to act for us on all occasions and in connection with any other organizations calling for our co-operation, and that she be authorized to use her full initiative in plans and in action.

It was moved by Miss Francis that this recommendation be accepted. Seconded and carried.

The report of the President was presented by Miss Humphrey. [Printed elsewhere in this issue.]

Miss Puncheon presented the following summary in regard to the finances of the Association:

Balance June 1, 1916.....	\$ 3,210.01
Collections June 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917.....	7,661.55
	<hr/>
	\$10,871.56

Disbursements June 1, 1916, to March 31, 1916....\$ 8,181.84  
Balance March 31, 1917..... 2,689.72

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\$10,871.56

Katharine E. Puncheon,  
Treasurer.

It was moved that this report be accepted. Seconded and carried.

Miss Puncheon presented the budget with recommendations from the Finance Committee.

Miss Mary Ross Potter moved to accept the recommendation of the Finance Committee, that the President, Executive Secretary and Treasurer be authorized to meet emergency expenses not connected with the work of their own offices not to exceed \$100 in any one year. Seconded by Mrs. Clarke. Carried.

Miss Puncheon presented the question of the publication of the Journal for the coming year.

Miss Eva Johnston moved that a guaranty not to exceed thirty cents per member be provided so that the Journal may be continued as at present. In the discussion it was shown that approximately \$2,000, in addition to the present fund for the carrying on of the Journal, would be needed. Mrs. Martin was confident that within two years the Journal, through the development of its advertising, could be made self-supporting. At present there are three possibilities. First, to return to the old system of the quarterly; second, to issue only eight numbers of the Journal, and third, to guarantee the additional \$2,000 by a proposed tax on the branches of a maximum of thirty cents per member. President Thomas felt that a vote involving so extensive an expenditure should not be taken until we had considered our work on national preparedness, and the necessary expenses which might have to be incurred in connection with that.

Mrs. Wheeler's motion to lay the question of the Journal on the table until after the presentation of the preparedness program was carried by the deciding vote of the President.

Mrs. McVey moved the acceptance of the budget, as presented. This was carried.

President Thomas presented the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That we, the members of the Association of Collegiate Aulmnae, representing the women graduates of the following co-educational universities, and separate and affiliated colleges for women,

Barnard College	Mass. Institute of Technology
Beloit College	University of Michigan
Boston University	University of Minnesota
Women's College in Brown Univ.	University of Missouri
Bryn Wawr College	Mount Holyoke College
University of California	The University of Nebraska
Carleton College	Northwestern University
University of Chicago	University of North Dakota
University of Cincinnati	Oberlin College
Colorado College	Ohio State University
University of Colorado	Ohio Wesleyan University
Cornell University	Pomona College
De Pauw University	Purdue University



Drake University  
 Earlham College  
 Elmira College  
 Goucher College  
 Grinnell College  
 University of Illinois  
 Indiana University  
 The State University of Iowa  
 University of Kansas  
 Knox College  
 Lake Forest College  
 Lawrence College  
 Leland Stanford Jr. University

Radcliffe College  
 University of Rochester  
 Smith College  
 Swarthmore College  
 Syracuse University  
 Trinity College  
 Vassar College  
 Washington Univ. (in St. Louis)  
 Univ. of Washington (in Seattle)  
 Wells College  
 Wellesley College  
 Western Reserve University  
 University of Wisconsin,

in Biennial Convention assembled, in Washington, this tenth day of April, 1917, hereby unreservedly place ourselves at the disposal of the President and Government of the United States for any form of service which we may be able to render in the present crisis, and in the reconstruction period after the war. We venture to hope that as college-trained women we may perhaps be found fitted to perform special services, such as the selection, testing and distribution of food supplies, and the care of whatever is connected with the provision, preparation and serving of food in the commissary departments of training camps, and, if need arises, of our home and expeditionary armies. We also earnestly wish to be of service in connection with the training camps in which, within the next few years, may be gathered large numbers of American young men between nineteen and twenty-five years of age. We believe that by a careful study of the conditions, and of the experience of training camps in Canada and elsewhere, it will be possible to introduce into our training camps adequate relaxations and amusements which shall safeguard the leisure hours of our young men, and thus help to surround them with normal conditions of living.

Signed on behalf of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae by all the national officers.

Moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted. Carried.

President Thomas moved that the resolution just passed be referred to the Board of Directors, with instructions to carry it out. Seconded and carried.

It was moved that the action regarding the Journal be taken from the table. Seconded and carried.

Miss Reilly moved that the Association guarantee a sum not to exceed \$2,000 to meet the excess cost of publishing the Journal. It was seconded.

The discussion brought out the fact that in our national service work, if we should be called upon to make good our offer, we should have more need of the Journal than ever. It was further stated that the excess of \$2,000 was only a possibility, because new members and more advertisements might greatly reduce the sum. The motion was carried.

The President presented the question of the offering of a Pan-American fellowship by the A. C. A. to a student from some South American country. Five hundred dollars would be necessary for this purpose. It was thought that the traveling expenses could be otherwise arranged for. Miss Punchen

announced that within the last ten days \$233 had been received from individuals and from branches for this fellowship. With ninety-seven branches in our Association, it was felt that the \$500 could be very easily raised. It was therefore moved that the A. C. A. offer a Pan-American fellowship of \$500 to a student from some South American Country. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Pearmain moved that we authorize the Executive Committee to appropriate and expend whatever money may be necessary within the resources of the Association to carry out the work for national service proposed in the resolutions already adopted, and also to expend necessary amounts beyond the Association's resources, if the same can be provided by gifts or special branch contributions. Seconded and carried.

Miss Reilly moved that by unanimous consent Appendix A of the By-Laws, omitting the last two clauses, become Article 1, Section 4, reading as follows:

#### APPENDIX A.

##### AFFILIATED MEMBERS.

Alumnae Associations and other groups of Alumnae of any college or university approved by the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities may secure affiliated membership for the alumnae of their respective institutions by the payment of annual dues as follows: For one hundred members, ten dollars a year; for every additional one hundred members or major fraction thereof, an additional ten dollars a year, and so on until the membership shall reach one thousand. After one thousand, the annual fee shall be on the basis of five dollars for every additional one hundred members or major fraction thereof until the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars is reached, which shall be the maximum sum paid by any alumnae association or group of alumnae.

Affiliated members shall have the right to attend meetings of the Association, take part in the discussions and, when duly elected, serve as delegates to the biennial meetings and as councillors; they shall not, however, except when serving as delegates or councillors, receive the notices and other publications of the Association, nor have their names printed in the register.

Alumnae associations and groups of alumnae are entitled to one voting delegate for every one hundred affiliated members in their respective groups, fractions of one hundred not entitling them to an additional delegate, the count being made only by full hundreds. The affiliated members of no one institution shall be entitled to more than ten delegates.

Alumnae associations and other groups of alumnae of not less than five hundred and not more than one thousand affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented on the Council by one councillor, and by one additional councillor for every additional one thousand members or major fraction thereof.

Seconded and carried unanimously.  
Meeting adjourned.

#### COUNCIL MEETING

The meeting of the Council was called to order by the President, Miss Humphrey, at 9 o'clock, Friday, April 13, 1917, at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

It was moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be omitted, since they will be printed in the *Journal*. Seconded and carried.

The President announced that Miss Thomas, Miss Woolley, Miss Pendle-

ton and herself had, by appointment, seen Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War, and had presented the resolution offering the assistance of the A. C. A. to the Government. It was suggested that a committee should be appointed, upon which he could call for action whenever he had need of our services. Mrs. Pearmain moved that the chair be empowered to appoint a committee of five to serve, if occasion should arise, as the means of communication between the A. C. A. and the Committee of National Defense. Seconded and carried. The chair announced the appointment of the following persons: Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, Mrs. Gertrude Martin, Miss Humphrey and Miss M. Carey Thomas, with Miss Pendleton and Miss Woolley, as alternates.

Mrs. Morgan then reported on the preparedness program of the National Council of Women, with which we are affiliated. She had attended a meeting of the Council of Women on April 3, 1917, which met on an emergency call. Twenty-seven organizations belong to the National Council. Twenty representatives were present. It was decided to offer the services of the affiliated organizations to the Government. Mrs. Catt proposed a central committee with representatives from each organization, preferably the presidents. She proposed an executive committee of five. Mrs. Moore was made chairman of the Central Committee and of the Executive Committee.

To carry on a registration of the women of the country Mrs. Catt proposed that there be a temporary chairman in each State, preferably the State President of the Federated Women's Clubs; that she should call together a council made up of the State presidents of all the State organizations; and that each town should be organized through its club leaders. It was proposed that registration should be carried on through each national organization, registration to begin at once. A form of registration card had been worked out. Each organization was to be asked to use this card and to finance its own registration. Each town chairman was to be responsible for the return of the cards to the State Chairman. In order to prevent duplication, each person was to fill out a card for one only of the clubs of which she was a member, and then simply to sign the cards presented by any other organization, stating that she had filled out the registration card of a specified club.

Mrs. Addison Moore spoke for the School Patrons Department of the National Education Association, which was formed ten years ago by representatives from four different organizations, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the Southern Association of College Women, the Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Jewish Council of Women. It is to have charge of three programs at the next meeting of the N. E. A. Through its connection with the N. E. A. its influence on the educational matters of the country was invaluable. She felt that the A. C. A. could not afford to give up its membership in the School Patrons Department, and thus lose its power to urge upon the N. E. A. any plans for the advancement of education. It was stated that our former contribution to this work had been \$25. Mrs. Pearmain moved that we continue to pay \$25 annually to the School Patrons section of the N. E. A. Seconded and carried.

Miss Thomas moved that our Executive Secretary or some influential member appointed by her be instructed to attend the meetings and use their influence in the National Education Association for the advancement of education. Seconded and carried.

Miss Reilly then presented the report of the Committee on the Recognition of Colleges. It was moved by Miss Pendleton that the report be approved. Seconded and carried.

The question was raised by Miss Thomas whether the list of colleges recommended by the Association of American Universities was a good guide. Miss Reilly stated that it was based almost entirely on the Carnegie Foundation list. It was decided to vote separately on the list of colleges presented. The vote thus taken was unanimous in each case and the following colleges were accepted:

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.; Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.; Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.; Jackson College, affiliated with Tufts College, Tufts College, Mass.; Miami University, Oxford, O.; State University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.; Reed College, Portland, Ore.; Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City; Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.; William Smith College, affiliated with Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.; and the College of Wooster, Wooster, O.

The Council meeting then adjourned.

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#### GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

The meeting was called to order by the President, Miss Humphrey, at 10 o'clock, Friday, April 13, 1917, at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

The President presented Dr. Devereux, of the National Red Cross, who told us something of the work of that organization.

The President then reported the visit to Secretary Baker regarding the resolution offering the services of the A. C. A. to the government.

It was moved that the minutes of the previous business meeting be omitted. Seconded and carried.

Miss Pendleton moved that a sum not exceeding \$4,000, the regular amount specified in the budget for the Journal, be appropriated. Seconded and carried.

It was moved that the minutes of the last Council meeting be omitted. Seconded and carried.

Because all of the reports of the Sectional Vice-Presidents will be printed in the Journal, it was decided that only the reports of the retiring Vice-Presidents should be presented at this time.

Mrs. Sidwell presented the report of the South Atlantic Section; Mrs. Schmidt, of the Northeast Central Section; Miss Poynter, of the Southeast Central Section.

Reports were then read from the Educational Legislation Committee, of which Mrs. Turner is chairman; from the Fellowship Committee, of which Miss Maltby is chairman; from the committee on Foreign Students, of which Mrs. Sidwell, is chairman; from the Committee on Volunteer Service, of which Mrs. Elser is chairman; from the Housing Committee, of which Mrs. Wood is chairman, and from the Membership Committee, of which the Executive Secretary is chairman.

This Committee made the following recommendations:

1. That the existing branches in every state be urged to take up the work of extension as a definite part of their work and be asked to co-operate in every way possible with the executive secretary to that end.

2. That branches located at the seat of A. C. A. colleges be asked to take up with the alumnae associations or alumnae groups of those colleges the question of affiliated membership in the Association, to the end that the conference of alumnae associations may be made more representative of the whole country and therefore increasingly valuable.

3. That branches located in the vicinity of college clubs or other organized groups of college women be urged to take under consideration the various methods of co-operation or consolidation that have been worked out with the purpose—

1st. Of inducing college clubs wherever possible to become A. C. A. branches;

2d. Of effecting where this is not possible, some sort of co-operation that will avoid, so far as may be, duplication of membership in college organizations.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the recommendations of the Committee be approved.

Reports were presented also from the Publication Committee, the Executive Secretary, chairman; from the Committee on Vocational Opportunities for Women, Miss Florence Jackson, chairman; from the Naples Table representative, Miss Mary Whiton Calkins; and from the Committee on the Recognition of Colleges and Universities, Miss Marion Reilly, chairman. This committee reported as follows:

The Committee on the Recognition of Colleges and Universities has held four meetings this year. Although it has not been possible to have all members of the Committee present at every meeting, it has always been possible to have a sufficient number for the transaction of business. At its meeting on July 4th the Committee voted to recommend to the Council the following institutions: De Pauw University, Earlham College, Elmira College, University of North Dakota, University of Rochester, Wells College.

These institutions appear on the list of the Association of American Colleges and Universities, which has been adopted by the Association as its standard for academic rating and, in the judgment of the Committee, fulfill the additional requirements of the Association. The recommendations were submitted to the branches by the Executive Secretary and voted on by the Council.

At its meetings on October 22d, January 26th, and April 9th a number of applications were presented and a large number of institutions considered for recognition. The Committee voted to recommend to the Council the following institutions: Allegheny College, Cornell College, Tufts College (Jackson), Miami University, University of Oregon, Reed College, Franklin College, College of Wooster, Hobart College (William Smith), State College of Washington, Iowa State College, and to recommend for recognition the graduates of Columbia University who have been recommended by Teachers' College for the degree of B. S. These institutions are on the accepted list and in the judgment of the Committee fulfill the additional requirements of the Association.

The committee has not considered any institution which does not appear on the accepted list.

The Committee has undertaken an investigation in regard to the vocational or semi-technical courses which may be included in the undergraduate courses which lead to the bachelor's degree in the colleges and

universities which are now recognized. The Committee hopes to present a detailed report of this investigation at the next Council meeting so that the question of the different bachelor's degrees which are now being awarded may be discussed in some detail by the Council.

The Committee voted to accept as eligible for membership in the Association any one holding a baccalaureate degree from McGill University, or the University of Toronto.

The Committee recommends to the Association that it recognize as eligible to membership any woman holding an honorary degree from an institution whose regular higher degrees admit to membership.

Respectfully submitted,

MARION REILLY,  
Chairman.

Miss Puncheon moved the acceptance of the recommendations of the Committee. Seconded and carried.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the full report of the Committee be accepted.

The question of the admission of graduates holding professional degrees was then raised.

Miss Chandor moved that the Committee on the Recognition of Colleges be asked to report on the matter of the admission to the A. C. A. of holders of professional degrees. Seconded and carried.

The President called for report of the conferences. No special reports were made from the Branch Conferences, the Conference of Trustees, the Conference of Deans, or the Conference of College Professors. The Conference of Alumnae Associations presented a resolution asking for the reduction of the dues, suggesting that the dues for affiliated membership should be reduced to \$5 per one hundred members, to be paid every other year, and that \$75 be the limit, instead of \$100.

Miss Puncheon suggested an amendment to our constitution in regard to affiliated membership and asked for time to frame an amendment. While waiting for her report, the Committee on Nominations was asked to report. Miss Johnston reported in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Jordan, and presented the following nominations:

NATIONAL OFFICERS:

President—Mrs. Lois Kimball Mathews, Leland Stanford, Jr., '03, Rad. Ph. D. '06.

Vice-President-at-Large—Mrs. J. H. Huddleston, Bryn Mawr, B. A., '89, M. A. '90.

Vice-President, N. E. Central Section—Mrs. George Noyes, Wis., '76.

Vice-President, S. E. Central Section—Irene Meyers, Yale Ph. D. '00.

Vice-President, S. Rocky Mt. Section—Mrs. Hans Mendelson, Vassar, '03.

Vice-President, S. Atlantic Section—Lucy Madeira, Vassar, '96.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN:

Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities—Jean Palmer, Vassar, '93, Columbia, M. A., '96.

Naples Table Representative—Miss Mary Whiton Calkins, Smith, '85, '88, L. L. B., Columbia, '09.

Committee on Volunteer Service—Mrs. Helen Richter Elser, Bryn Mawr.

Committee on Vocational Opportunities—Florence Jackson, Smith, '93.

MYRA BEACH JORDAN, Chairman,  
MABEL KERR,  
ETHEL P. HOWES,  
ALICE UPTON PEARMAIN,  
EVA JOHNSTON.

It was moved, seconded and carried that this report be adopted.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be empowered to cast one vote for this ticket. The Secretary reported the vote cast and the President declared these officers elected.

Miss Humphrey then presented Mrs. Mathews, the newly elected President, who expressed her appreciation of the honor which had been conferred on her.

The next business was the decision upon the place for holding the next biennial meeting. A most cordial invitation was extended by Miss Coolidge from the Pittsburgh Branch to meet with them in 1919, if possible, and if not, in 1921.

Another invitation was presented by the San Francisco Convention League, and a third from the St. Louis Branch.

Mrs. McVey moved that we accept the invitation from St. Louis for the next biennial, and from Pittsburgh for the biennial in 1921. Seconded.

Miss Thomas moved to amend that we simply accept the invitation from the St. Louis Branch. The amendment was accepted by the mover. Seconded and carried.

Miss Hyde moved that we extend our hearty thanks to the Pittsburgh Branch for their invitation, and regret that we are unable to accept.

It was amended that we accept tentatively their invitation for 1921, if it seems possible to the Board at that time. Amendment accepted by the mover. Seconded and carried.

It was moved, seconded and carried that we express thanks to the San Francisco Convention League for their invitation.

Miss Puncture then presented an amendment to the constitution regarding affiliated members.

Moved to amend Article I. section 4, Part 1, to read as follows:

#### Affiliated Members

Alumnae associations and other groups of alumnae of any college or university approved by the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities may secure affiliated membership for the alumnae of their respective institutions by the payment of annual dues as follows: For one hundred members, \$2.50 a year; for every additional one hundred members or major fraction thereof, an additional \$2.50 a year, until the amount of forty dollars is reached, which shall be the maximum sum paid by any alumnae association or group of alumnae.

Seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Everett Fisk, of the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, presented a letter from Mrs. McDowell, calling our attention to the colleges for women in other lands, with the hope that there might follow a definite and immediate interest in the college at Madras, India, and later in other like institutions involving the whole question of internationalism in its relation to the A. C. A.

Miss Wilson moved that the matter of co-operation between the A. C. A. and Madras College be referred to the Council. Seconded and carried.

Miss Thomas suggested a new name for the A. C. A., feeling that a name is needed which all the people would understand. A change of name would require an amendment and could be made at this convention only by a unanimous vote. As there was some opposition to this change, Miss Thomas gave notice of an amendment, to be proposed at the next biennial that the name of the Association be changed from Association of Collegiate Alumnae to Women College Graduates Association, or some other easily understood term.

Miss Eva Channing moved that the different branches of the Association should be consulted with regard to their opinion concerning change of name of the Association before the next biennial. Seconded and carried.

Miss Reilly then reported for the Committee on Resolutions. It was moved that we act on the resolutions separately. Seconded and carried.

The following resolution was presented:

WHEREAS, Women have been excluded from a large proportion of examinations held by the United States Civil Service Commission for government positions which college women especially are well qualified to fill; and

WHEREAS, In certain Government positions to which women are appointed there prevails a lower standard of salary for women than for men doing similar work; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby urge that appointments to the Federal civil service be made upon grounds of capability alone, without regard to sex, and we request the President of the United States to take such action as shall secure to women, so far as the Federal service is concerned, opportunity for entrance and advancement therein upon the same terms as men.

RESOLVED FURTHER, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President, to the proper officer of Congress, and to the Civil Service Commission, and that it be given also to the press.

It was moved by Miss Puncheon that the Civil Service resolution be adopted.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a copy be sent to the President, to the House, to the Senate and to the press.

The following resolution with reference to the formation of a Woman's Bureau in the Department of Labor was presented:

RESOLVED, That the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in Biennial Meeting assembled endorse H. R. 66, entitled, A Bill To Establish in the Department of Labor a division to be known as a Woman's Division. (Introduced by Van Dyke of Minnesota).

It was moved, seconded and carried that the resolution be adopted.

The following resolution on the Education of Immigrant Women was presented:

WHEREAS, Plans are being made by the Bureau of Education for the Americanization of immigrant men through education, and

WHEREAS, The Americanization of immigrant women is equally important for the solidarity of the country even in those States where women do not vote.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Association of Collegiate Alumnae request the Commissioner of Education to formulate and submit plans to the public for the Americanization of immigrant women through education.

Signed

KATE DEWEY COLE,  
MRS. W. MORTON WHEELER,  
MRS. WALTER STOKES IRONS.

For the Conference of Branches.

It was moved by Miss Channing that the resolution be adopted. Seconded and carried.



It was moved, seconded and carried that we send a joint resolution with the Southern Association of College Women for the conversion of the Bureau of Education into the "Department of Education."

It was moved, seconded and carried that the resolution which endorsed the efforts of the Richmond Branch of the Southern Association of College Women and of men and women residents of Virginia to establish a co-ordinate college for women at the University of Virginia be adopted, and that the Association urge its branches and its general members to do all in their power to further the passage in 1918 by the legislature of Virginia of the bill to establish this college.

The following resolution supporting the national suffrage amendment was presented:

WHEREAS, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae endorsed the principle of equal suffrage at its last biennial convention on the ground that education which vitally affects the interests of women is the affair of the electors.

WHEREAS, universal suffrage is now generally recognized as a fundamental need of every nation and the franchise is being rapidly extended to women by other democratic governments;

AND WHEREAS, the Federal Suffrage Amendment is the only practicable way to enable all states to enfranchise their women;

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, representing many thousands of women graduates of fifty-two leading co-educational separate, and affiliated colleges for women in the United States, assembled in biennial convention in Washington this 13th day of April, 1917, do hereby endorse the Federal Suffrage Amendment now before Congress urged by the National American Woman's Suffrage Association as a war measure and as the best preparation for a lasting democratic peace; that we respectfully ask the President of the United States to exert his great influence in support of this Amendment, and that we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to pass said Federal Suffrage Amendment with all possible dispatch in order that the legislatures of all the states of the United States may be given the power to enfranchise the women of the United States.

It was moved by Mrs. Wahl, seconded and carried that this resolution be adopted.

The following resolution, expressing our gratitude, was moved, seconded and adopted:

Since 1914, when the A. C. A. decided to hold its 1917 biennial convention in Washington the members have looked forward with keen anticipation to the pleasure and profit to be gained from a meeting in the national capitol under the auspices of the Washington Branch, which was the first branch to apply for membership in the Association. In gratitude for a hospitality that has more than fulfilled their anticipations the A. C. A. resolves:

To extend to the Washington Branch an expression of heartiest appreciation of the spirit of cordial hospitality manifested by the Branch members and their friends, of the thoughtful arrangement of details which has enabled the work of the Convention to be carried on so successfully, of a program to which a special interest has been added by the selection of speakers who have brought the Association in touch at this particular time with the work which the Federal Government is doing for women and with the able women in the Government Service, and in particular

To express their gratitude to Mrs. Morgan and the members of her Committee who have been immediately responsible for the entertainment of the Association.

The A. C. A. further resolves:

(1) That the Association express its pleasure at the opportunity afforded, of convening at the same time and in the same place of meeting as the

Southern Association of College Women and of co-operating with them in the joint interests of the two associations.

(2) That the Association thank the President and Faculty of Goucher College, and the Rector of the Catholic University of America, the Trustees and Women's Advisory Board, the Sister Superior and Dean of Trinity College for the privilege of holding conferences in the college buildings, for the opportunity of visiting the institutions, and for the gracious reception and entertainment offered.

(3) That the Association express its gratitude to the Board of Education of the District of Columbia for the privilege of holding a meeting in the spacious auditorium of the splendid new Central High School Building; to Secretary and Mrs. Wolcott and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the reception which so pleasantly opened the Convention; and to Mr. John Barrett and the Pan-American Union for their courtesy in placing their building at the disposal of the Association for the notable occasion of the offer of a Latin-American scholarship which is significant of a growing international spirit among college women.

(4) That the Association thank the National Woman Suffrage Association, the College Club of Baltimore, the Maryland Branch of the Southern Association of College women, the Radcliffe and the Bryn Mawr Clubs and the Washington Branch of the Vassar Alumnae Association, and express to Mrs. Sidwell, Miss Madeira, and to Miss MacDonald and Miss Webster their appreciation of the kind hospitality offered.

(5) That the Association express to the management of the Raleigh Hotel appreciation of the uniform courtesy extended to the members of the Association which has so largely contributed to their comfort.

Miss Pendleton suggested that 52 instead of 64 colleges be used.

Miss Potter moved that in the Suffrage resolution 52 colleges be named, instead of 64 colleges, and that the word "the" should be omitted from the phrase "the 52 leading co-educational, separate and affiliated colleges for women in the United States." Seconded and carried.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted by a rising vote.

Miss Francis moved that the question of authorizing the formation of branch committees on suffrage be referred to the Council. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Wahl voiced for the Association their appreciation of our retiring officers.

It was moved, seconded and carried that we adjourn.

### COUNCIL MEETING

The meeting of the Council was called to order by the President, Mrs. Mathews, at nine o'clock, Saturday, April 14, 1917, at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

It was moved, seconded and carried that we dispense with the reading of the minutes.

The next order of business was the appointment of a Committee on Nominations.

It was moved that the appointment be left to the hands of the President. Seconded and carried.

The vote of the Association in regard to our international relations with foreign colleges, especially the college at Madras, was read by the Secretary.

Following a discussion, it was moved by Miss Puncheon, that a special Committee on International Affiliation be appointed to study such foreign institutions as had been suggested, and any others coming within this class,

this committee to report at the next Council meeting. Seconded and carried.

The next order of business was the Committee on the coming bi-ennial meeting.

Miss Thomas suggested that the Executive Secretary ought to be chairman of the committee on arrangements for the biennial. It was moved that the Executive Secretary be appointed chairman of the committee on the biennial, and that the President of the local branch be made chairman of the committee on local arrangements, with power to add to her committee at her discretion. Seconded and carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Hilton that the meeting of the Council in the spring of 1918 shall be held in Chicago, at the cordial invitation of that branch. Seconded and carried.

Miss Thomas moved that this Council should request the colleges belonging to this Association to consider favorably the adoption of a spring recess, which shall, as nearly as possible, be held at the same time, and as nearly as possible divide the second semester into equal parts, and that in fixing this recess the date on which Easter Sunday falls be ignored. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. McVey, Miss Hart and Mrs. Schmidt, who had been named as a special committee on the nomination of an officer to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mrs. Ward, as vice-president of the Southwest Central Section, made three suggestions; first, Mrs. Martin, President of the Kansas City Branch; second, Miss Goodwin, and third, Miss Gentry.

The Committee expressed a wish to correspond and find out further in regard to candidates, and to take a vote by mail from the Council.

Mrs. McVey moved that after correspondence with Mrs. Martin the filling of the vice-presidency of the Southwest Central Section be left to a vote of the Council. Seconded.

The objection was raised that this would take too much time. Miss Reilly proposed an amendment that the Council empower the President and Executive Secretary to fill the temporary vacancy in the vice-presidency of the Southwest Central Section until the next meeting of the Council. The amendment was accepted by the mover, seconded and carried.

Miss Peckham was asked to present a note from Miss Moore suggesting that the Council recommend to the local branches that money should be loaned only to students going to colleges accepted by the A. C. A. committee on the Recognition of Colleges. In the discussion following this suggestion the weight of opinion seemed to be on the side of leaving the branches entirely free in this matter. It was felt that the local branch might, by sending girls to local colleges, gain influence that would make it possible to bring pressure to bear on the local institution to raise its standards to meet those suggested by the A. C. A. No action was taken.

Miss Thomas asked if we have given enough authority to our executive officers to spend the necessary money for carrying on our work to assist the national government in the present crisis.

Miss Thomas moved that the executive committee be authorized, if occasion should arise, to appoint and associate with itself a special committee on raising funds for war work. Seconded and carried.

The President presented the problem brought up by the Recording Secretary in regard to safeguarding the records of the Association, which at present she is keeping in the basement of her apartment house. A fire

insurance was suggested, or safe deposit. It was moved by Miss Puncheon that the Recording Secretary be empowered to place the records in a safe place, and have necessary duplicates made for her own use. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Clarke presented the matter of the general members. Since the re-organization they feel that they have no part in the Convention.

Following a discussion it was agreed that the Executive Secretary as chairman of the biennial convention, take up the matter of the general members and see that they are given a place in the biennial convention.

Miss Thomas announced that she wished to change the name suggested previously as the new name of the A. C. A. to "The National Association of Women College Graduates."

Following a discussion of the authority of the National Association to suggest to the branches that they form suffrage committees, Mrs. Martin moved that, since there has been a feeling in the branches that the Association does not favor the appointment of suffrage committees, it is the sense of this meeting that the branches should feel free to appoint such committees whenever they may see fit. Seconded and carried.

Miss Pendleton extended a cordial welcome to all A. C. A. members to go with her to visit Wellesley on the proposed tour of colleges. Miss Cheever did the same for Smith, Mrs. Huddleston for New York, and Miss Purington for Mt. Holyoke.

It was moved and seconded that we adjourn.

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Dean Marion Talbot, of the University of Chicago, has had circulated among the women students a printed folder setting forth various means by which they may share in the defense and preservation of the Nation. A pledge sheet is attached upon which the student states her preference of duties and obligates herself to perform them as conscientiously as if she were formally enlisted for military service.

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*A Word of Advice to Housekeepers*

Mrs. Helen E. McLean, chief cook at the cafeteria of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston is serving a table d'hote dinner daily to a thousand students at a very reasonable price. Economy is her watchword. Every penny is accounted for in a strictly business way, and by this method she is enabled to buy the best with the least possible outlay. She serves generous orders, commensurate with healthy appetites, and the cooking is all "home cooking." Her evening menu includes a good soup, a choice of roasts, potatoes, green vegetables, bread and butter, a choice of desserts and of coffee, tea, milk or cocoa. Her advice to the housekeeper who wishes to save in these days of high prices, is "do the marketing and cooking yourself."

From a Statement of the Editorial Policy of the

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# Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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## AN EXPERIMENT IN VOCATIONAL SUPERVISION

ELLA A. MOORE

Vice-President of the Vocational Supervision League of Chicago.

All over this great land just bursting into the bloom of spring, an army is gathering, and underneath all the courageous cheerfulness with which we greet each other and talk together, our hearts are sad, because this army, "the best we breed," is going out perforce when the time comes, on a business of destruction, going out to kill and perhaps to be killed.

But every year in these United States, not only when spring comes with its promise but in the sultry days of summer, amid the snows of winter and in the falling of the year, another army gathers. Its members go with no blare of trumpets, with no ceremony of enlisting, with no heralding of publicity. Yet they will form a unit in a larger army, their term of service will end only with their lives, and as individuals they are younger and less responsible than is the army we are now bringing together and weaponing for war.

Do you know the size of this other army? In Philadelphia during 1916 its recruits numbered between fifteen and sixteen thousand; in Chicago about eighteen thousand; while in New York city alone they were forty-seven thousand—the children who took out certificates and left school to go to work. Nearly three-fourths of them were only fourteen years old and all were under sixteen. A pathetic host they formed stooping to lift upon their young shoulders the labor of a nation.

Most of these children are not "large for their age" as we say of your children and mine. Many are undersized and undernourished; all are untrained, unguided, unguarded. Once in in-

dustry, they are likely to find themselves misfits; they shift from job to job with long periods of demoralizing idleness between—and with deplorable loss to themselves and to the community. All over the country people are beginning to be shocked by this waste, and in many places experiments looking towards checking it are being tried out. I want to tell you of one such experiment inaugurated and carried through six years of constructive effort by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae of Chicago in co-operation with other clubs.

In April, 1911, three clubs, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the Chicago Woman's Club, and the Woman's City Club, gave each \$75.00 and employed a trained investigator for three months to discover just what opportunities were open to boys and girls of fourteen in the down-town district of Chicago. Miss Anne S. Davis, who did the work, made her report to the three clubs in July and in the following October a vocational bureau was started by these three clubs with Miss Davis in charge. This bureau has been in successful operation ever since, and now has a staff of six regular paid workers besides volunteers and students. It has been able gradually to increase its staff and its equipment because it has gradually educated the public and has enlisted the help of individuals, of clubs, and especially of the public schools. The organization which these clubs formed to carry on the work called itself for the first five years the Joint Committee for Vocational Supervision. This name has recently been changed to Vocational Supervision League. Both clubs and individuals are eligible for membership in the league which now numbers about 200 individuals and representatives of fifty clubs. Both clubs and individuals pay two dollars a year membership fee with as much more as they are moved or can be moved to give. A great deal of effort still goes into getting money to carry on the work, but when one remembers that the budget has risen from \$75.00 a month to \$1683.00 which was paid for the work last month, one can see that the administration of the Vocational Supervision League is contending with a very rapidly increasing high cost of living.

The co-operation of the public schools was early enlisted in the work and they began their assistance by giving in 1913 a room for the Employment Bureau, gradually increasing their contribution to the work until now they have assumed the general direction of the bureau, giving the services of four vocational advisers, a stenographer and office equipment.

The first duty of the bureau was and still is to investigate the employments open to fourteen to sixteen-year-old children with a view to determining which are safest, most wholesome, and especially which offer the best opportunities in the way of training for positions of skill and responsibility later in life. About 4,500 such employments have been investigated thus far and the results of this investigation tabulated and placed on file in the office of the bureau where they can be drawn upon for the benefit of the individual children who apply for work.

Second, the bureau interviews the children who are sent to it from the schools. A peculiar employment bureau it is, which does not want to give employment to anybody. Its first endeavor is to send the child who applies for work back to school. His reason for leaving is always asked for. In more than thirty per cent of the cases it is found to be dissatisfaction with the school. In such cases the vocational adviser suggests a vocational or commercial or technical school. When more academic training is clearly needed an effort is made to persuade the child to go back to the school from which he came. Parents are called in to the office or are visited and labored with, and the happy result is that between twenty-five and thirty per cent of the children, many of whom have their working certificates and consequently may be considered to have burned their bridges, are prevailed upon to reconstruct them and to return to school. This is the record of which the bureau is proudest—not of the fifty or sixty per cent of children for whom “jobs” are found. Where home conditions make it absolutely imperative that the child should go to work or where it is found impossible to shake his determination or that of his parents to force him thus early into the field of competitive industry, a position is found for the child, the vocational adviser keeping in mind the physical, mental and moral characteristics of each individual, and endeavoring in each case to fit the place to the particular applicant.

Nor does the bureau feel that its responsibility is ended when the child has been placed. It keeps track of him at his work and in his home, seeking to smooth out differences between him and his employer and thus keep down the shifting and idleness which are the particular pitfalls into which in the first two years out of school he is so likely to fall. It endeavors also to keep the young workers in touch with settlement classes, evening schools, and social centers, and in all ways to call attention to the opportunities for further training and development.



The Association of Collegiate Alumnae and other clubs in Chicago are proud of this experiment. It has aided and directed the first two years of work of about 15,000 children, and in some cases, through its timely supervision, by conserving the health and morals of the child and providing for his further education, it has saved the child to his family, to himself and to the community. This fact is emphasized by reference to Miss Davis's recent report which shows that over fifty per cent of the children between fourteen and sixteen who are without supervision are idle, while reference to the records of the Juvenile Court of Chicago shows that half the delinquents brought before the court are between fourteen and sixteen years of age.

But the Vocational Supervision League feels that this service to 15,000 of the children of Chicago is its feeblest accomplishment. The greatest value of this work is its experimental value and the suggestions it has yielded as to methods of vocational guidance and the course which legislation and school administration should take in the future. I can speak of these important by-products only briefly. Miss Davis's report of the first five years of the work makes an intensive study of 6,758 children interviewed as to reasons for leaving school.

2187 or 32.4% reported economic necessity.  
1507 or 22.3% reported earnings desired, but not necessary.  
2025 or 30 % reported dissatisfaction with school.  
301 or 4.4% reported preferred work to school.  
381 or 5.6% reported graduated from 8th grade.  
231 or 3.4% reported could not afford books.  
126 or 1.9% reported other causes, ill-health, fell behind class,  
moved, etc.

It will be seen that thirty per cent reported dissatisfaction with school. The four and one-half per cent who reported that they preferred work to school should perhaps be included under the same head. This indicates that the largest percentage of children leave because the schools are not giving them what they need, or what they think they need. "I didn't want to go any longer," "I didn't like the school," "I didn't like the teacher," "I got tired of school," "the school was no good," "I couldn't learn," "I was so big the boys laughed at me," are some of the statements in which this dissatisfaction was voiced, while one small boy with a really inspired disregard of the rules of orthography wrote, after he had been at work six months, in answer to the question, "What studies helped you most in your work?" "They didn't help me nothink. They

only thought me to read and riwite. I wirked in a factry and didn't after read and riwite." All this shows clearly enough the children's sense that they were getting nothing which they regarded as vital, and points with unerring certainty to the necessity of so changing the curriculum of our public schools that they will no longer merit the reproach, "They didn't help me nothink."

Second, the work of the Bureau has emphasized the advisability of raising the minimum working age of children. It is increasingly hard to find jobs for fourteen-year-old children, and yet because the law says they may go to work, they do go to work. Permission means compulsion. As long as the child is felt by the community to be of age at fourteen, just so long must he go to work at that age. The day he is fourteen the mother's pension fund, the United Charities and other agencies stop their aid to the family. Even when not economically necessary to put the child to work, parents often reply in answer to the question, "Why do you take him out of school?" "Why he's 14." Of the children taking out working papers in Chicago in 1914—68% were only 14 years old; only 32% were 15. Many were within a few weeks of graduation from the 8th grade, yet parents felt that as soon as this minimum age had been reached they had a right to demand the help of the child in "supporting the family." I was in the office the other day when a strong, well-dressed mother came in with a timid, undersized boy for whom she insisted that a "job" be found. She didn't pretend she needed his wages, but she was as firm as Shylock in standing for the statute. After all, the boy was legally hers, not ours, and the "job" had to be sought. I wanted to take hold of that mother with a good vigorous state-law. Perhaps some day we may be able to do it in a like case.

The third result of the work has been to show the need for vocational supervision itself. First, the need of information to teachers, parents and children. If parents all over the country could know what two years of vocational training would do for their children, even the most selfish or the most needy of them would be moved to further sacrifice. If teachers could know what lines of work offer the most training and could turn the children in the direction of these lines, if children themselves could be brought to see the advantage of a low initial wage with training over a high initial wage in a "blind-alley job," the whole future of the children would be altered.

Second, the value of the placement and follow up work seems to have been clearly demonstrated. I have no definite statistics to show how many children have been more advantageously placed than if they had found their own work, nor how many have been aided by two years of supervision; indeed it is impossible to marshal statistics to prove that something would have happened if something else had not; but we can point to many individual instances like that of the boy who was asked to sweep out an office where he had been placed to do filing. He demurred, and would have left if he had not been advised by the bureau to continue at work. The employer was consulted with the result that the boy was kept, the objectionable menial service being offset by a higher wage. Another example is that of a small boy who came to the bureau because he was so "tired all the time" and "often fell asleep at work." It was found that he was holding two positions, working eleven hours a day, for \$4.50 a week. Work in an engraving establishment was found for him—eight hours for \$4.50 with training. A little girl was kept from going into the office of a man where she was the only worker, and placed where she could enjoy the safety of numbers.

A third result has been to show that the need for outside help for some of these children still exists. Since the Board of Education has taken over the first experiment of the Vocational Supervision League, the Vocational Bureau, the League has turned its attention to other matters. First, it has provided two vocational advisers for handicapped children. These include lame children, deaf children, and especially tubercular and anaemic children. These last are particularly promising because their handicap is only temporary and with care and attention they may develop into sound and useful men and women. Without such attention, however, they will almost inevitably be a burden to themselves and a menace to the community, if indeed they survive at all.

A survey of 86 children from the Open-Window schools has just been made by these vocational advisers. These were, with one exception, children who had found their own "jobs." It was found that nearly 60% of them had entered employment where there was no hope of training or of advancement. No attention whatever had been paid to the question of sanitary or wholesome conditions for them. Many of their parents did not know where the children were working. A recent report of the work of these children gives the following "example of waste." "A typical employment history is that of a boy of 15 who left one of the

open-air schools on his fourteenth birthday. He had pulmonary tuberculosis. When he left school his condition was improved, but he was still far from normal. In one year he had had six positions and had been out of work two months. He worked overtime in one position, ran a freight elevator in another, operated a punch press in another, all in violation of the child labor law. He left one position because he had to carry heavy packages, and another because he could not stand the strain of piecework. When boys and girls are allowed to leave school to shift for themselves without any guidance the effort put forth and the money spent for their physical betterment while they were in school is practically wasted."

No child should begin at fourteen the long grind of making a living, and one of the next steps taken by the State of Illinois should be to change the law in such a way as to give to every boy and girl in the state two years more of training. Through the work of a splendid Child Labor Committee, New York has in twelve years of effort succeeded in securing for that state probably the best law in the Union, under which every child who goes out to work at fourteen is assured an eighth grade education. The Vocational Supervision League is now attempting to do for Illinois what this Child Labor Committee has done for New York, that is to educate the legislature and the community gradually to raise the standard for those children of the state who must begin work for wages early in life.

There are certain children for whom the need of protection and training after fourteen seems especially imperative. There are the handicapped children who must at once add to the family budget, but whose physical defects limit them to a narrow range of "blind-alley jobs"; there are especially bright and capable children whom one or two years of vocational or business training might lift from the ranks of unskilled labor and put in a way to begin a career in business or skilled labor or perhaps in a profession; and there are the children whose especial privilege as oldest son or daughter is to begin earlier than the younger children the stupendous task of helping to support the family. A little high school or vocational school training in such cases means a better start for these young burden-bearers, more rapid advancement and through their efforts an opportunity to the younger children to get a chance at like preparation.

Recognizing the needs and the promise of such children, the Vocational Supervision League has established its scholarship com-

mittee. This committee raises a fund from which it pays into families, dependent to some extent on the small earnings of the fourteen-year-old child, a sum sufficient to enable the child to attend a vocational or other school. This sum varies from carfare to the amount which the child would earn if he were at work. Last year about thirty-five hundred dollars was given and seventy young people were kept in school during a part or all of the year. This record was duplicated during the first six months of the present school year, with the rest of the year still to be heard from. Almost without exception, the children who have been helped by this fund have been placed in employment where they are getting further training for positions of skill and responsibility, and all are doing well. A few of them have asked the privilege of paying back the amount of their "scholarships" when they became wage-earners and others have said, "When I get to making money, I want to do the same thing for some other boy or girl."

The Vocational Supervision League is making over unfortunates who would be a burden to the community into self-reliant and self-respecting citizens; through its legislative work it is helping to give to all the children of the State further protection and further training for usefulness; and through its scholarship work, by conserving the talents of the especially gifted children, it is adding to the resources of the community both now and for the future. Its work not only gives to the individual child a start in life but benefits the employer and in the end the community by saving the health and character of the child.

It has shown the need for trained vocational advisers and points to the occupation of expert adviser as a coming field for College women. It emphasizes the value of such courses as the one which Miss Jackson and her associates are offering in Boston, and the one which the School of Civics and Philanthropy gives in Chicago. Many more workers are needed in this field, and few are as yet especially trained for it.

When the Board of Education took over the Bureau in Chicago and gave it an equipment which enabled it to reach about one-fourth of the children who leave school, a member of the League remarked that our work for the Bureau was now done and our connection with it at an end. The secretary of the League during the whole six years of its life, a member of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and the person above all others to whom the Bureau owes its existence and its history, Mrs. Charles F. Harding,

flashed back, "Oh no, our work is not done. It can't be finished until every child in Chicago is served by the Bureau." That became the slogan of the League. It began to regard its first accomplishment not so much in the light of a triumph as a widened opportunity for future service, that might be extended to the whole country. The National Education Association at its meeting last July provided for that extension by electing Mrs. Harding president of its Patrons' Department, and now Mrs. Harding's slogan for Vocational Supervision has become, "no cessation of activity until every child in the United States is served by such a bureau." Paternalism? Maternalism rather, but a just and needed maternalism. Every step forward in education has been opposed on the ground that it took prerogatives from parents.

We have perhaps some right to be proud of our little achievements in the line of vocational guidance in the United States. We have more reason to be ashamed of our long negligence towards these children upon whom we lay our industrial burdens. Do you remember in Victor Hugo's "Ninety-Three" the story of the war-ship on which, through the carelessness of a sailor, a cannon tore loose from its moorings during a storm and went careening about the deck, smashing into the sides of the vessel and threatening at every instant to batter a hole through which the water would rush and sink the ship? In the midst of the panic and dismay of the men, when even the officer hesitated as to what orders to give, a sailor (the same one who by his carelessness had brought the peril to the ship) leaped down upon the deck with the monster and at instant danger to his own life, by superhuman effort and ingenuity succeeding in getting a rope about the cannon and securing it again in its place. And the officer called the breathless hero before him, and in the presence of his applauding mates pinned upon his breast the decoration of the legion of honor for his bravery. "Now," he commanded, "take this man out and shoot him for his carelessness."

I have often thought of this story in connection with the work of caring for the army of fourteen to sixteen-year-old wage-earners. Perhaps we deserve some little decoration for what we are trying to do. But I am not at all sure that on the other hand we shall not yet be subjected to a just punishment for our long negligence.



## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

## COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIPS

Margaret E. Maltby, Chairman

In the letter recommending a certain applicant an officer of a western branch of our Association wrote that she thought it about time a California woman received a fellowship, since they had been awarded to eastern college graduates for some years. I was disposed to reply: "The Committee is not influenced by geographical distribution of the applicants. We weigh the relative merits of the several applicants, as far as we can learn them from those acquainted with their work and ability, and we make awards to those who seem best to fulfill the conditions announced for the several fellowships, and who give most promise of distinction and scholarly contribution in the line chosen. Send us better applicants than the Eastern colleges and see who wins." This year California has "delivered the goods," in business parlance, since your Committee has awarded two fellowships to University of California women, and the third to a Western woman.

*The A. C. A. Fellowship* was awarded to Miss Phyllis Ackerman, who received the L. B. degree from the University of California in 1914 with honors in philosophy and election to the Phi Beta Kappa in her senior year. She won the A. M. in 1915, and is a candidate for the Ph. D. degree this spring. She has been two years reader and two years assistant in the Department of Philosophy of the University. In the opinion of those competent to judge she is a student of unusual maturity and breadth of mind, of exceptional keenness, originality and lucidity of expression, combined with a capacity for work rather rare in so young a student. She combines a wide knowledge of the history of philosophy with the power to think clearly on the most technical philosophical problems, and to formulate her thoughts in a clear, pleasing manner. Her work in aesthetics has led her to make a careful study of Chinese and Japanese art and tapestries, and as a result she was chosen by the Curator of the Department of Fine Arts of the San Francisco Museum to write the descriptive catalogue of Mrs. Hearst's collection of tapestries now loaned to that museum.

As our Fellow, Miss Ackerman plans to go to Harvard next year to continue in the field of philosophy and especially in modern logic. According to the advice of those under whose guidance she works she will either elaborate into a book her master's thesis,

Plato's Aesthetics, or write the five or six essays on Hegel's Phenomenology, which she has had to omit from her doctor's thesis. It will undoubtedly be a year of ripening and broadening of the young philosopher, while she makes a promising contribution in her field. We trust that her unusual promise of distinction in philosophy ultimately will be fully realized, and that she will carry on in the next generation the reputation for scholarly work which some of the philosophers of the Association have won, whereby they have caused scholarship among women to be respected more effectively than by any other means.

*The Anna C. Brackett Memorial Fellowship*—the teacher's fellowship—was awarded to Miss Elizabeth Herrmann, who is in charge of the German department in Mills College, California. She received the A. B. degree from the University of California in 1902 and the A. M. in 1910. She studied at the Universities of Berlin and Munich the year 1912-13, and has carried on some graduate work at the University of California while teaching at Mills College. She now wishes to devote herself entirely to the work for the doctor's degree, which she has had to postpone because of financial demands upon her. Unfortunately Mills College does not grant sabbatical leave with salaries. Because of Miss Herrmann's well established reputation as an inspiring and influential teacher, and her service to the education of women in California by raising the standards at Mills College during the several years she has served as chairman of its Committee on Curriculum, and because she combines very able scholarship, sterling character and the initiative and administrative ability required in a successful teacher, your Committee believes that she is in every way worthy to hold the fellowship established by the Anna C. Brackett Association in memory of that remarkable teacher whom they thus honor. By awarding this fellowship to a college teacher again, as we did two years ago, when it enabled Miss Dorothy Hahn of the Chemistry department of Mount Holyoke to win her doctor's degree at Yale, and to start on a new productive field of research which she is continuing at present, we believe that we are most directly aiding in establishing high standards of teaching for the rising generation of teachers.

*Boston Alumnae Fellowship.* This year the Boston Branch, aided by the Radcliffe Alumnae Association, the Boston Alumnae Clubs of Smith College, Bryn Mawr College, Vassar College, Wellesley College, Boston University and Mount Holyoke College



offered a graduate fellowship of \$500.00 "for the purpose of stimulating scholarship among women," and very generously asked your Committee to make the award. In the terms of the conditions they imposed, the graduate student must have "proved her ability and initiative," and the investigation she has made, if small in amount, must be of "exceptionally high quality and promise."

The Committee decided to award the fellowship to Miss Charlotte Elliott, who is now at the University of Wisconsin working for her doctor's degree, and carrying on a research in the field of plant pathology on the bacterial disease of sudan grass. She specialized in zoology at Leland Stanford, Jr., where she received her A. B. degree in 1907. She taught biology for the next five years and studied botany at a summer session at the University of Chicago, and specialized in plant physiology at Leland Stanford, Jr., in the year 1912-13, receiving her A. M. and election to Sigma Xi and an appointment as assistant in the Department of Botany at the University. This post she was unable to fill, as she was called home. She served two years as instructor in the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, when she resigned to continue her graduate studies, first as research assistant in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden last summer, and this year at the University of Wisconsin, where she has courses in plant pathology, methods in bacterial diseases, experimental breeding, and chemistry, and is carrying on research. She plans to devote herself to research either in connection with teaching or in the Government employ. She has laid a broad and admirable foundation for this work, and has already shown unusual ability to carry forward successfully independent and economically important investigations in plant pathology. Her devotion and interest in her field and skill and patience in experimentation and grasp of subjects immediately supporting her specialized research, and her personality, all indicate a scientist of fine promise.

*Applicants.* This year there were twenty-two applicants for these fellowships, of whom six now have the Ph. D. degree, or will receive it this spring in all probability (two received the degree a few years ago). The choice was not entirely easy, as it has been sometimes, for there was a number of applicants to whom we would gladly have given fellowships. The distribution of major subjects is interesting. There were nine specializing in English; and two each in chemistry, German, psychology and Romance languages; one

each in botany, classics, history of art, mathematics and philosophy. In making the award your Committee took into consideration the existing conditions abroad and the improbability that a fellow would be able to carry out satisfactorily investigations along purely academic lines in European institutions. The fellows appointed in 1914 who planned work in Europe have not yet been able to use the fellowships, so it seemed wiser to appoint fellows whose plans could be carried out at once. The awards might not have been different, however, had this factor not entered.

*Social Service Fellowship.* Your committee is pleased to announce that again an outside organization has asked us to award a fellowship. This time it is a Social Service Fellowship of \$500.00, offered by the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority for the academic year 1917-18 to a college graduate who has done at least one year of graduate work, including some work in social science, and who is preparing for the profession of social service. The applications must be made by letter to the chairman of the Committee before April 1st. Details as to the fellowship can be learned from the announcement in the February A. C. A. JOURNAL or from Mrs. Martin, our Executive Secretary. The Committee is very glad to make its experience in awarding fellowships available to any organization aiding women's education. It will be best, however, to have these special fellowships awarded at the same time as ours, in general, since the labor and expense involved in giving them publicity would be lessened, and probably a better class of applicants would be available before the usual spring university awards.

*Reports on Last Year's Fellows.* The Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship on the old basis of the \$500.00 stipend had to be given up last year by Dr. Olive C. Hazlett when she accepted the post of Associate in Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College and there was no other applicant then available who met all the requirements. In consequence Miss Hilda Hempl was our only Fellow. As Fellow of the Scandinavian-American Foundation she had been doing research the year before in the State's Serum Institute at Copenhagen. She was therefore in a position to make her second year of research count for even more. I shall quote her interesting report:

"I began my year's studies in London in the last week of September. I found that it would not be advisable for me to work in the London School of Tropical Medicine as research is at present

entirely a side issue there. Dr. Cushney gave me introductions at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine and I realized that an opportunity to work in an institution with such high standards was the best thing I could ask for. But all the research work there at present is war work, and I see now that it was very foolish of me to expect anything else at this time. Miss Muriel Robertson very kindly took me into her laboratory. She is an excellent protozoologist but since the war she has been working on anaërobic wound infections. The problem of wound infections is an enormous one. The soil of northern France has been so highly cultivated that it is full of ordinary saprophytic bacteria. Of these a large number of species seem capable of growth in the human body if they are introduced into a lacerated wound. One group of these organisms is capable of forming a large amount of gas in the tissues, producing the condition known as "gas-gangrene." One man may receive a small flesh wound and die in thirty-six hours of gas-gangrene; another may harbor the same organism as the first for months and not show any serious symptoms at all. The work done on this subject before the war was meagre and very unsatisfactory, indeed. Ordinary bacteriological technique is entirely inadequate, it being practically impossible to obtain pure cultures by the old methods. Miss Robertson and I applied a system of single bacillus isolation (that of Barber) and found that we could isolate strains of anaërobia with comparative ease. While Miss Robertson was occupied with some work on tetanus I isolated a number of species with which we were unfamiliar and I have described two of them and shall work on the others in Paris. Following Miss Robertson's advice I decided to take a large number of cultures to America with me and work on the subject for a doctor's problem.

"I left London the third of this month (February), to get what training I can in protozoology this year. The two Doctors Sergent have just returned from Salonika and I am to work with them in Pasteur Institute here (Algiers). I shall start with Kala-azar and study whatever other protozoan diseases they can give me material for. The opportunities seem very good.

"On the first of May I shall return to Paris and work for a month or more on the anaërobes again. I shall study with Doctors Weinberg and Seguin, who are the best French workers in this field. I am very glad to have had this opportunity of working in Europe and feel that my time has been well spent in spite of the

fact that I could not find just what I wanted. Europe is, moreover, tremendously interesting at present."

*Appeal.* Our Association has prided itself upon being in the van in furthering the interests of higher education among women. In the first years of its existence it assisted the young college graduate to take graduate work, and now by its Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship of \$1,000 it gives the holder of the doctor of philosophy degree an opportunity to gain a breadth of view and to test her powers in a way precluded by the necessarily prescribed training in the technique of a subject required by the universities for this degree. The chairman of your Committee believes that this is the direction in which our Association can now best contribute to productive scholarship among women. She has watched with the greatest interest the steady improvement in the training of the applicants for our fellowships and believes that we should make the greatest effort to award every year a \$1,000 fellowship to a doctor of unusual promise, thus giving her at least one year to deepen and broaden her experience in her chosen line—her Wanderjahr—which is taken for granted in the making of a scholar of distinction.

#### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN STUDENTS

Elizabeth H. Howe, Chairman

During the past year our committee has been enlarged and its work subdivided. Miss Valentine Chandor, of New York, has taken charge of all that relates to secondary schools, and to her will be referred all requests for information concerning them. Dr. Marion Parris Smith of Bryn Mawr will be prepared to give information as to opportunities for graduate work. Mrs. Sidwell of Washington will be chairman of the sub-committee to place teachers. This is the latest development of our work, an application for such a position and one for a teacher arriving almost simultaneously. Two other valuable additions to the Committee have been made, Mrs. Swiggett, who is the executive secretary of the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the United States of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, and Dr. Ada Comstock, dean of Smith College.

In an effort to enlist the interest of our members as generally as possible, a reprint of our last report was mailed to each branch president, asking the co-operation of that branch in putting its suggestions into effect. Ten replies have been received, including

responses from El Paso and Manila. The Cleveland Branch has held a meeting at which Dr. Frances Boyd of the Western Reserve College for Women spoke on "The American College as a possible factor in the Education of South American Women." The Washington Branch held a meeting at which the foreign student was discussed from three points of view. Miss Darwin spoke of Porto Rico, where she taught for four years. Work in the high schools there is carried on in English, with a curriculum which compares favorably with those in our own schools. The great need is a sufficient number of trained English speaking teachers. The best graduates of these schools can pass successfully into our colleges, but few of them, as yet, have done so. There is great need of training in domestic science.

Mrs. Hale, wife of the commercial attaché at Buenos Aires, spoke of the women of Argentina. They have much to give us in the way of artistic and musical appreciation and a sense of good style, as well as a fine example of devotion to home and children. One of the great needs in Argentina is training in domestic science and preparation to meet new economic conditions.

Miss Eloise Brainard of the Pan-American Union, spoke of the difference in educational standards, which makes it difficult to connect South American schools with our colleges, so that some training in one of our preparatory schools is usually desirable. Five of our colleges—Smith, Holyoke, Wheaton, Oxford and Hunter College now offer scholarships to Latin-American women.

The first vice-president of the Chicago Branch, during the year made a careful study and report on the opportunities for foreign students at colleges and universities in the United States, and on secondary schools in Central and South America and the West Indies, with special reference to their scholastic scope and standards. The branch has had as its guests at one or more meetings Chinese, Scotch, Swedish, Japanese, Polish, Canadian, Russian, Danish and Greek students. These women were studying at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, Rush Medical College and the Chicago Kindergarten College. One foreign student has joined the Association of Collegiate Alumnae—Miss Chi Che Wang, a Chinese student. She is a graduate of Wellesley, has taken a master's degree at the University of Chicago and is now working there for her doctor's degree. She expects to return to China to teach. Miss Wang was made a member of the branch without the payment of dues—a fitting courtesy.

The Ann Arbor Branch has appointed a committee on foreign students, there being quite a number of such students in the University. At New York and Boston these activities have been under the charge of two members of our committee, Miss Maltby and Miss Child, respectively, and have taken the form of social attention and hospitality. New Haven reports a willing spirit, but no women foreign students upon whom to expend it. The number of such students in this country is rather small. A partial investigation just made of several colleges shows no Latin-American students at Wellesley, Brown or Goucher, while at Mt. Holyoke there is one from Mexico; at Columbia one from Chile; at Smith one scholarship student from Ecuador, and at Vassar there are four, one from Cuba, one from Porto Rico, one from Mexico, and one from Bermuda. We shall try to take a census of them next year, with a view to the by-products of such an inquiry, quite as much as to the direct point involved. It is interesting in this connection to note that Argentina at one time maintained fifty scholarships for foreign study. They have been discontinued. More recently the government of Porto Rico appropriated money for a number of such scholarships and they, too, have been given up. These may be considered discouraging facts, but it is as fair to interpret them as proof of the desire for such opportunities, with a lack of the machinery for making them effective.

The other immediate opportunities which are before us are the establishment of graduate scholarships for Latin-American women students, and the issuing of a pamphlet for circulation in Latin-America which shall outline the educational opportunities open here to girls and women and the desire of this Association to be of service to women students who may wish to come to this country. In both of these ventures the invaluable co-operation of the American Association for International Conciliation is offered us, through Dr. Goldsmith, Director of the Pan-American Division. In his opinion, five hundred dollars would be enough for such a scholarship, as free tuition could probably be secured here, and the traveling expenses of the beneficiary would in most cases be provided for by her government. The wide experience and established procedure of that Association holds out to us a promise of success in this field which should stimulate us to prompt and adequate action.

We urgently recommend that a scholarship or scholarships open to Latin-American women for advanced work in this country

be established, and that the printing and circulation of such a pamphlet as we have outlined, be authorized.

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COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION  
Elsie Lee Turner, Chairman

Members present may remember that, at the Biennial Conference in San Francisco, August, 1915, this Committee presented a report which embodied a *hope* rather than a *history*, this hope being worded in the form of a resolution, as follows:

"RESOLVED, that each branch of the Association be asked to co-operate with its sectional committee-member of the committee on educational legislation in studying and, as far as possible, influencing, the educational legislation of the state to which the branch belongs."

Have the branches done this? Is there any need that they do this?

In the following report I shall endeavor to answer these two questions by summarizing the reports sent in by the sectional chairmen of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Rocky Mountain, North Pacific and South Pacific sections. And I shall begin by asking again the question asked in 1915: Who, if not college women, should be interested in the educational legislation, past, present and future of each state in these United States?

We do not mean that we must necessarily stir about to evolve and push through new laws. Sometimes new laws are necessary. Who should find this out sooner than college women? But it is certain that new laws are always being proposed. Somebody must investigate them. Who should be more interested in doing this investigating than college women—mothers, teachers, social workers, intelligent members of any community? And we have now decided to include among our other educational problems, the problem of the education and care of mental defectives—a most urgent problem, and one, as all teachers and social workers know, closely connected with the problems of the education of the normal children.

This Committee does not aim to be a central source of information on the educational legislation of the nation. It does aim to urge upon the A. C. A. members their special responsibility for the

educational legislation of their own states. "Later," in the words of our Executive Secretary, Mrs. Martin, "it may be possible to formulate policies for different localities, and even, perhaps, for the whole nation!"

Because of this avowed aim, we find that each state should have a state chairman, who will present to the branches of that state, concrete causes or measures that are coming up, or should come up, in the state legislature, and enlist interest and help on these special questions. The branches, through their educational legislation committees, could then, in a smaller or larger way, conduct a campaign of popular education on these measures. These state chairmen would report semi-annually to the sectional chairmen, they in turn to the national chairman, and thus a record of all A. C. A. educational legislative activities could be kept.

Has anything been accomplished so far by this Committee?

1. Mrs. F. L. Ransome, Chairman for the South Atlantic Section, reports that the Washington Branch has studied various educational questions pertaining to the schools of the District of Columbia, and has worked hard and effectively for the Retirement Bill for public school teachers of the District of Columbia.

2. Mrs. F. H. Severance, Chairman for the North Atlantic Section, writes that certain branches in that section have lately appointed educational legislation committees, that others have none at all, that two or three have sent in definite reports, as follows:

(a.) The New York Branch and State Committee, (which includes also several members-at-large) have kept informed about the New York State program for military and industrial preparedness in the way of general defensive training, and have sent copies of the pamphlet by Dr. Finley, the Commissioner of Education, on Mobilization, and copies of the Independent with articles on Military Training to all the branches of the North Atlantic Section, and even as far west as California. They have also been working towards making the normal schools of New York State of college grade from the teaching side, and are urging again, as they have urged for five years, a salary schedule for these schools.

They call the attention of the New York Branches to the many educational bills before the State Legislature, and ask their aid.

(b.) The Connecticut Branch at New Haven, through its committee, is studying the educational bills now before the Connecticut Legislature, and is presenting to New Haven, a public course of six lectures on vocational guidance.



(c.) The Boston Branch Chairman reports interest in a bill for equal pay for men and women teachers.

3. Dr. Grace R. Hebard, Chairman for North Rocky Mountain Section, may well be proud of the fact that the two branches in Wyoming were instrumental in having passed in the last legislature, a bill for Medical Inspection in the Public Schools, pronounced by the President of the National Medical Association "the best bill of its kind ever enacted." These branches, through the Chairman, have been engaged in instructing immigrants in preparation for naturalization, and have helped in other local educational work, as well as in laws for sanitation.

4. Miss Emma M. Griebel, Chairman for the North Pacific Section, reports for two of the five branches in that section:

The Seattle Branch has been keenly interested in the educational legislation before the present legislature. The educational legislation committee has obtained copies of the bills pending, has studied them, and reported, with recommendations to the branch, which agreed with the committee in opposing five and favoring five. It also contributed ten cents per capita towards a fund for having a woman represent their interests among the legislators. The Portland, Oregon, Branch Committee studied certain bills, reported them to the branch, and different members carried out investigations in the schools.

5. Mrs. F. C. Turner, South Pacific Coast Chairman, kept in touch with the eight branches in this section, seven of which have educational legislation committees. These have been studying educational bills now pending, and have sent their recommendations regarding the most important of these to members of the legislature, to the Chairman of the State Board of Control and to the Governor, and the State Commissioner of Secondary Schools and other experts on education have addressed the education section of the California Branch.

Miss Mary I. Hinsdale, Chairman of the Northeast Central Section, and Mrs. E. C. Schmidt, Vice-President of that section, as well as Mrs. F. L. McVey, Vice-President of the N. W. Central Section, and Mrs. M. E. Huntington, Chairman of the N. W. Central Section, have written of their own great personal interest in the work of this committee, and of their endeavors to inspire interest, and to find workers, among their branches.

Is it too much to hope that during these next two years every A. C. A. branch will appoint an educational legislation committee,

and every committee will be really interested in the educational legislation of its own state?

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#### COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Edith Elmer Wood, Chairman

The Committee on Housing is too young to have a history. It was created by the Council last spring, but its organization was not undertaken until December, and its membership is, perhaps, not yet complete. However, there are ten of us, representing many different sections of the country and a very varied set of experiences in housing reform. And we have a plan of work if we have not as yet, a record of accomplishment.

We are (1) to formulate after due study and consideration a housing policy which we hope will commend itself to the united wisdom of the A. C. A., and (2) to explain our housing philosophy to the local branches and (3) to aid in the establishment of local housing committees to work in co-operation with other local agencies along the lines traced.

The problem of securing wholesome homes for wage earners is destined to be an increasingly absorbing one in the United States, and women's organizations will play an increasingly important part in its solution. It is of the utmost importance that their efforts should be not scattered, but concentrated, and that they should be concentrated in the right direction. The A. C. A. ought to be peculiarly fitted for determining this "right direction,"—a sort of surveyor's "job" of taking sociological sights and laying out a road.

The housing question is a vital one. About thirty millions of our people are living under sub-normal housing conditions tending to produce degenerative changes. As Luther Burbank says: "All animal life is sensitive to environment, but of all living things the child is the most sensitive." If we let children grow up in damp basements, in dark bed-rooms, in tumbledown shacks and indecently crowded tenements, we need not be surprised that hospitals and prisons and institutions for the feeble-minded are filled to overflowing.

I cannot do better in closing than to quote the words of one of the members of our committee, Mrs. Margaret Noble Lee of Chicago, in a report made a few years ago as chairman of the Civic Committee of the Chicago Woman's Club: "What civic ideal

could be more inspiring than that of comfortable, healthful homes for all citizens and their children? The so-called City Beautiful of parks and ornamental water front and boulevards on the outside, if achieved with a rotten core of slums, teeming with suffering and misfortune, so far from being beautiful, would not even be moral."

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#### COMMITTEE ON VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Florence Jackson, Chairman

Your committee has undertaken two definite pieces of work for the year 1916-1917.

FIRST: A study has been made of vocational advising as it is being carried out in the colleges admitting women, where they have one hundred or more women in attendance. One hundred and fifty-three questionnaires have been sent out, through fifty-seven branches of the A. C. A., a group of questionnaires having been sent to the Chairmen of the Vocational Committees of the nearest branches for re-distribution to the colleges. Eighty-two questionnaires have been returned. A report of the findings made by two volunteer members of the Boston branch is appended to this report.

SECOND: A preliminary revision of "Vocational Training," by Elizabeth Kemper Adams, A. C. A. Bulletin No. 1, 1913, is being made. The old material has been sent to every school represented, asking for corrections. Nearly all have been returned. A list of new schools or old schools not incorporated in the old volume has yet to be included. This work will be carried on during the remainder of the year, and the material should be ready for publication early in 1918. The original material is deposited in the Union library and can be seen by anyone inquiring for it.

Letters asking for suggestions have been received from some of the branches and have been answered by the Chairman. In the opinion of the Chairman there should be much closer co-operation between the members of the committee, and much more definite organization for supplying the branch committees with suggestions and advice. There should also be some method whereby the chairman of one branch committee could be put quickly and definitely in touch with the chairman of another branch committee which may have done similar work successfully.

*Findings from the Questionnaire on Vocational Guidance*

At the request of Miss Florence Jackson, chairman of the general committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae on Vocational Opportunities, a questionnaire prepared by her on the subject of vocational guidance in colleges for women was sent early in the year by various cooperating branch members in all parts of the country to colleges in their vicinities which numbered among their students more than one hundred women. One or two exceptions were made to this numerical rule—notably the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The main object of this study was to have authentic information available for inquiries. Many of the colleges during the last two summers have been troubled by questionnaires sent to them by individual students who were perhaps taking summer courses in vocational guidance. It was felt that having the results of this study available at some central place ought to free the colleges from the annoyance which they must have felt at receiving many requests of this type.

One hundred and fifty-three questionnaires were sent out, and to these eighty-two replies were received.

The outstanding feature of the results was the apparent lack of any standard system in vocational guidance—even uniform terms were lacking. Only a few of the questionnaires came back filled out; in almost every case the information was furnished in an appended note. Sometimes the scanty information given in the questionnaire was contradicted in the accompanying note, as in the case of a Western College that denied having any vocational adviser, and in the note said that a trained adviser visited the college annually, and gave two days' time to lectures and personal conferences.

In tabulating the returns it was found that the colleges fell into three groups; those having definitely organized vocational guidance; those having unorganized work along similar lines; and those reporting no guidance at all, or that they were vocational colleges, like Simmons College, or Teachers College, where the students had virtually chosen their respective fields before entering.

Thirty-one colleges reported organized work. Twelve of these had regularly appointed vocational advisers; in seven, the Dean did definite work; in four, a committee had it in charge, either from an outside organization as an A. C. A. branch, or a student committee, which, in one college, in cooperation with the Dean, ar-

ranged monthly talks by "broad, strong, successful women" on their life work, and which also arranged conferences. Two colleges maintained required courses in vocational opportunities.

An equal number—thirty-one—reported unorganized activity. Personal interviews with individual students were given by deans or presidents in sixteen cases; in six cases, similar interviews were given by department heads; nine reported occasional lectures, talks and conferences on vocations open to women.

Of the twenty colleges reporting no guidance in any form or degree, thirteen were colleges offering a general academic course, and seven were the so-called vocational colleges, offering training for library-work, secretarial, teaching, domestic science or similar, positions.

The second most impressive fact brought out by the returns is that so small a number of colleges report no attempt at vocational guidance—actually only thirteen out of eighty-two—in view of the fact that all development in this field has come since 1910, when the first vocational conference ever held took place at Smith College. Smith had previously, in 1908, made some attempt at vocational guidance, under the auspices of the Faculty Committee on Recommendations.

The fullest information was naturally elicited from the colleges that maintain special vocational advisers. These are called, variously, appointment secretary, vocational secretary, vocational adviser, lecturer. In most cases the advisers have no relation to the appointment bureau other than an informal consulting one. In all cases except at Elmira the adviser is a woman. When no placement work is done the time given varies from one day per year to an office hour five days per week "plus." Approximately one-half the advisers rank as members of the faculty and in nearly every case their salary is paid out of the college funds. One exception is Radcliffe where the adviser who has also charge of the appointment bureau is paid jointly by the college, by the Alumnae Association and by the Radcliffe Union, an association of former students of the college. Assistance is rarely given except when the adviser also does placement work.

Two of the advisers also teach, one psychology and one economics. One reports 18 years of teaching as preparation, another was three years an assistant in the Harvard Appointment Bureau, and still another had been Director of the Vocational survey another received her training with the Chicago Bureau of Occupa-

of the A. C. A. and assistant at the Y. W. C. A. Employment Bureau in San Francisco.

The special vocational advisers are found chiefly in the East and the Middle West, and are found with equal frequency in the small and the large colleges. The Pacific coast colleges do organized work but it is for the most part done by some agency other than an especially appointed adviser.

Further detailed information as far as it was elicited by the questionnaire is on file and may be obtained by application to Miss Florence Jackson, Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Marjrie Hurd,  
Gladys E. H. Hosmer.

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#### NAPLES TABLE ASSOCIATION

Mary Whiton Calkins

The representative of the A. C. A. in the Naples Table Association regrets very much that the annual Naples Table meeting follows (and by only a fortnight), instead of preceding this meeting of the Collegiate Alumnae. The result is, of course, that she has little news to bring you, especially because the war has interrupted the work of the Marine Laboratory in Naples, so that there have perforce been no holders of our Table. But by the time at which this report is printed it will perhaps be possible to announce the award of the seventh annual Ellen Richards Research prize of one thousand dollars, offered "for the best thesis, written by a woman, on a scientific subject—a thesis embodying new observations and new conclusions based on independent laboratory research."

At the last meeting of the Naples Table Association, held in April, 1916, at Bryn Mawr College, it was voted for the first time to invite a woman to membership on the Board of Examiners of the prize theses. Dr. Florence Sabin, Smith '93, M. D., Johns Hopkins, herself the winner of the first prize, has honored us by accepting this position on our board.

The members of the Naples Table Association—representing, it will be remembered, this association, eleven colleges for women,

and the Women's Advisory Committee of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and including also individual members—are unanimous in the conviction that this tragic period of the world war calls for determined persistence in our effort to incite and to encourage among women the spirit and the habit of advanced scientific investigation.

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The Oregon Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae will maintain headquarters at the meeting of the National Education Association to be held in Portland for the week of July 7-14. A cordial invitation is extended to all A. C. A. members to visit these headquarters and to partake of the hospitality offered.

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#### SUMMER COURSES IN SPANISH

Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., announces special Spanish courses during the summer months, beginning July 2 and continuing until August 10 inclusive. These courses have been planned for beginners as well as for those who have studied the language and there will also be a course in the teaching of Spanish in which students will be given an opportunity to conduct personally elementary classes under the instructor in charge. A valuable collection of books, maps, photographs, lantern slides and current periodicals illustrative of the life, art, geography and industries of Latin America and of Spain will be placed at the disposal of the students through the courtesy of the Pan American Union and the Hispanic Society of America. Prof. Julian Moreno-Lacalle of the Department of Modern Languages of the United States Naval Academy will be in charge.

Mrs. Martha Foote Crow has lately added to her publications a life of La Fayette for younger readers.

## REPORTS OF CONFERENCES

### CONFERENCE OF AFFILIATED ALUMNAE ASSOCIATIONS

Alice Lord Parsons, Chairman

The Conference of Affiliated Alumnae Associations and Groups met at Goucher College, Baltimore, on April 11, 1917, and at Trinity College, Washington, on April 12, 1917. Mrs. Alice Lord Parsons, President of the Smith Alumnae Association, presided as chairman of the conference. Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe, Smith, University of Michigan, and Wellesley were represented by councillors and delegates and there were also alumnae present from Cornell, Goucher, Lawrence, Trinity, University of Indiana, University of Iowa, and Vassar. Miss Florence Snow, a councillor from the Smith Alumnae Association, acted as secretary pro tem.

Miss Reilly, chairman of the Committee on Uniform Class Records, reported for the committee concerning its questionnaire and the conference voted that it should be recommended to the affiliated associations represented and to the deans of all colleges admitting women in the A. C. A.

The topics for discussion, suggested by the various association presidents and printed on the order of business sent in advance to the councillors and delegates, were taken up in the following order:

1. System of Clubs and Branches found most efficient by other Alumnae Associations.

In the discussion upon this topic there were brought out the most efficacious methods for arousing interest in the clubs other than financial campaigns. Wellesley's traveling councillor, personal letters sent to the Radcliffe clubs by the Dean, the mailing of alumnae magazines to all graduates and non-graduates. The advisability of college clubs working for other than college interests connected with the municipal and social life of their towns was considered in connection with this topic and taken up again later under Topic 6. The consensus of opinion was that college clubs could best succeed by working for their colleges, cooperating individually with other organizations already established for civic and social interests.

2. The graduate council, whether it is making good or whether it is frequently an organ of obstruction.

The councils of the various associations, as virtually executive



committees of the large associations, were thought by the conference in general to be organs of progress, inasmuch as they gave an opportunity to many alumnae to secure first hand authoritative information about the colleges and disseminate this information to the alumnae in the clubs. The bringing of the outside point of view to the college was found to be of great value.

3. Visiting committee of alumnae to the academic departments.

This topic was considered with the previous one, as closely allied to the work of the graduate council. The policy of the Bryn Mawr Academic Committee, similar to a council, was described.

4. Social training of students.

The need of direct or indirect training in manners for those college students who have not acquired it before reaching college was admitted to be great. In this connection, Miss Palmer, the Warden of Vassar, outlined for the conference the warden system of Vassar.

5. University control with especial emphasis on alumnae relationships in each branch of the college organization and also to the public.

The Wellesley plan for investigating university control in various colleges, now in progress, was reported. The advantages of informal meetings of alumnae and undergraduates, as illustrated by the rallies at Bryn Mawr, Wellesley, Goucher and Smith, were emphasized.

6. To what extent, if any, ought Alumnae Associations to support or endorse projects or causes other than their respective college and alumnae interests?

The customs of the various associations were given, and the discussion led to an exposition of the methods of raising funds for college appeals used by Bryn Mawr, Michigan, and Wellesley. The conclusions reached in discussing Topic 1, that alumnae organizations should support preeminently their colleges, was confirmed.

7. Policy of regarding Alumnae Trustees as Alumnae Delegates on the Board and definitely instructing them.

The close connection of alumnae trustees with graduate councils and alumnae associations was brought out but there was no conviction that trustees should be instructed.

8. Method of standardizing work in spoken English in practice in affiliated colleges.

A plan for a department of spoken English which should also test the quality of spoken English in other departments was outlined, and the relative value of elective and required work in this subject discussed. The custom of having such courses count for a degree varied in the colleges.

9. Affiliation with the A. C. A.: fee for affiliation.

A recommendation to the A. C. A. was passed unanimously that the affiliation fee be changed from \$10 to \$5 for each one hundred members with a maximum of \$75, payable biennially. It was felt that the reduction of the fee would make it possible for the associations and groups at present affiliated to continue affiliation without inroads upon their budgets, and also induce many other alumnae associations and groups to join the A. C. A.

The nominating committee, of which Mrs. Kellogg, president of the Bryn Mawr Association was appointed chairman, presented the name of Miss Mabel Pierce, president of the Wellesley Alumnae Association, for chairman of the next conference. The nomination was made a unanimous election.

The following amendment to the rules governing the conference was adopted, to solve the problem of alumnae groups from co-educational colleges, and to provide for the contingency of the elected chairman going out of office as alumnae association president before a next biennial meeting of the conference.

4. OFFICERS. The chairman of the Conference shall be a president or a duly authorized representative of one of the affiliated alumnae associations or alumnae groups. In case the elected chairman is unable to serve at the conference. She shall be elected at the close of the last session of conference she shall have the right to appoint a substitute to act as chairman each conference, etc.

In view of the action of the A. C. A. in regard to national service of the college women of the country, it was voted that in the report of the conference made to each affiliated alumnae association there be embodied a recommendation to be decided by a referendum vote that the affiliated alumnae associations offer their services to the A. C. A. in connection with the resolution of that body presented to the Secretary of War on April 12, 1917.

After votes of thanks and appreciation to Goucher College and to Trinity College for their courteous hospitality, and a vote of thanks to the chairman of the conference, the conference was declared adjourned.

## THE CONFERENCE OF COLLEGE PROFESSORS

Sophie C. Hart, Chairman

The sessions of the Conference of College Professors at the biennial were held at Goucher College and Trinity College. The topics discussed at length were "The Relation of Production to Teaching"; "Ineffective Teaching in Colleges: Its Causes, Its Remedies"; "Shall the Women's Colleges Attempt Graduate Instruction?" The first was introduced by Professor Ida Hyde, who gave a most interesting account of her experience in developing her laboratory and library facilities at the University of Kansas. She emphasized the necessity of selecting from undergraduates those qualified for research and seeing that they continue in the work, the directly prejudicial effect of overgrown classes, and the advantages of organizing journal clubs and seminars. The discussion concerned itself with the difficulty of combining research with teaching and administrative work, and considered the feasibility by having a definite amount of time left free for research by contract at the time of appointment. Dean Mathews suggested a distinction between research primarily for publication, and research directly contributory to teaching, and spoke of the University of Wisconsin's policy of aiding certain pieces of research near completion. Mrs. Marion Parris Smith said that while there would be a certain advantage in keeping members of a staff who were effective in research in a class by themselves, and in not demanding two first-class abilities in the same person, few colleges had money enough to free persons from teaching for research. She emphasized the fact that research under any circumstances demands enormous sacrifices, that it is all but impossible to add to the sum of human knowledge without losing touch with young students, and that while the good teacher is born, she has to be preserved by keeping in touch with young life, that one has to be living modern life to interpret it to the younger generation.

The second topic was introduced by Professor Carrie Harper of Mount Holyoke. Miss Harper described ineffective teaching as that which produces little or no effect on the student at the time or later. She suggested that an effort should be made to define good teaching, and establish recognized tests of it. As a result of informal discussions with Mount Holyoke students she had found that their main requirements are clearness, definiteness, organization,

enthusiasm, personality. She held that in testing teaching the student judgment was the court of last resort. To secure this she recommended that experiment be tried of gathering systematically reports from students in each course that they take. These reports should be anonymous, and given at the end of the course, or at the end of the senior year, and they may be followed by reports from alumnae of three or five years' standing. Miss Harper further suggested that appointments as assistants and substitutes be made carefully on the score of probable teaching ability—not necessarily considering safety first—and that teaching ability be definitely recognized in promotions. She raised the question whether a separate college officer might not have charge of appointments and promotions. In the discussion some doubt was expressed as to the possibility of placing correct interpretation upon such students' reports, although many persons present thought the experiment might yield helpful results. Certain other aspects of the problem of improving the quality of college teaching were touched on, as how best to secure the co-operation of the students in the work of the class-room, how to aid intelligently the younger members of the staff in their teaching, and what form of department organization is most likely to make them feel from the first their organic connection with the institution. Suggestion was made of an exchange of instructors between colleges, as a means of finding out who the good teachers are and stimulating the competition for them, as well as bringing the institutions into closer touch in other ways.

The third topic was introduced by Dean Alice V. Waite of Wellesley who gave a brief account of the status of graduate instruction at Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley. In the discussion the consensus of opinion was that with the exception of a college which like Bryn Mawr had been organized from the first with a graduate department, the place for advanced graduate work was the university, although it was recognized that a scholar of real eminence should direct graduate students wherever he or she happened to be. It was agreed that while no student should be encouraged to stay on at her own college after graduation, out of sheer inertia, she might in some cases get on her feet better by doing a year's study first under the closer supervision given at a small institution; that it was desirable to have some graduate work going on at a college for the sake of widening the outlook of the undergraduates, and that it was a necessity for the development of the young assistants. The conclusion was that the whole problem de-

pended on the interest taken in graduate study by the members of the faculty, their ability to direct it, and the adequacy of the college equipment.

There was some informal discussion of the best methods of co-operation between the administrative and the teaching staff, dwelling chiefly upon the advantages of conference between faculty advisers and the dean's office, the scope of departmental advising, the danger of putting too much authority into the hands of administrative officers. In speaking of the best form of service the A. C. A. can render to the colleges and universities at the present time the question was raised whether scholarly women are receiving a proper proportion of positions of influence in educational institutions and the general position was taken that the A. C. A. should support justice for women in opportunities for study and for teaching. The conference endorsed the appointment of the committee of investigation with Mrs. Barus as its chairman, already made by the executive committee.

Before adjourning it was voted to request the executive committee of the Association in arranging the programme of the biennial sessions to adapt the dates of the conferences of college officers so far as possible to the dates of the college vacations. Professor Hart's resignation from the chairmanship was accepted and Professor Anna A. Cutler of Smith College was elected in her place. Miss Cutler solicited suggestions of topics suitable for discussion at the St. Louis meeting in 1919. One topic has already been suggested by the joint conference of college professors, deans and trustees, namely the "Life Tenure of Professors." It is hoped that many others may be sent to the chairman to aid in planning the next conference.

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#### THE CONFERENCE OF DEANS

Bertha M. Boody, Chairman

Sixth conference of deans held at Goucher College on April 11th and at Trinity College on April 12, 1917. Dean Boody of Radcliffe College presided as Chairman.

Thirty-seven deans registered at the two sessions of the Conference and the topics on the program called forth a lively and interesting discussion. At the same time, a remarkable unanimity was noticeable with regard to the main questions at issue.

Possibly the keenest interest centered in the topics dealing with the social standards and conduct of students, both in coeducational institutions and in the separate colleges for women. In view of the changing social standards in American society and the diversity of local customs, it seemed desirable to the deans present that some effort be made to come to a general agreement on fundamentals and to attempt the formulation of a standard which should meet the outstanding problems of the dean's office and serve to secure some measure of uniformity in social regulation. As a result of the discussion, a committee was appointed with Dean Fitch as chairman to consider the formulation of such a standard.

In discussing the "Responsibility of the Dean for the Scholarship of Students," the following points were brought out:

- The need of teachers who embody high scholarly ideals.
- The responsibility of deans in adjusting the relationship between student and teacher.
- Wise guidance in choice of electives.
- Special attention to the needs of the self-supporting students.
- Serious effort to secure regular attendance at classes and the avoidance of dissipation of time and energy.
- The value of co-operation of student and faculty advisers and of teachers of Freshmen subjects in training new students in good methods of study.

The problem of assimilating Freshmen and of devising adequate methods of advising underclassmen called forth varying testimony as to the efficiency of faculty advisers, senior or junior advisers and as to the advisability of special lectures or supervised instruction in good methods of study and in the use of the library.

The discussion of the "Management of the College Appointments Bureau" indicated a decided advance in efficient methods and in systematic co-operation with the intercollegiate bureaus and state or municipal agencies that secure employment other than teaching for the trained woman.

In connection with the problem of self-help, Dean King described in detail the management of the co-operative house at the Woman's College, Brown University, which is open to students in good physical condition who wish to reduce expenses. Girls desiring to undertake additional outside work or to meet their entire expenses are not admitted. The advantages of the plan were as follows:

1. The campus life.
2. Steady "job" on the spot.

3. Reduction of the usual residence fee by \$100.
  4. The atmosphere of home life.
  5. Provision of a suitable place to receive guests.
  6. Privilege of paying by the month instead of by the semester.
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#### CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Lucy Madeira, Chairman

The Conference of School Principals held three meetings. Thirty-two head mistresses were present. At the first Mr. Abraham Flexner's pamphlet "A Modern School" was discussed fully. At the second conference a stimulating paper on "The Comparative Value of the General Course and the College Preparatory Course" was read by Miss Ruutz-Rees of Rosemary Hall. This was afterwards discussed. At the third meeting in the absence of Miss Elizabeth Johnson of the Baldwin School who was to have read a paper, Miss Emelyn Hartridge of the Hartridge School read a paper on "The Value of Head Mistress Associations." The opinion of the meetings was that the conference had been stimulating.

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#### CONFERENCE OF WOMEN TRUSTEES

President Ellen F. Pendelton, Chairman

At the conference of Women Trustees held at Goucher College, on April 11th, President Pendelton presided and representatives were present from Elmira, Goucher, Smith, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr.

President Thomas reported that sufficient money had been collected to buy land for a Woman's Dormitory at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. About \$12,000 will be needed to build a very simple dormitory. Nothing can be done until after the war. The conference approved the plan for a Woman's hostel at Athens to be under the direction of a woman professor of Greek or archaeology.

The Council referred to this Conference the question whether

the teaching positions for women in coeducational and separate colleges are decreasing in financial value and rank. A special committee of five has also been appointed to investigate the matter. It was the sense of this conference, after informal discussion, that academic positions of responsibility and influence do not seem to be increasing in the proper ratio to the increase of women students, and it is very important that the committee make a careful investigation. It was further resolved that this conference express its desire to cooperate with the committee if requested to do so, and that it would be glad to hear reports especially in regard to the ratio between women teachers and women students.

The functions of Boards of Trustees was the next subject for informal discussion, in connection with the report on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure of the Association of University Professors which had been by action last year referred to this meeting.

There were expressions of opinion in favor of a small Board of Trustees meeting frequently, and against the principle of life tenure.

The report of the Association of American Colleges dealing with academic freedom was commended to the conference. The question of academic freedom and academic tenure was continued as unfinished business to the next meeting.

A list of subjects was proposed for discussion at the Joint Conference of Trustees, Deans and Professors. President Woolley was unanimously elected Chairman of the Conference of Women Trustees. After touching briefly on the effect of the war on Women's Colleges, the conference adjourned.

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#### JOINT CONFERENCE OF TRUSTEES, DEANS AND PROFESSORS

President M. Carey Thomas, Chairman

The following points are briefly noted in regard to the questions discussed at this conference.

I. University control. Bryn Mawr's new plan of government provides for three faculty representatives who attend the Trustees' meetings, and for an appointment committee which passes on all reappointments, promotions and non-reappointments. At Michigan



the heads of departments present their claims to the budget committee. At Cornell there are three faculty members on the Board of Trustees. At Simmons College the Dean attends Trustees' meetings. At Wisconsin the Dean of Women always sits with the Regents Committee on Women's affairs. A University Committee of five faculty members is elected by the faculty. It presents new educational policies to the President and faculty and may be summoned by the Board of Regents or Board of Visitors.

II. Are women receiving a proper proportion of appointments to academic positions? Evidence on this subject should be sent to the special committee of the A. C. A. The conference of women trustees suggested that some proportion be maintained between the number of women students and women teachers. Women trustees should be appointed to the Boards of coeducational colleges.

III. What is the matter with the teaching in our colleges? Dean Comstock, Dean Mathews, Dean King, Pres. Sabin, Dean Lord, Prof. Cutler, Prof. Harper and Prof. Hart were among those who took part in the discussion. The following points were brought out:

It is increasingly difficult to fill positions on college faculties. There is the economic difficulty. For effective teaching we must remove the friction that comes from poverty. Small salaries to young teachers especially prevent good teaching and good scholarship. The young teachers take extra tasks and have no time to prepare their work. One speaker believed that we should have good teaching as soon as trustees are willing to pay for it.

There is the pedagogical difficulty. The attitude of scorn for "pedagogy" is too prevalent. Too little emphasis is laid on the study of the problem of teaching, from a psychological standpoint. Relief is needed from the over lecture system which improves the lecturer more than the lecturee.

There is also the difficulty of knowing who are the best teachers. It is easy to know those who publish and those who do good committee work. Too much emphasis is often laid on publication. Anyone who publishes without due cause should pay a penalty. To find out whether teaching is effective you must consult the student. Several of the speakers agreed that in the last analysis the students are the best judges, though their opinions must be accepted with caution.

When the good teacher has been found, promotion should be made easy instead of being automatically checked as in some small colleges. Competition between the colleges and even robbery were

advocated. There should be a record of good work, open to other colleges, and perhaps a clearing house or placement bureau to supplant the miscellaneous methods now resorted to by college presidents in making appointments.

A policy of exchange teachers among women's colleges was suggested, though one speaker thought migration impossible on account of inequalities of salary.

IV. Professional tenure. A recent writer on "Men Who Succeed" says that the first care should be to select the right kind of office boy! In teaching, too, beginners should be weeded out with firmness and courage. Too many, by virtue of tenacity, remain in the profession, and by virtue of tenacity and faithfulness are finally promoted. There should be a series of automatic tenures of increasing length with opportunities for weeding out at the end of each, and finally, a fairly secure tenure. We suffer from too short terms of tenure in minor appointments. The way to promotion should also be kept open. In business the head of a department cannot keep his position unless his work is up to standard, and every man is held answerable for results.

This again brought up the question of how results can be measured and it was suggested that the A. C. A. might collect facts from college graduates as to which teachers had influenced them most. It was also proposed that at the end of each course or when a senior, each student might give a statement as to the value of each course to her. These statements could be checked up by asking the alumnae again after three years, and allowance should be made for a margin of error. The students might also be asked for suggestions to increase the value of the course. These statements could be made as routine without arousing a critical spirit. Students want from a course inspiration and the feeling of "getting something out of it."

Without answering the final question: "What shall be done when a professor deteriorates?" the meeting adjourned at four o'clock.

# The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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**MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph. D.**

**Executive Secretary of the Association  
Editor**

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

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The new fiscal year began June 1 and both general members and branch treasurers are reminded that the time for the annual payment of dues is at hand. In the case of the branches, most of which suspend their activities during the summer, the collection of dues is perhaps impossible until fall. The general members could, however, greatly facilitate the work of the Association and conserve its funds if they would send in their dues at once without waiting to be personally notified. Unless you have paid your dues as a new member since April first they are now due and this statement should be regarded as a notification. Each personal notification costs the Association approximately five cents. Will you not do your share toward saving the five cents toward some really useful purpose by sending in your dollar at once without waiting for a special notification to the national treasurer, Mrs. Katharine Puncheon Pomeroy, 938 Glengyle Place, Chicago, Ill.

We recall reading somewhere about a picturesque marriage custom in accordance with which the bride was lifted over the threshold of the new home lest a stumbling entrance upon the new life should bode ill for the future of the venture.

**Lift them over the Threshold** This is the season for the election of new officers in the branches and the transfer of the work to their hands. We should like to make a plea to

the retiring officers that they lift their successors safely over the threshold by handing on at least complete and accurate records. This is particularly necessary in the case of the branch treasurer. Duplicates of all reports made to the national treasurer should be kept and transferred to the new branch officer, so that if any question arises between her and the national treasurer concerning the transactions of the previous year verification is immediately possible. In order to make the work of reporting as easy as possible blanks have been prepared and can be obtained from the office of the executive secretary. Account cards and other supplies for branch treasurers and secretaries can also be obtained on request. There is no real necessity for sending in reports on bits of wrapping paper or the inside of used envelopes even in these days of economy and the high cost of paper!

One of the most interesting announcements that has reached the editor's desk recently is the monthly bulletin of the California Branch presenting for the May meeting a war service program in charge of the war service committee of the War Work for branch, Miss Gail Laughlin, chairman. The program consisted of an address by Miss Ethel Moore, one of our sectional vice-presidents, on the work of the State Council of Defense of which she is a member along with one other woman and thirty men; a talk on Household Conservation of Food by Dr. Agnes Fay Morgan of the University of California; a discussion of the need of women in Agricultural Pursuits by Miss Katherine Phillips Edson; and an address on the Reserve Labor Supply by Miss Laughlin.

The program brings the comforting assurance that trained women are beginning to grapple with the fundamental social and economic problems involved in the war and are interpreting the term war service to include less obvious activities than the making of hospital supplies, necessary as this work is. The day when men fought and worked while women waited and wept and repaired the wreckage is certainly past if it ever existed. No one knows better than the warring governments in Europe that without the work of the women of those countries the war could not last a week. It might perhaps have been reasonably expected that with the experience of Europe before its eyes our Government would have recognized at once the indispensability of women's service and would have made immediate and generous provision for it in its war

organization. Not so, however. Only after long delays and as a sort of tardy afterthought was there created the Women's Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense to act as a clearing house for women's service.

How great a boom this Committee is perhaps only the heads of national organizations who have been trying to marshal their forces for really effective work can fully appreciate. The Committee has made a tentative division of its work into five sections: Registration of women; food production and consumption; storage and distribution of foods; work along industrial lines to prevent legislation injurious to women and children in industry; training for special service and safeguarding the education of children, moral standards, and a normal home life. Organization under the Committee will be by states and a state chairman, temporary or permanent, has been appointed to take charge of women's service in each state. In order that the Association of Collegiate Alumnae may do its share of this work the executive secretary is appointing in each state a temporary representative who can be called upon for service at any time by the state chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee.

Registration of our members had been planned and was about to be undertaken when the announcement of the creation of the Women's Committee made it seem wise to suspend all activities of this sort and await directions from the Committee. As soon as the best form of registration blank and the best methods of taking the registration and classifying the results can be decided that work will go forward. Meanwhile we earnestly commend to the consideration of our members the thoughtful study of such fundamental problems as those suggested by the San Francisco program. In which of the tentative divisions of the whole field of work included in the plans of the Women's Advisory Committee can we as a body of trained women render most effective service? How can we best carry out in our communities the purposes of the Committee? These are the really important questions. Let us not lose sight of them even though our hands be never so busy with bandages while we wait for the stress of actual war to reveal the deeper-lying social needs that only the trained mind can meet.

This issue of the Journal will be the last until September unless as has been suggested we should decide to issue a special bulletin proposing practicable programs for national service for our branches and for other women's organizations. Whether such a bulletin shall be issued will depend partly upon our ability to find a means of financing it. At the Washington meeting some voluntary contributions were offered for promoting the national service work of the Association. If we are to do anything really effective we shall have to appeal for more of such contributions. The cost of printing and distributing to our members such a bulletin as has been proposed has been estimated roughly as approximately three hundred and fifty dollars. Pledges or cash contributions to assist in this and other national service work of the Association should be sent to the national treasurer.



## AMONG THE BRANCHES

**Atlantic City Branch, Atlantic City, N. J.**—The Atlantic City Branch is too young to do any organized national service work as yet. In fact, we have not had a meeting except those devoted to purely routine work of organization.

However, every member is doing such work, either on the Women's Defense Committee, or through the Red Cross, or through the local suffrage league. Twelve members are enrolled in a first aid class; several have registered for emergency service for a local hospital base unit; some are assisting in taking the war census of the city; nearly all are in or are supervising Red Cross classes in knitting, making bandages, "comfort bags," etc.

All these various activities were begun before the organization of our A. C. A. Branch. Therefore we are working through other organizations.

**Bloomington Branch, Bloomington, Ill.**—At a recent meeting of this branch it was voted that all members enroll with the Bloomington Chapter, American Red Cross, for such work as each woman feels most competent to do. We are not, therefore, doing war work as a separate body, but are cooperating with the Red Cross. One of our members is Red Cross Organizer for McLean County. Another is a leading worker in the office force of the Bloomington Chapter, practically its manager, and another is now on her way to France as a Red Cross nurse. Her sister lectures in neighboring towns to arouse interest. Our secretary for next year is bookkeeper of the Bloomington Chapter. Other members take their turns on duty in the office. Many of our members live in Normal and are connected with the Illinois State Normal University here. We have organized an auxiliary to the Bloomington Chapter of the Red Cross, however. Half a dozen others are busily engaged in the organization and supervision of work in the work-room which we have established, besides working at making all sorts of supplies. Some of us are taking first aid courses, some gauze courses. Several are speaking at various public meetings. We are getting the town of Normal organized besides having approximately two hundred of our students busy, and adding more all the time. I doubt if any member of our local branch is entirely passive. I might add that those of us who have homes of our own are making garden and all of us are interesting ourselves in domestic economy.

**California Branch, San Francisco, Cal.**—War time has found the California Branch actively at work, finding out what its members can do in this time of national crisis. A War Service Committee of five members has been appointed and has sent out a questionnaire to all of the four hundred and more members, asking in what line each would offer her services. Response to the appeal was large, and calls for help either in State or National work will find many of the California branch women ready to answer. The committee having in charge the assembling of information included Miss Gail Laughlin, Miss Marion W. Leale, Miss Emma Noonan, Dr. Romilda Paroni and Mrs. H. F. Jackson.

Dr. Agnes Fay Morgan of the household economics department of the University of California and a branch member has contributed materially to the plans for food conservation by her suggestions for California women regarding proper kinds of food, preparation, economical use of food and kindred subjects. Through the university (which is to be in continuous session throughout this summer as a result of the war) Dr. Morgan is to give her constructive work in the line of food conservation. A special five weeks' course in dietetics, nursing, and first aid work will be offered by the University of California in the weeks between the close of the regular college term and the opening of summer school the latter part of June. Certificates will be granted those students passing in the work.

The War Service Committee has made no provision for its own vacation, so its work will continue during the three months which intervene before our regular branch meetings are resumed. The members have planned to provide volunteers to aid in the work of registering the men eligible for service under the draft law, a number of women having stated their willingness to assist thus. The committee has presented to the sub-committees of the State Council of Defence a statement of work in which women may be called for use, and in the first days of its work the committee secured two secretaries, one for Miss Ethel Moore of the State Council.

Of especial importance is the work which is being formulated in the interests of healthful recreation for the men in camp at the Presidio, and the support of the committee is pledged to every effort toward preventing possible recurrence of "wide-open" town condi-



tions during the encampment of soldiers here. The committee plans to secure (if possible) the use of the main floor of the California Building (which remains from the Exposition and adjoins the Presidio) for the use of dances, athletic events and similar recreational devices.

The question of food supply and conservation has come before the committee to be met, and the members are working earnestly to secure suitable persons to take the normal training course in home economics with especial attention to food values, which is to be given at the "intersessions" course at the State University mentioned above and again during the summer school. The plan is to train a picked group of women in that subject; then to send them out into the far corners of the State to teach other women how to make the most of the food supply, how to maintain proper nutritive value in foods, and how to put away what cannot be used immediately so that there will be little demand this winter for the commercial output of canned and dried fruits and vegetables.

California has answered the call to the land by arranging to have her high school boys and girls help where possible. The branch committee is keeping a watchful eye on all such labor, to see that the legislation which has been enacted for the protection and care of women and children shall not be violated. "To see that the existing necessary laws regarding the labor of women and children shall not be let down" is the way the committee members word that bit of their work.

**Chicago Branch, Chicago, Ill.**—The A. C. A. of Chicago has begun work along the lines of national service. We have organized a patriotic committee of which our first vice-president, Mrs. C. P. Latham is the chairman and this committee is preparing plans of activity for the branch in various channels. We have also become a factor of the League for Women's Service in Illinois, which is composed of the president and one other representative from the various Women's clubs. Our president, Mrs. Henry H. Hilton, who has aided greatly in the organization of the League is a member of the executive board. The organization is interested in raising funds, in prohibition, in Red Cross work and other needs arising from the present situation. One of its endeavors will be to establish a "dry" zone around military training camps and wherever soldiers are encamped in this country. For this purpose fifty or sixty simultaneous meetings

have been arranged for Friday, May 25, all over the city. These meetings will be by invitation and social in their nature with noted speakers at each meeting. Mrs. Hilton, our president, is to be hostess at one meeting and she has asked several hundred guests. Resolutions will be offered giving the purpose of these assemblies, which will be sent to the state and national authorities. Mrs. Hilton and the president of the Chicago College Club are arranging a big mass meeting for all college women at the rooms of the Chicago College Club on May 20. This is to be in the interest of the Red Cross. Committees will be formed for the various kinds of Red Cross work—knitting, making bandages and so on. The Club rooms are to be opened as a Red Cross shop where women at any time will be afforded an opportunity to work a few hours at a time or as convenience allows. The Association expects to enter largely into this work during the summer.

**Delaware, Ohio, Branch.**—The Delaware, Ohio, Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae was organized in March with thirty-five active members. The membership is about equally divided between women connected with Ohio Wesleyan University and those living in the city. The plans for the next year are as yet uncertain but we hope to assist in the State Vocational Bureau recently launched in Ohio and to otherwise further movements of interest to college women.

The branch has not taken up any preparedness work of itself, but it is represented on a committee of all Associations of Delaware making up a Red Cross unit.

**Denver Branch, Denver, Colo.**—Since the last report the Denver chapter has enjoyed a real treat. Through the courtesy of the local Artists Club our April meeting was artistic, that is we listened to an able presentation of the life and work of several living American artists, examples of whose work were on exhibition in the city at the time.

Our second all-day vocational guidance conference for high school girls, held in co-operation with the local Y. W. C. A. was a great success. The attendance at lectures was doubled this year and the spirit of earnest inquiry everywhere in evidence was a real reward. The teachers and principals gave generously of their time and thought and what was merely an experiment last year seems to have become now an established institution.

The branch closes a most successful and interesting year in May with its annual meeting and election of officers. But before doing so it wishes to thank the editor of the *Journal* for the courtesy it has received in these columns each month.

**The Detroit Branch, Detroit, Mich.**—In the order of their importance these activities of the Detroit branch deserve especial mention. The Bureau of Occupations, the Committee on Hygiene and Penology and the Educational Legislative Committee. With regard to the Bureau the following figures are presented: June 1, 1916 to Feb. 1, 1917—registration fees \$217.00; commission, \$127.00; number of registrants, 325; number withdrawn, 45. Positions filled, 67 permanent, ten temporary. From February 1 to April 20, 1917, registration fees, \$118.00; commission fees, 183.96; positions filled, 50.

The increasing business has made an assistant to Miss Malcomsen necessary. A campaign for active, associate, contributing and supporting memberships has been entered upon as a means of securing more steady support.

With regard to the work of the Penology Committee its efforts have been in behalf of a State Training School for Women. This matter has been agitated for 24 years. Dr. Mary Thomson Stevens has been from the first the leader in the struggle. It is largely to her efforts that the bill was passed this spring.

The bill went through with several changes, including the provision for only two women on the five-member board of control of the training school, instead of the three desired by the club women. The appropriation was reduced from \$200,000 to \$100,000. Some disputes arose over the question of appointing a woman for a superintendent, but while no stipulation as to sex was made in the bill, it is expected that Michigan will follow the lead of other states and appoint a woman.

The educational legislative committee has given active support to a measure which had for its purpose permitting Detroit to put Junior College work in its schools with the ultimate object of having a Detroit university.

**Eastern New York Branch, Albany, N. Y.**—The Eastern New York Branch closed an interesting year with a luncheon at the Country Club. Following the custom of previous years the membership was divided by colleges into groups who acted as

hostesses for the different meetings. When the representation is small several colleges are grouped together. The hostesses have entire charge of the meetings, providing both for the program and the social hour.

The Smith members had a novel and interesting meeting at the New York Telephone Building. The Telephone Company has recently completed and equipped in Albany a magnificent building as nearly perfect as modern science can make it. Through the efforts of the Smith members and the courtesy of the company the branch was escorted through the whole building. Of especial interest were the school for operators where methods were explained and illustrated, and the main operating room where the actual working of the immense plant could be seen. As we left the building some one suggested that a course of study in the organizations that serve the community would be valuable to a college club. Why not?

The April meeting was devoted largely to a most interesting and inspiring report of the Biennial.

The last committee to be appointed is the Suffrage Committee which is to cooperate with the local suffrage organizations. It came to life just in time to assist with the New York military census.

The Branch now has a membership of 111 active members and 22 associate.

**Greencastle Branch, Greencastle, Indiana.**—In March, 1917, twenty women in conference in Bowman Memorial Building of De Pauw University voted to become a branch of the A. C. A. At subsequent meetings they elected officers, adopted a constitution and decided what their first activities should be. The excellent work of their membership committee appointed at the first meeting, gave us thirty-six charter members representing Grinnell, Mt. Holyoke, Smith and Wellesley colleges, and Indiana, De Pauw, Cornell, Illinois, Ohio, Northwestern, Syracuse and Ohio Wesleyan universities.

While we were still in process of becoming connected with the national association two sub-committees of the education committee we had formed, the garden and the playground, were already at work. In cooperation with similar committees of the Parent-Teachers Association they are arranging supervised recreation for the boys and girls of Greencastle. They are also

acting as an agency for bringing together the vacant land and the would-be gardeners of the community. This work was well started before President Wilson's proclamation was issued.

Our committee on educational legislation is engaged in the effort to provide a much-needed and properly equipped high school.

The branch has pledged its assistance to the Putnam county Red Cross chapter. Several members have been untiring in their efforts to help start and put the chapter upon a firm foundation. As the work becomes more systematized no doubt there will be some particular service the branch will be particularly fitted to render.

Our President, Mrs. Frank M. Streightoff is President of the Woman's Franchise League of Greencastle and a member of the Board of Directors of the State Franchise League. By her foresight and thoroughness, Mrs. Streightoff is doing much to help the women of the community solve the problem of their new citizenship. We now have partial suffrage with the hope of equal suffrage with a new state constitution and keen interest is being taken in the coming state constitutional convention.

**Milwaukee Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.**—Most of the members of the Milwaukee branch are doing work for national service through some other organization, notably the Red Cross. Some have taken the nurses' aid courses, and others are now taking a six weeks' course offered by the extension department of the university in social or relief work or dietetics. Along the line of Americanization we have agreed to help in the canning classes at the University Settlement and we have just circulated a petition to the school board to abolish the study of foreign languages (German, Polish and Italian) in our grammar schools. This petition was sent in today and we hope will have weight.

As a branch we have taken a plat in the garden of the League of Patriotic Women. About thirty organizations are taking a share in this garden, which is divided into plats, 50 by 100 feet each. The A. C. A. will raise beets. We have enough volunteers to carry on the work through the summer. The produce will be delivered by some of our members who have cars either to families of soldiers if they need them or to some of the public cooking schools where arrangements have been made for canning it.

**Connecticut Branch, New Haven, Conn.**—At our last meeting, ten minute reports were submitted by the various committees so that we might all get in touch with the work that has been attempted and accomplished by the branch through its committees this year. In spite of the military atmosphere of New Haven at present, with the majority of students in the university drilling desperately in the midst of the town traffic, the war has so far interfered relatively little with the A. C. A. work. The most serious work to be interrupted is the plan for a child welfare exhibit. The education committee was on the eve of putting such a plan into action when war was declared, and has now decided to postpone the matter indefinitely. The committee will, however, remain in status quo and will resume its activities as soon as possible.

The committee on volunteer service had a very satisfactory winter's work to report. Many members of the A. C. A. have been assisted to find the sort of volunteer social service that suited them, and the charity organizations have been glad to have a ready response to their call for helpers. Five workers have been helping all winter in connection with children's afternoon clinic at the dispensary; an additional worker has been secured for each of the two settlement houses in town; one young woman has done very interesting follow-up work among the patients dismissed as cured from the State Insane Asylum; workers have been recommended to the Red Cross and two readers for the patients in the hospital have been secured.

The committee on vocational information, whose work was reviewed extensively in the April Journal, gave an interesting report which showed that a very real movement toward securing vocational guidance in our public schools has been set in motion. A permanent committee for that object has been formed with the superintendent of schools as chairman and the members recruited from various schools and from five organizations,—the A. C. A., the Civic Federation, the Chamber of Commerce, the Employers Association and the Y. M. C. A.

Another phase of the educational work was presented by a committee that has been investigating local possibilities of vocational training. The report on the facilities at the Boardman Apprenticeship Shops was particularly illuminating. There are 50 girls and 150 boys from 14 to 16 being prepared there for various trades and the work is said to be very successful. The children

have regular trade hours, with a two-weeks vacation in the summer, and they receive a certificate after completing the course of 4,800 hours of work. Home-making studies as a regular trade seem rather unusual and interesting. Only girls are taking this course up to date. They are trained in cooking, dress-making, etc., with a judicious admixture of academic work,—enough arithmetic to cope with simple accounts, enough English to make the accounts intelligible, and so on.

**Niles Branch, Niles, Mich.**—At our last meeting it was voted to offer the services of our branch as an organization to the Red Cross Society. We also voted to make arrangements to invite Miss Carolyn Wilson here shortly to deliver her lecture "Behind the Firing Line," and to give the proceeds to the Red Cross fund. Our scholarship fund will have to rest until this country's unrest is over. At this meeting we had the privilege of listening to an interesting talk by one of our members who brought first-hand information from Fort Sheridan where she has a brother stationed. We also discussed the subject of economy from many points of view—food, clothing, entertainments, etc.

**Pueblo Branch, Pueblo, Coló.**—The Pueblo Branch of The Association of Collegiate Alumnae gave a tea on March tenth, at the home of the President, Mrs. Wm. Jehle, to which all the college women of the city were invited. Many attended, and several new members were gained by this means.

The chief interest of the Branch at present is centered in the vocational guidance work designed to aid High School girls who for any reason have to leave school before graduation, and those who cannot go to college. A questionnaire has been filled out by these girls, and four sub-committees appointed to confer with them in groups. A census of occupations open to women in Pueblo and the remuneration for them is to be taken during the summer, and a series of talks by successful women in the lines of activity represented will be arranged for the next scholastic year.

**Salt Lake City Branch, Salt Lake City, Utah.**—During the months of March and April, 1917, the following women met at frequent intervals to discuss the possibility and advisability of organizing a branch of the A. C. A.: Mrs. H. W. Dietz, Mrs. A. J. Gorham, Mrs. E. O. Leatherwood, Mrs. E. M. Ledyard,

Mrs. W. R. Tyndale and Miss Helen Monroe. It was finally decided to announce publicly a meeting for April 30, 1917, to be held at the home of Mrs. A. J. Gorham. Twenty-two women responded and the work of organizing was begun. Mrs. Gorham again offered her home for a meeting to be held May 16, to finish organizing and to enjoy a social hour. About fifty women were present at the May meeting. Great enthusiasm was manifested and all sorts of plans were discussed. After a most profitable and enjoyable time the meeting was adjourned until fall when work is to be begun in earnest. The officers of the branch are: President, Mrs. Edgar M. Ledyard; vice-president and chairman of the membership committee, Mrs. C. P. Overfield; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. D. D. Stockman; Councillor, Miss Helen B. Greenwood.

**San Jose Branch, San Jose, Cal.**—The members of this Branch have received questionnaires by means of which they are signifying the different ways in which they can serve the Government during the war. Many are actively engaged in planting gardens, some in hitherto unused land, in the interest of food conservation, under the direction of the County Council of Defense. One member will spend the summer in making marmalade for hospital use. Some will take the course in housekeeping given with direct reference to fitting women for the hospital service, while others are taking the courses in first aid and hygiene. Many are helping in the local Red Cross work. A large number of the members are practicing economy in accord with the Government appeal for the public good.

The Volunteer Workers constitute one of our very useful committees. For example a member may interest herself in a ward of the juvenile court and by surrounding her with the right influence may very materially aid the girl and lighten the duties of the probation officer. One member of the committee gained the confidence of a difficult ward of the court to such a degree that the latter confided to her that she had a strong but hopeless desire to become a physician. She is now being helped toward the realization of her desire. Other members of the committee help the City Social Service Bureau by finding work for the fathers of dependent families, caring for families of criminals, providing them with proper medical attention and otherwise rendering assistance.



Our vocational committee, Miss Williston, chairman, is working along the lines suggested by Miss Jackson of the Boston Branch and Miss Butcher of Philadelphia. The articles received from the latter are printed in the local High School Herald.

In response to the appeal from the National Board of Directors of the A. C. A. we voted \$10 to the fund for the creation of Scholarships for Latin American women students.

**Santa Barbara Branch, Santa Barbara, Calif.**—The Association of Collegiate Alumnae of Santa Barbara numbers among its members the state president of the Conference of Social Agencies, the local president of the county conference, the president of the Woman's Club, the vice-principal and many faculty members of the high and normal schools, and holds itself ready to use its utmost energy in patriotic service, taking as its slogan this year: "No lowering of the American standard of living, peace-efficiency for war success."

At a meeting of the branch last week 27 new members were reported. They represent 15 different colleges and universities and bring the total well up to over 60 members.

The president has appointed a committee on food conservation and inspection in connection with the war work of the members.

The branch has decided not to organize a vocational bureau as the Normal school is busy with that activity. The idea of a trades school has, however, taken a firm hold upon the branch and an application will be made for property in which to house such a school.

**Sioux City Branch, Sioux City, Iowa.**—At the regular meeting of the Sioux City Branch on April 21st, it was unanimously voted that we become an Auxiliary of the Sioux City Branch of the American Red Cross. Following the meeting the members went in a body to the Red Cross headquarters and formally became members. At a later meeting Mrs. James Hayes was elected chairman, and Miss Carrie Brown secretary. So far, the work done has been along the lines of increasing the membership, but the Auxiliary stands ready at any time to do any work which the Red Cross needs.

**Southern N. Y. Branch, Binghamton.**—The Southern New York Branch invited all the girls interested in going to college to

an entertainment held in the auditorium and corridors of the High School on Saturday afternoon, May 12.

Pictures of various colleges were thrown on the screen and two talks were given, touching on "Why a Girl Should Go to College" and "The Social Life of a Girl in College."

Moving pictures of Wellesley, Syracuse and Wells were secured. These were especially good.

In the corridors, booths were decorated and cartooned and represented nine different colleges. Information in the form of catalogues and pamphlets was distributed from these booths. Refreshments were served to over 200 girls.

**Springfield Branch, Springfield, Ill.**—This year the Springfield Branch proceeded to make out a year's program on a social service basis. The list of members was divided into committees of ten, each of which was to be responsible for the entire entertainment of one of the monthly meetings of the Branch. This has been productive not only of a democratic spirit but of a delightful variety of entertainments.

One of our most successful and interesting meetings was that at which Rev. Frank Waller Allen pointed out for us a field of helpful labor among the men and women of the mining districts of Central Illinois. As a result of his talk a committee on relief among the miners was organized and a fund rapidly reaching \$100 is now being raised. This will be used to assist Miss Francis Wetmore in her civic and educational work among this foreign class. Another result of that meeting is our connection with the Naturalization Bureau for the purpose of uplifting and educating the new citizen.

**Superior Branch, Superior, Wis.**—The Superior Branch of the A. C. A. again made its plans to interest the seniors of the Superior High School, Nelson Dewey High School and State Normal in college education. A tea was given on Friday, May 4, at the Y. M. C. A. building, to which the seniors of the schools and their mothers were invited. Dean Mathews, of the University of Wisconsin spoke informally to the guests of the afternoon.

**Toledo Branch, Toledo, Ohio.**—The Branch, as an organization, has not yet identified itself with any special department of

patriotic service though most of its members are individually contributing money and services to the Red Cross activities already operating in the city.

The branch at the close of a successful year finds itself in a position to continue the support of four scholarships at Oberlin. Two of last year's scholarships have been renewed, and two new ones awarded to promising candidates from the Scott and Waite High Schools.

The scholarship fund was raised this year, as it has been for the past few years, by assessment. It has been somewhat augmented by the proceeds from a bridge party given by Smith and Wells alumnae, and a silver tea at the Smead School, at which Michigan graduates were hostesses.

In view of our large and rapidly increasing membership, a board of directors, with a representation from each college enrolled, is being considered to handle more easily the business of the branch.

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## NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

**Barnard College.**—At a meeting of the board of trustees held on April 13 it was resolved that, in order to meet the increase in cost of food and all other supplies caused by the war, a maintenance charge of \$50 for the academic year 1917-1918 should be imposed on each resident of Brooks Hall. The trustees regret the necessity for this action and hope that it may not be necessary to continue it beyond 1917-1918. Every effort has been made to supply scholarship aid to especially deserving students on whom this additional charge is a serious burden.

Barnard Students and alumnae have enrolled in large numbers with the Columbia University Committee for Women's War Work. The students have raised over \$2,500 for feeding the children in a Belgian commune near Liege; they have given a good deal of clerical service for the Relief Commissions of different countries; they have a workshop at the college where they make bandages, surgical dressings, etc. Twenty Barnard girls are enrolled at present in the nurses' aid course which is being given at St. Luke's Hospital, which gives two months experience in wards and operating rooms. A number have re-

sponded to a call of the Red Cross for emergency speakers and are preparing themselves by study and conferences. A recent development is the enrolment of women for agricultural work during the summer. The volunteers are to work on certain definite farms which are managed by committees, though under private ownership. They are preparing for this work by taking the emergency course in vegetable gardening which is being given this spring by Columbia and which includes practical experience on a farm in the Bronx.

The Caroline Duror Memorial Graduate Fellowship for next year has been awarded to Miss Gulli Lindh, 1917. Miss Lindh came to New York from Sweden and took some preparatory classes at the Wadleigh High School. She plans to study medicine, and has been active in the campaign for raising the \$50,000 which would enable the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, to admit women next fall. Miss Mary L. Ely of Dayton, Ohio, has been named as first alternate for the fellowship. The Duror Fellowship of \$600 is awarded each year to that member of the graduating class who, in the opinion of the faculty, shows most promise of distinction in her chosen line of work. It may be used for graduate study at Columbia or elsewhere.

**Beloit College.**—The women of the college are taking very seriously their responsibility in the present national crisis. Large numbers of them have entered into the various courses provided, Red Cross, first aid, conversation of supplies, and many of them have pledged themselves to carry on work during the summer. It is hoped that next year courses in dietetics and nursing will be given.

The trustees have this year authorized the appointment by the faculty of a committee of professors to cooperate with the trustees and president in making recommendations to the board regarding the selection or removal of members of the faculty. This step is in accordance with the policy of the college in giving the faculty a share in administrative.

**Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.**—The Bryn Mawr undergraduates have been very active in mobilizing their abilities and resources and in taking special training to fit themselves for emergency work. By a vote of the undergraduate association it was decided not to consider the emergency training as a part

of the academic work or as a substitute for academic work, but to give up the necessary time from athletics, dramatics and social activities. Six first aid courses with 25 students in each have just brought the ten weeks training in this subject to a close. Seven preparedness courses, each of five weeks are in progress at the college. They comprise accounting, office methods, type-writing, colloquial French, home care of the sick (given by the Red Cross); emergency aid and motor operation and repair, (given at the Spring Garden Institute in Philadelphia).

The college has been given the use of a farm near West Chester, Pa. which is to be worked this summer by 20 students. The wardens of the halls of residence are to take charge of the students, help with the farming and direct the canning, preserving and drying. The farm work is to be directed by an expert farm manager and the students are to be instructed in agriculture, horticulture, canning and preserving. The students pay for their board and lodging and are to be paid by the hour for their work. They hope to raise enough vegetables to provide for all the needs of the college next year.

**University of Colorado.**—The Colorado state legislature this winter passed a bill granting a fixed sum yearly, for the next ten years to be used for building purposes to each of the state educational institutions. The university's portion amounts to about \$144,000 yearly, or an aggregate of \$1,440,000 for new buildings. A separate bill provides for increased maintenance also. This means that within the next few years we shall have a fine new women's building, around which the social life of the women will center; a splendid gymnasium and swimming pool for the women; and similar buildings for the men. It means also, perhaps, a freshman dormitory for the women. It means new buildings for the Medical School and the Engineering School, and it means many other improvements. The university is embarking upon a new era.

The department of physical education for women has been developing steadily during the last three years. It has now a resident director and an additional instructor. Next year a woman physician will, we expect, be added to the staff, on part time. She will make the fall and spring medical examinations of all women taking work in the department, and act as their medical adviser throughout the year.

Next year a normal course in physical education will be started for women in this university. The state university seems a fitting place for such a course, and inquiries for it are being received constantly. There is, at present, no adequate course given within the state, or within a radius of several states surrounding us, and the status of physical education in this vicinity is tragically behind the times. At this time of great need for national preparedness the demand for teachers of physical education, which was already in excess of the supply, is being increased manifold. Therefore, the university is preparing to do its part in supplying trained teachers for this very important specialized phase of education and is also urging the addition of physical education to the curriculum of the public schools not having it. A teachers' course in playground management is already in operation, and is supplying trained instructors for the play grounds of the state.

**Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.**—The Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, to meet the need which has arisen for trained workers in the field of civilian relief, offered during May an emergency course of twenty-two hours devoted to the study of social service in war time.

Among the subjects studied were the forms of service required by the soldiers' family during his absence, which will include a survey of the essential principles of case work, cooperating agencies, medical, educational, industrial and charitable; the special needs of different national groups, such as the Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, Russians, and Ukrainians; widows' pensions and other forms of provision for soldiers' widows and orphans; the re-education of the handicapped soldiers; the forms of distress likely to arise in war time, including industrial mal-adjustment, increase in juvenile delinquency, and child neglect; and the organization of emergency relief in catastrophies other than war, such as the San Francisco earthquake, the Cherry mine disaster and the Dayton flood.

No tuition fee has been charged for this course, but every person registering has pledged herself to carry the entire course, to attend promptly and regularly, and to enroll for service in the Red Cross whenever calls for civilian relief workers shall be issued.

**Cornell University.**—The department of home economics of

the college of Agriculture of Cornell University is giving a special course in food conservation—canning, preserving, drying, salting, and another in investigation and scientific testing. A special short course open to all women is in progress this month and is proving very popular.

The tour of the "Save the Surplus" special car sent out by this college in May has proved highly successful. Lectures and demonstrations have been given to crowds of women who filled the cars of the special train. The tour was inaugurated to check the waste of vegetables and fruits and to aid consumers in the selection of food that will furnish proper nutrition at low cost. Everywhere the train has stopped women have come to see the exhibits and watch the demonstrations. In some places it has been necessary to hold evening sessions for persons who could not attend lectures in the afternoons. A part of the plan has been to organize thrift clubs among women wherever practicable and demonstrations will be made before these clubs at intervals during the season.

One hundred girls are taking the course in motor car mechanism and management offered by Sibley college of Cornell University. The course is under the direction of Prof. Clarence A. Peirce.

The various kinds of service which can be performed by the women students of the university have been carefully classified so that when calls are made for women helpers in the various fields of activity in which trained woman may be needed, Cornell will be able to respond at once. Several girls already have gone out from the agricultural college to superintend the work of school gardens in cities.

**Grinnell College.**—A spirit of prompt co-operation in the present national movement for preparedness prevails in our colleges of the Middle West as certainly as it does throughout the East.

The patriotic activities of Grinnell college young women are now divided into three departments: a group of one hundred and fifty is studying general nursing and first aid efficiency under the instruction of Mrs. Bessie M. Williamson, resident nurse at the Women's Quadrangle. An auxiliary organization of the Red Cross Society is composed of seventy-five members working in three classes of twenty-five each, under the direction

of Dr. J. P. Sprague, the college physician, and two other leading local doctors.

In this course of study examinations will be given at the close of the semester and certificates issued for work accomplished. The class programs will be resumed in September under the same instructors. Some members of these classes expect to continue Red Cross study in Chicago during the summer months.

Another class of sixty-five young women has pledged itself to agricultural work, and is diligently cultivating a tract of land belonging to the college to help further the state plan of rendering productive every acre of unused Iowa land.

**Indiana University.**—More than 400 young women of the university have registered in the Red Cross course. The Alumni secretary has sent out a questionnaire with a view of procuring information as to the special qualifications of the Alumni to serve the nation in the present crisis. This information will be tabulated in order that the university may mobilize her alumni effectively for service.

Students and faculty have pledged money to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for the maintenance of the children of Vyle-et-Tharoul during a period of twelve months.

In order to educate women in the use of the ballot the Woman's League of the University is offering a series of lectures by members of the departments of history and political science on topics relating to the franchise, which was granted the women of Indiana by the 1917 legislature.

Dr. Adah McMahan '89 offers a yearly prize of \$25 to the women of the university for the best discussion of some subject of special interest to women. This year's subject is, "Journalism as a Profession for Women." Theta Sigma Chi, the Journalism sorority, assisted by a staff of young women representing every organization and college activity assumed the entire management—the editing, securing advertisements and the sale of a ten-page edition of the Indiana Daily Student on April 20.

**Iowa State College.**—Of the 620 young women students at Ames there is not one who has not voluntarily assumed work in military or food production lines, work which requires from



one to three hours a day. This work includes classes in stock raising, care and operation of the automobile, tractor operating, bee-keeping, canning, first aid, knitting, sewing, gardening and poultry raising. Home nursing is required of every girl in the college.

Four hundred and fifty girls are taking the surgical dressing and first aid course. Four hundred and fifty girls of the special sewing course, are turning over their work to the Red Cross as fast as it is completed. Before June 175 pairs of pajamas, 75 night shirts, and 100 bathrobes will be sent to the front. Socks, wash cloths, aviators' caps, mufflers, etc., are being added by the knitting classes.

Twenty girls are taking the course in care and operation of motor trucks and cars, and studying repair work. One of the 20 is to enlist for army aviation service, the others are preparing themselves for service either at home or abroad.

Seventy-five young women are taking class work in canning, gardening and poultry and stock raising. Eighty girls, are studying agriculture, and each member is the proud owner of a hive of bees, which will supply honey for a family.

**University of Missouri.**—Courses have been arranged for university women in first aid to the injured under Red Cross direction. The number in each section is limited to twenty-five. Four members of the medical faculty and three of the town physicians have sections. Only 175 of the nearly 300 women who applied have been admitted to the courses.

Dr. F. Louise Nardin, instructor in English, University of Missouri, 1914-17, has been made assistant professor in English.

Miss Edith E. Cummings, assistant in astronomy, has accepted a research position in the Allegheny Observatory in Pittsburgh, Pa. Miss Cummings has recently published *Laws Observatory Bulletin No. 27*.

Dr. Louise Stanley, associate professor in home economics, has revised the bulletin on "Preservation of Foods" and has also gotten out a new bulletin on "Infant Feeding." Three of her articles have appeared in recent numbers of the *Journal of Home Economics*.

Miss Ella Victoria Dobbs, assistant professor in Manual Arts, has been appointed editor of the *Handwork Department of*

the **Missouri School Journal**. Miss Dobb's book, **Illustrative Handwork**, is in the hands of the printer and will be out May 9.

Miss Ethel Ronzone has designed a hiking costume for University of Missouri women. Miss Ronzone hopes that this costume will meet the needs of women engaged in manual labor and will take the place of overalls which have been used in the late years by women in certain industries.

**Oberlin College.**—In response to the strong appeal for government service, the women of Oberlin are being mobilized after the Goucher College plan, as presented at the dean's conference in Washington for physical efficiency and service. Gardening as a special service has taken a strong hold, and one hundred and fifty girls have already registered for the work which is to be carried on in a three-acre tract of ground under the direct supervision of Professor W. H. Chapin of the chemistry department. A student, who has had considerable experience in farming, will act as overseer with ten squad leaders under her, to direct the students of less experience. Special effort will be made in the raising of spring and winter vegetables, the spring vegetables for the consumption of the college houses during the summer school period, and any surplus to be canned. The girls will be expected to give four hours a week to this service receiving one hour of college credit which is given to all students remaining in college and taking up some form of national service.

Twenty-three groups of young women are taking Red Cross courses in first aid, and one or two in dietetics, and in addition to this form of training which includes about four hundred and fifty of the college women, nineteen equipments for soldier patients have been completed by young women of as many college dormitories.

**Ohio State University.**—Three hundred women graduates of the home-economics department of The Ohio State University have been organized under Prof. Edna N. White to assist in the work of food conservation.

The control of food is being undertaken in three ways: in the conservation of food, in which special emphasis will be placed on canning methods; in the proper utilization of foodstuffs, the most economical methods of preparation and in the prevention of waste.

Practically all the graduates are teachers who are ready to do

their "bit" as soon as further arrangements are made by the food commissions.

**Ohio Wesleyan University.**—Several factors have served to make up a very creditable missionary and relief fund this year. With the cash gift of \$2,045 from the entire student body and faculty to the prison camp sufferers of Europe, the approximate contribution of \$800 by the women to the Woman's College at Nagasake, Japan, and the fund raised by the men for Reid Christian College of Lucknow, India the entire amount contributed will total \$4,000.

Three hundred college women are organized and enrolled in Red Cross classes. Definite class instruction is given in first aid, surgical dressing and dietetics.

Plans are under way for a much needed woman's building. The women of the university made the initial contribution, subscribing over \$2,000 to this fund within a week.

**University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.**—At the University of Oregon there has been started this year under the direction of the Dean of Women a semester course in Vocational Guidance. Members of the faculty and professional people from Eugene and other cities have addressed the class presenting opportunities open to women in various lines of work. A vocational conference was conducted in connection with the course but was also open to other undergraduate women and women of the town.

The work of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae was presented and the election of the University of Oregon to membership was a cause for rejoicing. A very pleasant feature of the program was the period devoted to the reading of greetings and congratulations from institutions and individuals.

**Radcliffe College.**—Radcliffe college has awarded a special scholarship of \$200 for the year 1917-1918 to a student of the Instituto Pedagogico of the Universidad de Santiago de Chile, who is sent to this country by the government of Chile.

Through the Red Cross, classes in first aid have been held at Radcliffe this winter, and courses in home nursing have begun. War relief work in the making of bandages and in knitting has continued throughout the year. Many of the students have enrolled in the Massachusetts Branch of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness.

Word has just been received that Ruth Holden, Radcliffe, 1911, has died of typhoid fever in Moscow, Russia, where she has been running an ambulance for the Red Cross. Miss Holden's record was a brilliant one. She was a member of  $\Phi \beta K$ . In 1911-1912, she held the A. C. A. Fellowship, and in 1912-1913, the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship. In 1913, she was appointed Fellow in Newnham College, Cambridge, England, being by far the youngest person who has ever had that honor. When the war began, she was engaged in research.

**Swarthmore College.**—Prof. Clara Price Newport, acting head of the German Department has been elected to succeed Prof. Battin who goes to Europe.

Loyal alumni of Swarthmore expect to raise the remaining \$228,000 of the Jubilee Million by Commencement time. Their Executive Secretary, Samuel Heed, expects to conclude a vigorous campaign by that time. The college will then have fulfilled the condition necessary to the recent gift of \$125,000 from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Over organization has been discussed by Swarthmore women and men, and the joint committee proposed to the student body some material reductions in the number of clubs and the meetings of various societies. The women have abolished all eating clubs and in the future all new clubs must apply to the Women's Executive Committee for recognition as college organizations. The women have also adopted a "point" system to prevent a monopoly of offices and they have revised the table system to do justice to non-fraternity women as well as to make for general democracy.

Although the college is non-sectarian, the men of Swarthmore have remained true to the traditions of the Quaker founders of their Alma Mater and train as a voluntary body off the campus.

**Vassar College.**—On Thursday, March 12th, President MacCracken was present to represent Vassar College at the conference in Albany of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York, which was held for the purpose of discussing mobilization. The Association wishes to place at the disposal of the State the college equipment, if that is de-

sired, and the college organizations, for any purpose that may be most useful in war time. Vassar stands ready to be of service in any way in which she may be needed.

At a meeting of the Students' Association the students voted unanimously to do away with practically all of the extra-curriculum affairs planned for the remaining weeks of the term that would make large demands upon students' time and money, and devote the funds and energies thus released to certain practical classes that would tend to fit them for national service. Among the institutions so abolished are the senior prom, the Third Hall Play and Minor Hall Plays, certain Class Day exercises, and the pageantry and plays of Founder's Day. The new courses established are: First aid, home nursing, surgical dressing, motor repair, relief work, home economics, shorthand, book-keeping, typewriting, cataloguing and filing, gardening and wireless telegraphy if government permission can be obtained for a station.

Red Cross work of all kinds is being actively carried on. Faculty and students meet on one afternoon of each week for relief work. The Red Cross classes in first aid to the Injured now number between five and six hundred, and in connection with these classes demonstration and practice in stretcher work have been in progress in the Athletic Circle. Two hundred students are taking the course in elementary hygiene and home nursing, and a large number are learning to prepare surgical dressings in classes held daily in the College Infirmary.

Among other preparedness activities, twelve students are planning to remain in residence at the College during the summer, in order to do some practical work in agriculture, under the direction of the Head Gardener, the Head Farmer and the Herdman of the College. These students will receive lodging in the Main Building free of charge, and will be paid for their services the minimum wage per hour of a farm laborer, out of which they will return a moderate sum for board. It is expected that the chief instruction given will be along the lines of planting, weeding, harvesting, dairying, and canning. The members of this group are entering with great enthusiasm into the preparatory work already started; they have inspected the cow barns and the dairy, receiving instruction in the ventilation and care of such buildings, and have listened to a lecture by an expert

veterinary on the care of cattle; they have watched the preparation of the ground for seeding, and have already begun their own practical work by the cutting of potatoes for planting. This unit in agricultural work has been formed in response to the appeal of the State of New York to the colleges and preparatory schools for volunteer workers to aid in meeting the extraordinary demand for farm labor caused by the war.

**Wellesley College.**—The Faculty of Wellesley College has awarded the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship for the year 1917-1918 to Miss Hilda Hempl, A.B. 1914 Leland Stanford University, M.S. 1915 University of Michigan. Miss Hempl's work as A. C. A. fellow has been reported by the Committee on Fellowships in this issue of the *Journal*.

The faculty and students have organized their life toward true "preparedness" in a state of war by adopting a plan somewhat after that of Dr. Welch of Goucher College. This plan is intended to secure the highest degree of physical efficiency for the emergencies which are likely to arise. It lays special stress on regularity of habits for eating, sleeping and exercise, for academic work and entertainments. It stimulates patriotism in the salute to the flag morning and evening with song, and exacts special attention to current news in regard to war issues. Red Cross activities have also been stimulated by the enlistment under this plan. The college undertakes to supply a battleship with whatever is needed in knitted articles and continues its work in hospital supplies.

With the new impulse that the plan brings in outside work sixty students have enlisted to assist in the college gardening. Additional acres have been plowed and these sixty students in twelve squads will work one hour a week under the direction of the Superintendent of Grounds until the close of the semester. The college employees will be able to carry on the work during the summer.

Looking toward the possibilities of international adjustments after the war Professor Taft of the Yale Law School will speak to the college Sunday, May 20 on the aims of the League to Enforce Peace.

**Smith College.**—Dr. Joel Goldthwaite of the department of hygiene has been called to the government service to select

and take over a group of orthopaedic surgeons to the front. After establishing them in their work, he will make investigations as to the needs of the crippled and reconstruction methods.

Associate Professor Michaud, appointed in June, 1914, has returned on furlough from service in France from the beginning of the war and has been meeting classes since April. He hopes to be allowed to remain for next year.

For the coming year a special emergency department has been created to offer courses as long as the war lasts. A one-semester three-hour course is to be given to provide the practical training necessary for assistance to physicians in war hospital laboratories, open to juniors and seniors with previous training in chemistry and biology. The course is given by members of the chemistry, botany and zoology departments.

In considering a war emergency summer session the college found that the work it could offer this summer, at least, would largely overlap the instruction already available in the locality, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and special training schools.

Students numbering 670 are taking or have taken the Red Cross courses in nursing, dietetics and surgical dressings. Many of these are planning to meet the seventy-two hours hospital training requirement directly after commencement, which makes them eligible as nurses' aids.

The college raised over \$8,000 in two days in April for the International Y. M. C. A.'s "Student Friendship Fund," for work in the prison camps. To the local Red Cross campaign also the students made a gratifying response.

Because of the war the junior class gave up its promenade. A patriotic little pageant May 16 on the hill behind the library helped in the Red Cross work.

Returns on the Smith College Emergency Census of alumnae and undergraduates are being tabulated. The alumnae office expects very soon to be able to indicate to the government on call the resources which the college can offer.

The Alumnae Council met at the college in February to hear reports from the officers of the college and to organize its own plans for alumnae service and efficiency. In their resolution of regret on President Burton's departure the Council emphasized their appreciation of his vision and guidance in the development of the alumnae organization during his seven years of leadership.

The alumnae have made an interesting survey of the classes from 1879 to 1914 as to graduate work—places of study, subjects, present position. It is hoped to have similar data from the other women's colleges for comparison. A good vocational census of all former students of the college is now available in the alumnae office.

**University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.**—The university of Wisconsin has been thoroughly organized for women's service. Some of the courses given are home nursing, registration and health, home gardening, conservation of food, conservation of clothing. The home nursing course is in greatest favor and the emergency course in public health comes next. The course in kitchen gardens has made a strong appeal. Sewing, cooking, canning and preserving are popular.

Since war was declared intensive work has been conducted looking to the utilization of barley in all forms of breadmaking so as to extend the use of our shortened supply of wheat. The barley has been ground in the feed mills in the Agricultural chemistry building. The university is trying to get the flour mills of this and other states to cooperate in preparing barley flour to be mixed with 81 per cent wheat flour in breadmaking. This means that the barley may be released from the malting industry and used for human consumption in solid form. As Wisconsin produces one-eighth of the barley of the United States it seemed the part of wisdom to concentrate the research work at present on the use of this grain so that the farmers of the state could be assured in regard to the future of their crop.

The soy bean for human nutrition is being experimented with here. Research work in Miss Daniels' laboratory has demonstrated its great value in feeding children as well as adults. Bulletins will soon be issued on the wider use of cereals and legumes generally.

Thus far there are two Red Cross workers for every enlisted man. The women of our university do not need to do the obvious thing. Their education, their broadmindedness, their ability is needed not only in the homes, but in home communities during the summer. They may also take the places of physicians, nurses, bacteriologists, dietitians and other work of responsibility.

A bureau of information has been established in the office



of the dean of women that recommendations may be made in any of the fields covered by the courses on preparedness.

In the midst of this preparation for the needs of our country the university is not unmindful of the new honor and responsibility that have come to its dean of women in her election to the presidency of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

# NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

## BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. III

JUNE, 1917

No. 6

### INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

130 East 22d Stret, New York City

FRANCES CUMMINGS, MANAGER

#### Extracts from the Annual Report

The Bureau has been operating five and a half years. The volume of its placement work showed a gradual increase until the year 1914-15. Then it took a sudden leap and in the past two years it has practically doubled. In that year a total of 968 positions were referred to it by employers; this year 2,035. That year, 574 positions were filled; this year, 1,101. A "labor shortage" existed here as everywhere else. Only 1,403 persons were registered as compard with 2,035 positions. And this lack of candidates not only made the work of placement more difficult but fully accounts for the slight decrease in the proportion of positions filled, from 59 per cent two years ago to 54 per cent this year.

But volume is not all-important. The variety in type of position and field of work in which our registrants are wanted is a source of constant stimulation. One sometimes hears it said that the Bureau is filling only stenographic positions. As a matter of fact, about 500 of the 1,100 positions filled required a knowledge of stenography. We have no apologies to make for this well-defined department in which the commission returns are proportionately

large and where the work involved in placement is facilitated by the mere fact that many registrants and positions of one type are handled. Rather it should serve as a model for the development of other departments in which homogeneous types of positions are handled.

Two hundred and thirty-five positions have been filled in the field of social work. The 350 positions filled in the general department formed very nearly one-third of the total and were distributed through forty fields of employment and represented at least fifty distinct types of work. For example, statisticians and statistical clerks were placed in banks, hospitals, social organizations, in a mercantile association, a public service corporation, a school, with a silk manufacturer and with a physican; office managers and executives in banks, law offices, political, educational and social organizations, employment agencies, publishing houses and the offices of court reporters. We have made very considerable progress in reaching the downtown business houses, 17 per cent of the total calls received coming from this section as compared with 13 per cent last year. From banks, trust companies and bond houses alone, for example, 66 calls were registered and only 24 last year. We shall find more college girls to take these positions when we succeed in opening their eyes to the mere possibility of entering the world of finance.

Calls from 4,268 persons were recorded in the Central Office and 1,918 in the Department for Social Workers dur-

ing the year. Of these 2,800 were from registrants or from callers who ultimately registered; about 3,400 were from persons who did not register of whom 2,300 were granted extended interviews and were given full vocational information.

Members of the staff have visited a number of colleges, and have addressed vocational conferences and alumnae groups in New York City. Other outstanding features of the year were the rally in December, addressed by registrants placed by the Bureau, a two-day conference of deans in March, the preparation of a study of municipal civil service positions by Miss Witherspoon and the organization of the department of vocational information under Miss Emma Hirth.

#### BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 S. 13th Street, Philadelphia

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

Since April 17th, the Farm Service Department of the Bureau of Occupations has been cooperating with other organizations interested in the employment of women and girls with regard to the present food situation.

The office has received calls for women as farm workers and in order to fill these demands has arranged meetings at local high schools for the organization and registration of the older girls for work on farms and gardens near their homes. In this way the Department was able to fill calls for work certain hours each day and for work on Saturdays.

Wherever possible it has been and is the aim of the Department to organize the local communities to be self-supporting so that the very difficult problem of the proper housing and care of girls

living on farms away from home shall not arise.

Under the auspices of the Farm Service Department, Mrs. Constance Hamilton of Ontario, Canada, addressed a meeting at the Acorn Club on May 5. Representatives of local and state organizations were present to hear Mrs. Hamilton tell of her successful experience in Ontario where, in 1914, she brought women from the cities to help on the small fruits farms in her vicinity. As a result of this practical demonstration a request was made for a continuation of the discussion on May 10th when representatives from the local high schools and School of Horticulture, Y. W. C. A. centres, suffrage, club and state organizations made brief reports on their resources for service.

This meeting was followed by the last of the Conferences on Business and Professional Opportunities for Women,—"Farming and Gardening." The subjects and speakers were: "Landscape Architecture," Miss Marian Coffin; "Opportunities for Training in Farming and Gardening," Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee, Director of School of Horticulture for Women, Ambler, Pa.; "Growing Medicinal Herbs," Mr. L. Wayne Arny, Director of Experimental Drug Gardens, H. K. Mulford Co.; "The Home Garden," Miss Charlotte Passmore, Farm Manager, Carson College for Orphan Girls; "Poultry Raising," Mr. Aubry.

The conscription act has opened a new field for women in Philadelphia, namely that of Traffic Manager. Last autumn the Bureau investigated this field but found there was no immediate opportunity for women since they were not admitted to the men's training classes. It has been customary for the railroads here, to employ mostly men in their offices. Now that large numbers of men may be called away, the officials are facing the question of supplying the

men's places with women who know nothing about the forms, the manner of bookkeeping or the technical terms of the traffic department. Formerly the National Traffic Service Bureau has held educational classes for men to train them for traffic managers; now they are offering an elementary course for women.

At present there are only three women in Philadelphia who look after the shipments in large manufacturing concerns and they do not have the title of Traffic Manager. But it is work that women can do and now is their opportunity for demonstration. Stenography is not required but a good education, patience, accuracy and care in details are important requisites. The Bureau feels this will be an opening for college women of executive ability who wish to enter the business world.

#### COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

409 Chamber of Commerce Building,  
Denver, Colorado.

THEODOSIA E. RAINES, SECRETARY

Because of the newness of this Bureau and because we hope for friendly criticism and advice from our sister Bureaus, we shall give a brief, detailed account of the first seven weeks of our work in the office.

As our last article stated, the greater part of the first month was spent in publicity work. We sent 500 circulars to groups of business men; we made 15 talks before various clubs of the city; we wrote 136 letters to seniors in a nearby university; we had a rousing meeting at Colorado College, Colorado Springs; and we held a joint Vocational Guidance Conference with the Young Women's Christian Association in Denver.

Our Day Book shows an average of 4 visitors during our half-day office hours, and we have 18 applicants registered with us. We have had 11 calls from employers and we have placed 5 candidates, and have 4 more pending final decisions of employers. The average salary our applicants are receiving is about \$60.

We have had applications for all manner of work from gardening to banking, in which latter business the 8-hour law has proven an almost insurmountable obstacle to woman's obtaining anything but stenographic positions. We have letters asking for registration blanks from Wyoming, Iowa and North Carolina. The story of our first placement is rather interesting. A well-trained woman, a stranger in the city came in the office one day seeking a matronship in some institution. We had none such on our list, but took the lady's name, etc., including her registration fee, our very first one. The very next day, an institution called us asking for a matron. The connection was made, the institution took our candidate on sight, and they are both happy.

The work is very new to us and the field almost appallingly great, but there is faith in us and we hope to accomplish really big things.

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#### COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU OF PITTSBURGH

Fifth Floor, Bessemer Building

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The first vocational conference on "New Openings for Educated Women" was held on the evening of April 23 at the college club rooms. Miss Eleanor Laird spoke on "Salesmanship" and gave a demonstration sale. Miss Helen Hudson spoke on "Advertising" and

Mrs. Mary H. Demonde on "Buying" in department stores.

The second conference was held in the Schenley High School on the afternoon of May 9th. Miss Elizabeth Owen discussed the subject of dietetics, as a vocation for women, especially in war times. Miss Lucy Kephart gave her experiences in Laboratory Work and Miss Priscilla Guthrie spoke on Art Book shops and Mrs. Roy Hunt on Book-Binding.

On May 18th, the members of the College Club will hear one speaker from each of these conferences and a report of the Bureau's work up to the present.

Pittsburgh is making its preparations for the National Conference of Charities and Corrections to be held here in June, in which the Bureaus are particularly interested. Definite plans have not yet been made, but we are sure the representation will be adequate.

In response to an appeal for women to fill men's places, there have been very many applicants to be interviewed this month and a large demand for candidates on the part of employers. With few qualified women for most of the positions, it follows quite naturally, that much effort is spent upon calls with few placements, as the result. In fact, the volume of placement work done during April is only slightly larger than our average, although the number of calls from employers was considerably larger than usual.

#### WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

Appointment Bureau

264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

A study is being made in Boston by

the Bureau to discover in banking and bond houses opportunities for college women desiring practical knowledge of finance. Such openings are sure to come as a result of the enlistment of men doing inside work, whose places can well be filled by women. Boston, however, is far more conservative in this matter than New York.

The fact that girls are securing navy yard positions at twenty-two to twenty-five dollars, who in offices would be receiving not more than fifteen dollars, is having a marked effect upon the number of young stenographers, which was before very limited.

The season is so backward in New England that planting has been delayed, and it is difficult to judge how great a demand there will be for trained women to supervise gardening or to lecture. The state Agricultural School at Amherst has done a great deal in this field. Our bureau is cooperating with the State Superintendent of Public Grounds, Mr. Doogue, and with Simmons College in all possible ways. It has already placed three teachers of economical cookery in Newton and Brookline to conduct classes under the auspices of citizens' committees. A letter has been sent to every one of our persons registered for agriculture, whether on the open list or not, asking whether they may be available for either volunteer or paid service, but not many have replied in the affirmative.

In Boston a Special Aid Preparedness Society has been registering women's service for about two years, and other organizations for a longer or shorter time, so that there is no special need of the services of the Boston Branch or the College Club in this field. Still the fact that such work is being done at a number of centers in Boston has created confusion, and it is hoped that

soon a Mayor's Committee on coordination of agencies will have made some progress toward establishing a central clearing house of registrants both for volunteer and for paid service.

For next year Constance Wood, Smith 1917, and Margaret Davidson, Wellesley 1916, are to be student workers at the Appointment Bureau. Miss Davidson will make a special study of employment.

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THE KANSAS CITY COLLEGIATE  
ALUMNAE VOCATIONAL  
BUREAU

Co-operating with Federal and State  
Departments of Labor

804 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. WILLIAM E. CRAMER, CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Oscar C. Sutermeister, who is chairman of the high schools committee and her fifty volunteer workers, have done a most creditable piece of work this winter. A list of girls who had dropped out of school for one cause or another was given to Mrs. Sutermeister by the principals of the schools. She and her personal workers immediately made calls on this long list. The reports were carefully tabulated and turned over to the School Board in time for the National Association of Educators which met here in February. In many cases Mrs. Sutermeister arranged for loans to the girls who had quit for financial reasons, and the Bureau helped get work for those who were able to continue their work in school. If education is a distinct benefit to the business girl and this is the basis on which this Bureau works—

this committee of Mrs. Sutermeister's is of help to the Bureau, as it keeps the girls in school and encourages them to go to college. After leaving college the Bureau further aids these girls by seeking the best possible positions for them.

The Bureau received a call this morning from Miss Helen Hoopes, K. U., '14, who is desirous that the attention of the girls who are now in college be called to the opportunities offered for research work in sociology and to the opportunities for salaried positions in social work. Many positions are not creditably filled in these lines because the women now filling them have not been sufficiently trained.

Business took a bad slump immediately after the declaration of war, but is reviving to such an extent that we are getting more calls than we are able to fill. One of our largest manufacturing concerns is considering taking one of our most capable registrants as a salesman. The manager's only objection was: "Up to present writing we have never taken women as salesmen and I am not sure it is a good idea." This doubt we are doing everything to remove. A large grocery brokerage firm in Kansas City called on us for two food demonstrators, and our two applicants have been so successful that they have called on us for two more. Kansas City at present writing is "food mad." There are classes in food values, food economies, food waste, etc., until one dislikes to read the newspapers for fear one has eaten the wrong thing for breakfast.

We have at present two open positions for dietitians.

The Kansas City Branch has started classes in gardening, motor mechanics, Red Cross, first aid, dietetics, wireless telegraphy, and clerical work. Each woman in Kansas City seems desirous of doing her "bit."

**COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS****209 Congress Building, Detroit****MARY J. MALCOMSON, MANAGER**

The Detroit Collegiate Bureau has felt the effect of war conditions in an increase in the number of responsible business positions; a restlessness on the part of women now working who wish to seize the opportunity to enter a new field of work; a disposition to prepare for the future on the part of factories—to change plant conditions in readiness for an increase of women on the working force; in the small returns from our membership campaign which was delayed at the request of some of the collegiate alumnae of the city.

During the early part of May the following interesting positions have been filled through the Bureau: A young woman to organize and manage the collection department of a large real estate firm; a house mother for a summer camp for girls; a secretary to the foreign exports manager of a large manufacturing firm—(filled by a graduate of the University of Michigan, who had had business training). One young woman with three years in engineering at the University of Michigan—and who also had stenography—was placed with a large firm of architects at writing specifications—at a larger salary than the firm had ever paid. The position of welfare worker in a large factory, employing Polish girls chiefly, was filled by a splendid young woman, a native of Holland, who has had experience in studying conditions and methods in immigration and agriculture in this country for her government. The Bureau has furnished a head for the woman's division of the Detroit Labor Bureau, and recently has sent a young woman to the Rockford Motor Car Co., at \$100 per month to put into

correct form their instructions to employees.

The Vocational Conference, held during April was successful although the attendance was not large. The talks were very practical. The meeting on April 14 for Business Women was addressed by Miss Leah Bleazby, a Wellesley graduate who has a very successful gift shop in the city; Miss Mary Groevner of the University of Michigan and Simmons College, who is in charge of the Educational Department of one of the large department stores in the city; and Mrs. B. McCurdy of the Y. W. C. A. employment bureau.

On Saturday, April 21, the topic, "Opportunities for the Professional Woman," was discussed by Miss Emily Butterfield, architect, who emphasized the point that although objections are made to women in this field because they cannot well supervise construction, these may be overcome by a partnership with a man or by men employees; by Dr. Mary Stevens, who deplored the fact that the number of women entering medicine does not seem to be increasing, in spite of big opportunities by Mary Pogelson, dentist, who holds that dentistry will soon be a field of specialists and that woman has her special opportunities along the line of preventive work with children, and in the treatment of pyorrhea—lines which have in large part been neglected by men.

"Secretarial Work," the subject of the meeting for April 28, was treated from the angle of the executive secretary by Mrs. Evelyn Sherrill, who discussed the many duties and qualifications involved in such a position. Miss Janet Ramsey spoke for the Business Secretary giving many useful suggestions for the woman whose ambitions lie in this direction. Miss McGovern of the Y. W. C. A. told of the interesting work and the many opportunities for the Y. W. C. A. secretary.

## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

*It is intended to notice in this department books and other publications of educational and social interest, preference being given to those by members of the A. C. A. Copies should be sent immediately upon issue to the offices of THE JOURNAL, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.*

**WHAT IS EDUCATION?** By Ernest Carroll Moore, Professor of Education in Harvard University Boston: Ginn & Company

In this luminous and searching inquiry into knowledge and what it means Dr. Moore champions more strenuously than ever the gradually widening belief that all education is for service and not for itself; that its social utility is its reason for being and that culture and practical efficiency are complements of each other and must forever go together. In a series of related essays he sets forth specifically what would seem every conceivable phase of the subject and in each instance leads on to the conclusion that "education is but a tool that men through the ages have shaped to meet their needs in living."

From this standpoint he naturally discredits the old doctrine of formal discipline which is yet held in high esteem by some of our institutions of learning. This doctrine is in his opinion the greatest foe to real progress that exists today and the harm that it has worked in our colleges and lower schools is in-

calculable. The formal examination, the lesson of the same length for all pupils, the lecture system as it obtains generally are some of its manifestations whose results are mind-destroying. The lecture especially he regards as the most apathy-breeding of all the indignities inflicted upon a long-suffering pupilage. It is a one-sided thing absolutely, gratifying and important to the professor but stultifying to the pupil who is reduced to a mere copyist taking what notes he can and having no time to think about what is being said from the platform. As our schools are supposed to exist primarily for the good of the student, it is time, he believes, that the teacher got down from his pulpit vantage ground and occupied himself with the real business of teaching.

But what is the real business of teaching? Dr. Moore sees it in a class-room where when discussions are held the teacher merely presides as chairman and allows the students to do the talking; a class-room where doing things takes the place of hearing a monologue about them and where at all times the student is urged



to use his own mind. In such a class-room the professor abases himself for the student. His work and worth are revealed in what the student is actually doing. He gives up the idea of forming minds and accepts the humble but more effective task of informing them and helping to set them free to work out for themselves the things that they alone are capable of doing.

This of course is the opposite of formal training and may be termed content training, the importance of which even Plato emphasized. It is the solution Dr. Moore believes of education in a democracy. The first purpose of education in a democracy is to set minds free and the best way to do this is to energize them with methods and material of the highest human and and practical interest.

The activity of vocational guidance receives the enthusiastic commendation one would expect. A movement whose function is to help young people find their callings is in direct line with the author's sympathy, but he deplors the misuse of the word "vocation" which etymologically and in its real sense means "calling." That is what Fichte meant when he wrote "The Vocation of Man," and other writers and educators have given it a similar meaning. The "training for a gainful oc-

cupation" definition so commonly accepted has caused the word to degenerate. By vocational training is not meant trade-training but training for expert citizenship. A man's vocation is the important thing he sets himself to do in life whether it be letters, arts, arms or industry; his avocation is a side-issue.

"What Is Education?" is an extremely readable book—clear, trenchant, well thought out, ably presented. It is the most interesting book in this line of thought the present reviewer has encountered in a long time. Whether one is a formalist or entertains the more liberal belief of the day it is a book that should be on his library shelf for its dynamic stimulation to for its power to stimulate and its hopeful philosophy.

#### THE GREEK SPIRIT

By Kate Stephens. New York: The Sturgis and Walton Company. Price \$1.50 net.

There is a certain fascination in reading about the ancient Greeks. Their spirit has shed so radiant a light through the ages that cultured mankind has grown to regard them especially in the realm of philosophy as the most potent force that ever existed "to lift the souls of men." From century to century Greek life has been interpreted to us

by men and women of various countries, but each new writer has seemed to visualize that life from a different angle and has recreated it in such fashion that the subject presents a sort of perennial freshness.

Miss Stephens' contribution is intended for the general reader who has not the time to make any real study of Greek life and character, but who nevertheless would like an acquaintance with a civilization so rich and illuminating. She has condensed therefore into this compact little volume the principal facts concerning the whole field of Greek thought and activity. Literature, politics, the democracy of the Greek state, the evolution of the Greek religions, the sweet singers of Hellas, her philosophers, her magic, her myths, her race spirit, all are discussed with the interpretive power of one long familiar with these things, and with a purity of taste that will commend itself to the most discriminating.

In a book of this sort there is much necessary allusion to stubborn historical facts but Miss Stephens has enlivened such passages with trenchant comment sometimes in jocular vein. Where the mind may soar in its appreciation she gives us broad outlines, masses of lights and shades, word pictures of unforgettable beauty, as "the elegiac

current of time flowing through the dark forest of later centuries brought down few petals of the splendid roses of Lesbos that Sappho sang, and only broken stems of the barbed nettles of Archilochus."

The fifty years before the invasion by Macedonia receives as is usual with writers on Greece the greater emphasis but the thoughtful reader will follow quite as interestedly the story of the decline and Miss Stephens' serious, careful inquiry into just how and in what measure the various agencies were instrumental in bringing it about. "It seems" she says "that the spirit of a people is moral and vigorous while finding itself but when that incentive is withdrawn there is apt to be a relaxation of the moral forces. After the invasion the siren-song of self-indulgence sapped the Doric severity of the Hellene's character. All real progression of the Greek state ended with the establishment of Macedonian supremacy 338 years before Christ."

Miss Stephens as have others finds in the American people certain likenesses to the old Hellenes. The dean of Greek letters in America has mentioned as some of their qualities in common, elasticity of spirits, quick perception, directness of action, audacity, inventiveness and a

versatile many-sidedness. Still another quality which an English scholar has dwelt upon she finds applicable to the American, —a natural expansiveness, a wish to enter into kindly relations with those one meets; to exchange a pleasant word or utter a fleeting emotion to chance passersby. "And in the instincts of his soul, whether American or Hellene" says Miss Stephens "the world is fresh. There is no sentimental melancholia, no hazy inanities." We have as had that incomparable people she believes, "the courage and endurance that lights the countenance of eternal youth."

#### SCRIPT OF THE SUN

Verses by Mabel Parker Huddleston, President New York City Branch, A. C. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The verses contained in this slender volume represent a union of feeling, observation and delicate fancy, and are particularly characterized by happy analogies between nature's phenomena and human love. Throughout the pages are charming sayings as "a chime of muffled bells" in "With a Hyacinth in Bud"; "peaks in shimmering hoods of blue," in "The Lover Tells of the Song in His Heart"; and "what sudden ecstasy has moved the

trees," in "Northwest." And in the little apostrophe to a lake there is also a pretty thought worth quoting:

"Is it not pain of all upon thee  
poured  
To hold a part so narrow? Wouldst  
not break  
Thy wooded boundaries for the  
wide sky's sake,  
To flood with azure glen and valley  
broad?"

Mrs. Huddleston has found the best vehicle of expression for her thought in the lyric form, but some of her longer poems including the *vers libre* of which there are a few are done with almost equal skill. One of these, "After Reading 'Patterns' by James Oppenheim," is sane, thoughtful criticism in attractive guise and another, "Northern Lights," contains a Whitmanesque figure in unforgettable words.

#### THE SHINING ADVENTURE

By Dana Burnet. New York: Harper and Brothers. Price, \$1.30 net.

This is the story of a small, modern, Sir Galahad who lived on Gramercy Park, in New York—a square filled with trees and flowers, enclosed with a high picket fence of iron and set in the midst of a closely-packed and busy portion of the city. Every one who lives in New York knows, and the visitor soon learns the story of the

gift of this "little green country" to the city by a wealthy man, who made the proviso that only persons residing on the park should be entitled to its use. These favored few receive keys admitting them to its sacred precincts. It was just this matter of the keys and the privileged people, and the non-privileged children looking so wistfully through the pickets, that disturbed this brave little knight, who was the true son of a father who had died for a principle. So one day armed with a trusty tin sword and a treasure-bag of pennies he fared forth from his stately home to buy the park and go about redressing human wrongs.

To the reviewer of this book who once lived on Gramercy park and saw with her own eyes from some secluded seat under leafy boughs the knight's "tatterdemalion who laid hot cheeks to the iron fences and longed for miracles to melt them away," there is a powerful and significant appeal in these pages for "more country in the city" where no barriers may be raised to keep out the little denizens of O'Connor's alley; but where children may have an equal chance to learn something of that beauty which is their natural craving.

The playground movement in the great cities is doing much

to bring about a happier childhood and a better citizenship. Books such as this will stimulate the movement. Hood's "Song of the Shirt" brought speedy legislation in behalf of the garment workers of England—a legislation which years of press and platform agitation had failed to accomplish.

### THE GLORY OF TOIL

By Edna Dean Proctor. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The fresh, vigorous creative mind of Edna Dean Proctor at more than eighty years is evidenced by this latest volume of her verse which is dedicated to "toilers everywhere." The opening poem from which the book takes its title is an inspiring paean the stirring sweep of whose lines is a spur to energy: "For sloth is death and stress is life in all God's realms that are, And the joy of the limitless heavens is the whirl of star with star!"

\* \* \* \* \*  
Far from the lair it has led us—far  
from the gloom of the cave,  
"Till lo, we are lords of Nature, instead  
of her crouching slave!  
And slowly it brings us nearer to the  
ultimate soul of things:  
We are weighing the atoms and  
wedding the seas, and cleaving the  
air with wings;  
And draining the tropic marshes  
where death hath lain in wait,  
And piercing the polar solitudes, for  
all their icy state;  
And luring the subtle electric flame  
to set us free from the clod.  
O toiling Brothers, the earth  
around, we are working together  
with God!

There are other poems in

virile vein and some charming fancies of the Omaha Indians, but to quote adequately would be to ravish two-thirds of this book from its covers.

#### THE BOOK OF THE PEONY

By Mrs Edward Harding.  
Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, \$6.00.

Cultivating a peony garden seems the most alluring occupation in the world after reading this beautiful book, which is in reality an art publication with its magnificent colored plates, its fine paper and binding. To those of us who know only two or three kinds of peony the various enchanting forms represented here, from the Japanese rose crown type with its Elizabethan ruff to the lemon-colored solfatare and the rare *p. lutea* looking "like a glorified buttercup," seem almost too wonderful to bloom in real gardens, but Mrs. Harding tells all about them in the text, explaining their evolution from the more primitive kinds, and the reader is thus made fully acquainted with a flower that for sheer splendor of appearance threatens very seriously the rose's regnancy. Indeed in many gardens and on lawns the peony is now given first place as the foliage remains an ornament

long after the flowers have ceased blooming, which is not true of the rose.

The history and mythology of the peony occupy several pages and it is rather surprising to learn that as early as 1629 there were six varieties. The first printed picture of the peony appeared in 1484 and Mrs. Harding has reproduced this as well as a page of quaint reading from Gerard's *Herbal* published in England in 1597. There is also a map showing the countries to which the peony is native.

The greater part of the book is taken up with instruction in peony culture. Mrs. Harding who has one of the finest peony gardens in the country and whose knowledge is born of experience spares no details in making the reader acquainted with the methods acquainted with the her such marvelous results. She tells how to buy the seeds or bulbs; to select the varieties for a given location; to prepare the soil; to protect and care for the young plants and, what is most important to peony growers how to prolong the period of blossoming from the ordinary week or ten days to six or seven weeks,—almost as long a time as the rose period.

The book is not only an exceptionally interesting and authentic work, but is, its publishers claim, the only one in existence on the peony alone.

**THE NEW INTERIOR**

By Hazel H. Adler. New York:  
The Century Company. Price \$3.00  
net.

In this comprehensive work of over three hundred pages on interior decorating Mrs. Adler proves the absurdity of the prevailing opinion that Americans are as yet an inartistic people and must look to older countries for the best work in arts and crafts. In decorative textiles, old hand-weaving, tapestries, wrought silver, ceramics, porcelains and potteries they are becoming widely known and their work among artists and connoisseurs is highly appreciated. They have won honors and prizes in exhibitions abroad, where quite generally they have received greater recognition than at home. Only recently a distinguished critic has declared the old Persian-blue perfected a short time since in the Durant kilns, established by Jeanne Durant Rice of New York, to be the real solution of the old process—an absolutely faithful color that the French have striven for years to produce but without success.

The new American art-craftsmanship is the result of the concerted effort of groups of artists here and there to make the American people realize the possibilities of national expression in their homes. It seeks to do

away with the ugly and cumbersome and unfit in the old art and to substitute new and characteristic notes. It seeks also to take our homes out of the "brown ambiguity" into which they have fallen, as a natural reaction from the horrors of post-bellum days, and to vitalize their neutrality with bright but harmonious touches of color. For this purpose charts have been worked out showing color relations precisely as one works out harmonies in music.

The book covers every conceivable phase of indoor decoration. It has fascinating suggestions for the city home and apartment, the large country house, the bungalow, the simple country cottage. Entire interiors have been planned with thoughtful consideration and the delightful new ways of dealing with dining rooms, with children's rooms and out-of-door rooms will be found especially interesting.

The book has wonderful illustrations, many of them in color. A window grouping with Chinese green velvet hangings is something to dream about, and every reader will wish to reproduce in her own home the reading nook in that of Jeanne Durant Rice. A diagram of the Taylor color-chart is included and will prove useful to those who may wish to experiment

with this comparatively new idea.

#### COMMUNITY DRAMA AND PAGEANTRY

By Mary Porter Beegle, Barnard College, and Jack Randall Crawford, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. New Haven: Yale University Press. Price, \$2.50.

This highly interesting book is by two experts in the field of pageantry production. Miss Beegle whose work is well-known in the east was organizing chairman of the Shakespearean celebration in New York city, and Mr. Crawford has produced many beautiful pageants. Together and separately they have given courses of instruction on the subject in the summer school at Dartmouth college.

The general reader will find pleasure in the work as it is entertainingly written and full of interest, but to the would-be writer or producer of pageants it will prove a veritable mine of useful information. One is instructed how to prepare the pageant book, to adjust its various parts, arrange the dialogue, the dances, music and pantomime and is shown step by step, how the episodes and interludes build up the idea. He is also initiated into the mysteries of illusion and made acquainted with all known. The public should have a sense

Pageant subjects are suggested, some of which are exceedingly good and would bear expansion into fine dramas, and there are many useful hints as to suitable music, for the authors believe that to be genuinely successful the music should be written especially for the pageant. They argue and rightly that old music has old associations and often detracts from real enjoyment of a production as well as from its artistic value. In pageant music-writing therefore they see a fine field for the gifted amateur and suggest competitions to bring out talent. This idea has been tried at Stratford-on-Avon and other places with marked success.

The chapter on organization is especially valuable as it covers the ground completely from the first "advance work" to the proper provision for guests at the pageant grounds. It even anticipates possible exigencies and meets them with detailed suggestion.

In addition there are seventy-six pages of important bibliographies. As the history of the pageant can be found only through a scattered field, the labor involved in this thoughtful inclusion of books and articles upon every phase of pageantry must have been considerable. of gratefulness that so comprehensive a reference is now available. tricks of the outdoor stage.

able for those who wish to pursue the subject further.

#### WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYS

By Four Authors. Garden City, L. I. Doubleday, Page & Co. Price 75 cents net.

"The one-act play has found refuge and encouragement in the experimental theatres and among the amateurs," says Mr. Walter Pritchard Eaton in his interesting introduction to this small book. "It is an ally of the amateurs and the innovators, but for that very reason perhaps it is the form which will bear the most watching for signs of imagination and for flashes of insight and interpretative genius."

Such signs are readily recognizable in the four one-act plays here presented. These plays were selected for publication as examples of the dramatic material the Washington Square organization, a pioneer in the field of the Little Theatre, is producing, and if they are in reality fair examples, the public certainly is receiving its money's worth. They are not only fresh, sincere and convincing but each in its way has a special claim to distinction. All four have had successful stage careers.

"Eugenically Speaking," by Edward Goodman, the director of the Washington Square Players, is an ingenious, amusing, witty conceit with a social application, and "Helena's Husband," by Philip Moeller, a modern version of the domestic life of Helen and Menelaus, is equally delicious in humor but lacks the crisp clarity of the former play. "Overtones," by Alice Gerstenberg, is in several respects a play of remarkable quality. It is full of exquisite satire, has the element of absolute novelty and shows constructive skill of no mean order; but as a really perfect one-act play, that is, one of episodic completeness as well as excellent content, "The Clod," by Lewis Beach, leads all the rest. It is comparable to the best of this type by Synge or Lord Dunsany, for not only is it flawless in arrangement, sharply and clearly drawn, but from the first to the last line it is of exciting dramatic interest.

It is hoped that the Washington Square Players will give out other plays to the reading public. They now have in their repertoire, it is announced, thirty-two plays of which twenty are by American writers. The four discussed in this review are by Americans.











